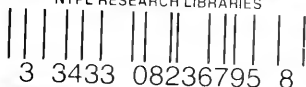


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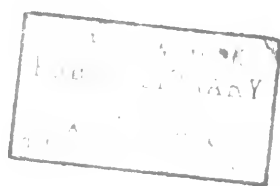
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A HISTORY

OF THE

126

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

FUNERAL CEREMONIES

IN HONOR OF

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

WHICH TOOK PLACE ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1881.

E. C. Wharton

Compiled and Published under the Authority of the General Committee of Arrangements—
Hon. Jos. A. Shakspeare, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, Chairman.

NEW ORLEANS:

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PREFACE.

THIS VOLUME is designed to preserve, in a connected and durable form, not only a thoroughly comprehensive but a minutely accurate account of the proceedings in the City of New Orleans: first, on the receipt of the news, Saturday afternoon, July 2d, of the attempted assassination of PRESIDENT GARFIELD, and, next, on and after the announcement of his death at Long Branch, on Monday night, September 18th, 1881.

It was the duty of the Compiler,—when connected with the editorial staff of the *New Orleans Picayune* in 1852,—to prepare for publication for the City Authorities, a Volume of similar character to this, describing the imposing funeral ceremonies held here, in December of that year, in honor of the great Trimmvirate, Calhoun, Clay and Webster,—the latter then but recently departed.

The peculiar and vivid interest created by the many local and personal details in that work, when last September, after a lapse of twenty-nine years, it was resurrected from the city archives by the Authorities for purposes of reference and precedents,—indicated the plan to be pursued, with even greater attention to details of facts and individuals, in preparing the present volume.

At all events, this work will have a large circulation both at home and abroad; and in hundreds of New Orleans households it will be preserved as the only memento of a memorable event in the history of our City.

A memorable event indeed,—for, with the exception of Cleveland, New Orleans was the only city in the United States that tendered to the dead President's memory so magnificent a public demonstration of sincere regret and profound respect as that hereinafter chronicled.

These grand and solemn Obsequies expressed not only the deep sorrow of our People for their President's untimely and cruel decease, but their genuine admiration for his high character and eminent

abilities and their thorough appreciation of his patriotic services to the country at large.

These Obsequies, in addition, were a heartfelt tribute from the Men and Women of the Crescent City to the memory of one who had ever shown himself so true and manly in his friendships, so tender and devoted in his family circle. And, finally, these Obsequies were a respectful testimonial of the deepest sympathy by the PEOPLE of New Orleans for the stricken survivors of the bereaved household.

The lesson to be derived from the remarkable career and the remarkable death of the late President, is multifarious, and cannot be discussed here. One of its most serious teachings may be rightly set forth, however, in the following paragraphs that closed the Preface of the "Calhoun, Clay and Webster Memorial Volume," to which reference has been made :

" In the contemplation of these unstinted honors to the memory
" of the departed statesmen, not only will many an obscure youth
" find stimulants to perseverance in the path of public duty, but living
" statesmen, yet in the heat of conflict, may find in them the consoling
" assurance of a just appreciation when they, too, shall have emerged
" into an atmosphere cleared of the partisan mists of the day. To
" that serene region, Death raises them at once. There the prejudices
" of the time vanish, and the instincts of justice, gratitude and rever-
" ence resume their sway.

" The Dead have no longer partisans or enemies among their
" countrymen. We all join to do honor to their memory—to claim an
" equal share in their renown—to mourn together over their loss—and
" to unite as kindred to plant laurels upon their tombs."

True and to the point in 1852, these reflections are equally true and applicable now ; and they will, therefore, appropriately close this Preface. The People of New Orleans united, as they have not been united in a quarter of a century, to do honor to the memory of JAMES A. GARFIELD : to mourn together over his loss : and to plant laurels and *immortelles* on his tomb.

EDWARD C. WHARTON, *Journalist and Compiler.*

AL. DONNAUD, *Journalist and Publisher.*

NEW ORLEANS, December, 1881.

MORNING AND EVENING.

Saturday, July 2d, A. D. 1881, will ever be a memorable, a sadly memorable day, in the annals of the great Republic.

The day opened with joyous auspices for its people and their new Chief Executive—for the former in cheerful preparation for the national holiday—for the Executive, in glad anticipation of his first genuine respite from the onerous labors that, for four months, had almost transformed him into a prisoner of State.

The day closed with the Executive stricken down by the murderous shots of a cold-blooded assassin; and the people, horror-stricken, breathlessly awaiting the announcement of his death.

No more sudden and overwhelming catastrophe could have been devised by the gloomy Fates of Greek Tragedy to illustrate the uncertainty of human hopes, the instability of human joys.

Assuredly, the nation's indignation and sorrow would have been thoroughly aroused, no matter who had been its Chief Executive and the assassin's victim. But this new occupant of the Presidential mansion—even when but just emerged from the smoke and flame and din of the tremendous electoral battle—had singularly won upon the deeper sympathies of the people. And that by no arts of the shrewd and practiced demagogue, but by the simple, genuine merits of the man, standing fearlessly before his fellow-men, and willing to be judged by his life-history.

It was, indeed, one that appealed to the best feelings of every American citizen. They all, even to the poorest and humblest, now knew that he was completely one of themselves. They all now knew that he had risen from the humblest to the proudest position in the Republic by his own indomitable energy, industry and perseverance. They all knew that, even when a lad, struggling with poverty, his brain was fired and his heart nerved by the noble determination to rise to the highest plane of intellectual power and distinction. And that grand work successfully achieved, they knew, too, that, at the call of duty, he had abandoned the peaceful academic shades for the

perils of war and the no lesser perils of public life; and had in them, too, reached the highest positions by the same qualities of mind and heart that had crowned his student life with triumph.

In his public career, also, the people saw clearly that he was inspired by that sincere love of country, which in their eyes condones for a host of mistakes and errors, and lacking which the most brilliant public man lacks the chiefest jewel of his crown.

So true and powerful was the hold this manly life-story had taken upon the popular heart, that it speedily won for the new President the genuine good-will of the numerous and stalwart legions who had fought so valiantly to give the victory to his honored opponent. For they had served under too noble a chieftain not to recognize the lofty traits of his successful rival. And, in paying him the tribute of sincere regard, they felt they were in no wise derogating from the admiration and respect still cheerfully rendered to their former leader. In this they but followed that leader's own magnanimous example.

And, therefore it was that the People of the United States said, as with one voice: "This is truly a representative American and worthy to be our President: let us honor and trust him!"

That they had not mistaken him, nor he them, was shown in his Inaugural. In a brief passage, dignified and feeling, he heralded for his Administration what the whole country had long yearned for: the definite closing of the Temple of Janus, and a speedy return once more to the pleasant paths of Peace.

In that one utterance the true patriot as well as the wise statesman was distinctly presented.

He had already gained his fellow-citizens' good-will. Now he conquered their confidence. Ere many minutes, he won his way completely to their kindest regard. When turning suddenly from the crowd of dignitaries, eager to congratulate him—regardless of the multitude and their applause—in utter defiance of ceremonial and etiquette—he joyously kissed his proud old mother and happy wife, a thrill ran through that vast assembly that did not cease vibrating until it had touched the heart of the whole nation.

It was the first of those little scenes—so natural, so spontaneous—which ere long were to reveal to the American people the inner life of their President and his family: simple, and true, and loving—finding

in its purity, its constancy, its moral elevation, the strength to quietly, cheerfully, courageously endure the most painful of all ordeals to which such devoted affection could be subjected.

The new President had been sorely tried, in the brief period since his inauguration. In quick succession Death had snatched away near and dear relatives. He made no complaint, at least to the world; but doubtless he often asked himself, as did his venerable mother—"I wonder who next will be taken!" He had no reason to fear for himself, for he was in vigorous health; but he might be in constant dread for the invalid, his children's mother, for whose health and comfort, he soon afterwards said, when himself stricken down, "he would cheerfully give his own life."

Then, too, in the midst of preparation of measures of public policy—nay, some of them actually in operation—that cheered the people at large with promise of wide and salutary reform, his Administration was suddenly and vehemently attacked from a quarter where the least expected. Based, it cannot be doubted, on honest differences of opinion, this assault was, nevertheless, the more embarrassing that it emanated from a powerful section of the very party to which the President owed his election.

Though the attack had been warded off with skill, tact and nerve, the hostile array still threatened; and the President could not but be grieved, if not mortified, at so untoward a condition of affairs. Still, on the other hand, he could not but be cheered by the many evidences he received of the popular good will and confidence; and so, on that bright morning of the 2d of July, he prepared to take his first holiday. Turning his back upon the scene of such incessant and harassing labor, he was to make a pleasure excursion of two weeks' duration through the New England States. His invalid wife and his young daughter, then at Long Branch, were to join him and his two elder sons at New York. He had kindly invited the members of his Cabinet and their wives, and several other intimate friends to accompany him; and a more joyous party could not be gathered together than assembled that morning at the railroad depot in Washington, and cheerfully awaited their chief's arrival.

THE OLD CONTINENTAL.

The new Executive had several good reasons, it is to be presumed, for selecting New England as the scene of his first Presidential pleasure excursion.

One of them might be that New England was the home of both his father's and his mother's ancestors.

The mother was the accomplished daughter of one of New England's men of brain, will and culture—himself descended from men of similar calibre.

The first of the Garfields, Edward,—an English immigrant,—had settled in Massachusetts in 1736. One of his descendants, Abraham Garfield, was among the "militia" who, at Concord, opened, with powder and ball, the conflict that was to end at Yorktown.

And Abraham's brother, yeapt Solomon, was also a valiant soldier of the Revolution.

Under fire at Concord, with the militia-man, Abraham Garfield, was another good soldier, John Hoar by name. It was the fortune of his great-grandson, a United States Senator, to preside, over a hundred years later on, at the National Convention that nominated for President of the United States the great-grandson of that fighting "Old Continental," Solomon Garfield.

But, the chief reason for the selection was doubtless the President's desire to accept the invitation,—tendered him, by its officers and students,—to be present at Williams College, in Williamstown, Mass., on "commencement day." The Alumni of the old College were to be there—its renowned ex-President, the venerable Professor Hopkins, was to be there. And he, the Executive, was one of the Alumni; and, twenty-five years ago, he had graduated under the kindly auspices of his life-long friend, President Hopkins.

There, after twenty years' struggle with poverty and privation, he had finally won the prize that in his boyhood he had determined should be his: the prize that, when he was yet but a child, his mother had determined he should win.

She had formed this resolution when left a widow, in a log-hut in the wilderness, far from relatives and friends, with a family of little

children utterly unprovided for. She had maintained this resolution with heroic steadfastness, even when compelled to split rails to fence in the few acres that gave food to her scanty board. Her son had inherited this noble mother's lofty inspiration and unyielding courage. And now, as the result, he—the wood-chopper, carpenter, canal-team driver, but zealous student ever—he, a General of Armies—he, a Senator of Senators—he, the President of the United States, was going back once more to college,—once more to take his old President by the hand!

Can we not see and sympathize with the look and smile of honest pride that must have lit up the manly face of the new President, as he stood in his room in the White House that bright July morning, and recalled and dwelt upon the strange scenes and marvelous contrasts of his life-career.

Mayhap, unseen to mortal eye, the grim "Old Continental" stood near,—his pale face also lit up with a smile of pride, albeit a ghostly smile,—as he contemplated his great-grandson; and saw in him the cheerful spirit, the determined will, the unfaltering patriotism that gave victory at last to the men of Valley Forge.

But the President's Secretary of State was waiting without, to accompany his friend and chief to the railroad depot; and so James A. Garfield left the White House,—a strong, stalwart man, full of life and vigor and hope—rejoicing to be relieved of toil and care.

As he was driven rapidly along the Avenue, he may possibly have recalled its crowded, brilliant appearance on the day of his inauguration. But little cared he now—the warm-hearted, genial man,—for official honors and public triumphs. He had returned to private life once more. He would soon be with wife and sons and daughter. He was, like any other private citizen, "off" for a holiday."

He could see, to his right and left, only men who touched their hats to him respectfully, and women who smiled pleasantly on so good a son, husband and father. He could not see the grim "Old Continental," running by his side; and, with ghastly look and ghostly gesture, warning him of a foe,—even then awaiting him,—more dangerous far than English bullets and bayonets had been at Concord.

Nor could he hear his old Mother, in her far away home,—mourning over her kin so recently carried to untimely graves,—and sadly asking: “I wonder who will be taken next!”

At that very moment, her Son, arm-in-arm, and chatting gaily with his Secretary of State, was entering the railroad depot; and the Assassin, though women and children were all around him, gripped his fatal weapon.

The old mother’s question was soon answered.

THE WIFE’S MAGIC.

In the Crescent City, as elsewhere, the first announcement that the “President had been shot down by an assassin,” was received with general incredulity. Some considered the dispatch as an audacious stock-jobbing hoax. Others concluded that the shooting—if shooting there was—could be only the result of an accident.

When the telegrams, that rapidly succeeded each other, only too well confirmed the first startling announcement, the whole city was thrown into a tumult of horror, indignation, sorrow—sorrow for the illustrious victim; horror at the deed itself; fiercest indignation against the wretch who had committed it. The excitement, indeed, was so intense and general that business was virtually suspended.

The first dispatches held out no hope of the survival of the wounded President beyond a few hours. He himself, the telegrapher reported, had said to his physician: “I am a dead man—but I am not afraid to die.” Yet, even in that trying moment, he had sent his absent wife a loving and reassuring message.

Hour after hour went by, and still the victim clung to life, though slowly sinking; and still the people of New Orleans waited, and hoped, and feared—for with them the deep sympathy for the President and his afflicted family predominated even over the bitter ire against the cold-blooded, self-acknowledged murderer.

Finally, late at night, just after the receipt of a dispatch that seemed to close the tragedy—for it said: “The President is again sinking, and there is little, if any, hope”—came another, reporting that “He had rallied; that his symptoms were more favorable; that he continued brave and cheerful.” And still another of like favorable tenor.

That he should continue to be “brave and cheerful” did not surprise the anxious groups that had waited and watched far into the night. Indeed, it was his courage and spirit, strikingly made manifest from the first, that still gave the people hope against hope. But this sudden and continued change for the better was so unexpected that it was doubted, until the explanation came—an explanation that sensibly lightened the general gloom.

The explanation was, that Mrs. Garfield had arrived in Washington; and her presence by her stricken husband’s side, her affectionate words and hopeful spirit, had acted like magic upon him.

“If he recovers,” said the doctors, “it will be due greatly to the presence of his devoted wife.”

“Though still weak from her recent illness,” said another dispatch, “and shocked by the suddenness of the sorrow that has come upon her, she has behaved since her arrival with courage and self-control, equal to those of her husband. She has not given way to the terror and grief she naturally feels, but is constantly by the President’s side, encouraging him with her sympathy, and giving efficient aid, as far as in her power, to the physicians.”

Many a manly eye was moist when that dispatch was read.

Now,—strengthened by his wife’s presence and affection,—the President, it was telegraphed, had asked his Doctor, “What were the indications?” The physician answered: “There is a chance of recovery.” The wounded man’s brave reply, cheerfully spoken: “Well, we will take that chance!” sent a thrill of hope and admiration into every bosom.

Whilst tender-hearted women everywhere prayed that night for the sufferer’s recovery, brave-hearted men everywhere recognized in him a man-of-men,—full worthy of the tribute of regret and respect the world was then paying him.

No where was that tribute more sincerely paid than in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS SPEAKS.

There was but one feeling in our community, and it was exhibited with a spontaneity and fervor that were remarkable.

The PRESS gave the most emphatic and decided utterance to the popular sentiment. Dailies and Weeklies, —Political, Religious, Agricultural, and Commercial—alike denounced the awful crime, joined in warm praise of the illustrious victim, and in tender sympathy for his sufferings and the affliction of his family.

The State's young Governor—a man of quick and generous impulses—would have been the first Official to give formal expressions to the people's sentiments. But LOUIS A. WILKZ was himself then bravely battling with death.

The City Authorities were prompt to act; and they were promptly followed by the various leading commercial, benevolent, religious, and other Associations.

MAYOR JOS. A. SHAKESPEARE

said to a newspaper representative, shortly after the news of the attempted assassination was received:

"When I first heard of this matter, I experienced a thrill of horror, because of the deed itself, and also the blow which seems thus to have been aimed at the fair name of our country. The man who committed this deed was probably crazy. That is a charitable construction to put upon it. At any rate, the fact is a startling one to be confronted, that it has come to pass that the life of the President of the United States may be threatened by assassins, because some action of his fails to please. This question must be met squarely, and at once. Our great country cannot allow such practices to grow.

"The people of the United States, and of the South particularly, will condemn this act in no uncertain terms. They abhor anything of the kind. Why, even when Lincoln was killed, and the minds of the people were excited, and their feelings aroused by the progress of a civil war, his assassination was condemned and greatly regretted by the entire people. It is devoutly to be hoped that the President will live; but what I principally regard, is the blow which has been aimed at the fundamental principles of American liberty."

ADMINISTRATOR WALSH

said he was filled with horror at the dastardly outrage that had been perpetrated. "If Mr. Garfield should die, it would prove a national calamity. The South, in particular, would lose a good friend. In the short time that Mr. Garfield has been in office, he has given promise of being one of the best and most patriotic Presidents we have had for years."

ADMINISTRATOR FITZPATRICK

said: "In many respects, the death of Garfield would be a national calamity, but particularly in this, that he has proved thus far a President of the whole country, and not only of one or two sections. The people should rejoice if this shooting does not terminate fatally."

ADMINISTRATOR DELAMORE

expressed his sorrow for what had happened to the President. "If the deed was done to serve any imagined great end, it will prove a complete failure. If any other end was contemplated, the movers therein will surely suffer."

ADMINISTRATOR GUILLOTTE

remarked that he could not say more than his colleagues had already said concerning this crime. "Every right thinking man, every Louisianian, every American, should raise his voice in denunciation of this horrible deed."

ADMINISTRATORS FAGAN, HUGER AND MEALEY

were out of town, and, therefore, could not be seen on the subject, but they telegraphed to the Mayor their horror and regret, and classed the attempted assassination as a national calamity.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Three days after,—the 5th of July,—at the regular weekly session of the Council, the following resolutions were adopted, and the Mayor requested to forward them by telegraph:

Whereas, The life of the Chief Magistrate of the nation has been assailed by an assassin's hand; be it

Resolved by the Common Council of the City of New Orleans in regular meeting assembled, That the People of the City, through us, their Representatives, express their condemnation of the act, and though it seems but the deed of personal malice, take this occasion to declare their faith in the supremacy of the law and their confidence in the permanency of our institutions.

Resolved, That the People of New Orleans acknowledge the unspeakable horror and grief which the message of this deed has stricken into their hearts; that they have watched with eager anxiety the life struggle which holds the people in suspense, and with each assuring hope, send fervent prayers to the Throne of Grace that the assassin's object may be thwarted, and life and health restored to him who is President of a whole and reunited country.

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor of this City, communicate these resolutions forthwith to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, with expressions of condolence and sympathy at the suffering and distress which have so undeservedly invaded the peace and happiness of President Garfield and his family.

The Mayor stated to the Council that he had already sent the following telegram:

NEW ORLEANS, July 4, 1881.

Hon. James, G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

New Orleans sends sympathy and sincerely hopes the President will soon recover. We watch with great interest for every bulletin, and feel encouraged by the latest we have.

JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE,
Mayor.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The officers and members of this national organization,—claiming the President as one of them,—took appropriate action at all their Posts throughout the Union. What they did in New Orleans is thus set forth:

NEW ORLEANS, July 4, 1881.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Joseph A. Mower Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Louisiana, and Encampment of the Boys in Blue, Louisiana, send sincere regrets to Mrs. Garfield, hoping and praying for the President's recovery.

WM. ROY,
Commander Grand Army and Boys in Blue.

The same day the following reply to this telegram was received:

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1881.

Wm. Roy, Commander Grand Army Republic, N. O.:

On behalf of Mrs. Garfield, I thank you for your telegram. The President's condition is very critical.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

The members of this Society, of world-wide fame, held their annual meeting on the 4th and elected the following officers: For president, that veteran "Howard," James M. Vandegriff; vice-president, Gen. Fred. N. Ogden; secretary, F. R. Southmayd; treasurer, S. B. Newman. The following dispatch was sent to Washington, as expressive of the sentiments of the "Howards:—"

Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State:

The Howard Association of New Orleans, in annual meeting assembled, desire to express their deep sympathy for the President in the terrible calamity which has befallen him and, through him, our whole country; their fervent desire and prayer for his recovery; their execration and condemnation of the crime; and further tender their heartfelt sympathies with, and prayers for, his stricken family in their deep affliction.

F. R. SOUTHMAYD,
Secretary.

THE CENTRAL HANCOCK CLUB,

which was organized in 1868, with branches throughout the State, had

a largely attended meeting—J. Pinckney Smith, president, and Wm. McVicar, secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and forwarded to Secretary Blaine:

Resolved, That the Club has heard with profound regret and deepest indignation of the attempt on the life of the President. In common with the people of the whole community we join in the universal condemnation, and also in the expression of warmest sympathy with the President and his devoted family in this, the hour of their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the prayers of the Club will go up to the "God of all" to spare and preserve the life of our President, to the end that the honor and integrity of American institutions may be sustained, and that the administration of the government under his conservative, wise and just control, may forever unite the people of every section of the country in one common destiny, and efface the last vestige of sectionalism.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

the oldest chartered association of our merchants, took the following action, through its acting President:

NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1881.

To the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Secretary of State:

SIR—I have the honor on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, to address you the expressions of their sympathy and of their condolence for the calamity which has threatened the country in the attempted assassination of the President.

The attempted assassination of the President of the United States has filled the civilized world with horror, and the citizens of the United States with indignation and shame, that a miscreant capable of imagining such a crime should be found within their limits.

The Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans return their sincere gratitude to Almighty God that he has thus far vouchsafed the hope that the Chief Magistrate of the Republic may be spared, and the country relieved from the reproach which the consummation of an act so dreadful might have brought upon it.

The Chamber hereby tender their sincere sympathy to President Garfield and to his family for the suffering and anxiety through which they have passed.

They trust that a public and impartial trial will exonerate any from complicity in the knowledge of the act; and that a legal verdict may visit upon the criminal himself a just retribution for having attempted a crime foreign to the character of our institutions, and abhorrent to the sentiment of our whole people, without regard to race, party or section.

Very respectfully,

R. S. HOWARD,

Vice President

THE HANCOCK ASSOCIATION,

organized in 1880, under the leadership of Ex-Gov. John McEnery,—held a special meeting at their headquarters, on the 3d,—Hon. R. W. Adams as Secretary. The President spoke of the sad news from Wash-

ington, and asked the members to manifest their sympathy for the President in some appropriate form. Ex-Mayor I. W. Patton thereupon offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be telegraphed to Secretary Blaine:

Be it resolved, That the recent attempt to assassinate President Garfield has been received and is regarded by the members of this Association and by their fellow countrymen as a great calamity to the nation. It arouses in the breasts of all patriotic citizens the profoundest sorrow and sympathy for the President and his family, and, also, grave anxieties for the troubles and turmoils that may result to the Republic from so horrible a crime.

Be it resolved, That we cherish the most earnest and sincere hopes, and unite with all good people in their fervent prayers, for the recovery of the President from his great affliction.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE

sent the following dispatch:

NEW ORLEANS, July 5, 1881.

To Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

In behalf of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, I desire to express the indignation and horror experienced by its members at the dastardly act of the assassin which threatens the life of a great and good man. The President and his family have our sincerest sympathies, and we earnestly join in the universal prayer that the Almighty may see fit to spare him.

THOS. L. AIREY,

President N. O. Cotton Exchange.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

thus expressed itself:

NEW ORLEANS, July 5, 1881.

To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary, Washington:

The New Orleans Produce Exchange have heard with painful sorrow and indignation of the dastardly attempt on the life of the President of the United States, and they desire to express through you to our worthy President and his family deep sympathy in their distressing calamity, and to join their prayers with those of the whole country for his prompt and full recovery.

W. M. SMALLWOOD,

Secretary.

THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,

one of our oldest business organizations, sent the following telegram:

OFFICE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, }
NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1881. }

J. G. Blaine, Secretary, Washington:

The Board of Underwriters of the City of New Orleans extend to the President and his family, and the Cabinet, its profound sorrow for the great disaster which has fallen upon the country. It earnestly prays that the life of the President may be spared, and that he may be permitted to continue to guide the destinies of our united country.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

held their regular quarterly meeting, on the evening of the 5th of July, vice-president, B. T. Walshe, in the chair, and Wm. W. Crane, secretary. Mr W. C. Raymond addressed the meeting, referring to the attempted assassination of President Garfield, and moved the appointment of a committee to give expression to the sympathetic feeling of the Association. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. W. C. Raymond, W. H. Drury, W. C. Sheperd, Van R. K. Hilliard, and M. M. Greenwood, as the committee. They reported as follows:

Resolved, That in the fearful and dastardly crime perpetrated upon the head of this Christian government, the whole country feels and recognizes this as a fearful manifestation of the lawlessness to which men are driven when asserting their individual passions as superior to the higher interests of the whole community.

Resolved, That as Christians we view the exhibition of personal spite as the development of that vile spirit of agrarianism that would dethrone God and all government, and erect the passions of men as the arbiters and rulers of life and enthrone them in power.

Resolved, That the perpetuity of our form of constitutional government demands a bold and Christian expression of heartfelt detestation of the tendency of party politics to degrade and at last destroy the fair heritage of a Christian and constitutional government, founded on and protected by the principles of the word of God and his righteous sovereignty over us as a people.

Resolved, That our feelings of tenderest sympathy are hereby extended to the wife and family of our honored President, the chief magistrate of our whole country; and that we unite our prayers with those of this entire nation for the restoration to health of its honored head; and that this fearful blow at the rights and sovereignty of this Republic may be so sanctified by God as to tend more indissolubly to cement in love and exalted interest this whole people.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and were ordered to be transmitted to Mrs. Garfield and the Secretary of State.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At a prayer meeting of the congregation of the Immanuel German Presbyterian Church—Pastor, Rev. Owen Riedy—it was resolved:

That this congregation has heard with horror of the wicked and atrocious attempt upon the life of President Garfield; that we fervently pray that the life of so good a man and President may be spared to the country, and that our Pastor be requested to telegraph our heartfelt sympathy to him and his family in their hour of trial.

Secretary Hunt telegraphed in reply: "In behalf of the President, his family and the Cabinet, I sincerely thank you for your resolutions of sympathy and respect."

IN THE SYNAGOGUE.

A special service was held in the Touro Synagogue, on Carondelet street, on the evening of July 5th, to offer up prayer for the recovery of the President. Rabbi I. L. Leucht conducted the services. His feeling prayer, invoking the Almighty's aid for the wounded Executive, was responded to by the whole congregation with a fervent "Amen." His eloquent address, in which the universal sympathy for the President and his family, and the universal indignation at the dastardly act that brought him low were strongly expressed, was listened to by the numerous assembly with profound attention.

The Rabbi of Temple Sinai, the Rev. Jas. K. Gutheim, was absent from the city, or similar service would certainly have been held there.

OUR COLORED CITIZENS

were prompt and zealous in giving shape and form to their sorrowful feelings, on receipt of the melancholy news.

Great preparation had been made for the dedication, on the 4th of July, of the new Hall of the ST. JAMES (METHODIST) CHAPEL ACADEMY. The national holiday and the dedication were jointly to be celebrated by music, an oration and social festivities.

When the hour for the commencement of the ceremonies arrived, the Pastor of the Chapel, Rev. A. M. Green, announced to the numerous audience that the deplorable event, but just made public, had caused the abandonment of the announced programme; and it was determined, instead, by the Officers of the Chapel and the Academy, to hold a meeting, through which the assembly could manifest its sympathy for the stricken President.

This was acceded to, and Rev. Mr. Green was appointed chairman; Col. James Lewis, Dr. J. V. Newman, N. Jefferson, Hon. A. J. Dumont, S. Wakefield, Edward Thompson, and Hon. Wm. M. Burwell, vice-presidents; W. G. Brown, H. C. C. Astwood, P. Travigne, T. S. Tucker, and C. J. Dowden, secretaries.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, Hon. J. H. Burch, chairman. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Burch (who was to have been the orator of the day), Hon. O. H. Brewster, Hon. A. J. Dumont, Mr. H. C. C. Astwood, and Hon. Mr. Burwell.

The resolutions,—which were directed to be transmitted to the President's family, through the Secretary of State,—expressed, in the most earnest and feeling manner:

"The horror of the colored people of the City of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana, at the attempted assassination, and the public calamity involved in it; their sorrow in common with the people of the entire Union for the 'beloved President;' their prayers for his deliverance, and their heart-felt sympathy for his family, especially for his faithful wife." The closing resolution was: "That, with humble mien and bowed hearts, we look beyond the sun and clouds up to our Father, God, and say, 'Thy will be done.'"

On the 6th of July, the **MINISTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION**, of the Third District of the city, held a meeting, and forwarded to Secretary Blaine resolutions expressive of their "profound regret on learning of the attempted assassination, and their sympathy for the President and family." The closing resolution was an earnest request to the fourteen churches and congregations represented—Methodist, Baptist, Congregational—to "continue in prayer for the President's recovery."

On the 4th July, the **CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**, Pastor, Rev. W. S. Alexander, D. D.—who is also president of the Straight University—adopted the following resolutions, which were forwarded to the President and his family through Secretary Blaine:

Resolved, That we learn with profound regret and indignation of the attempt to take the life of the President of the United States, and desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to his family in this sad event.

Resolved, That we offer our fervent prayers to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of this kind-hearted man, brave husband and father, patriot and statesman.

H. E. P. Albert and J. H. Hall, Pastors in charge.

CHAS. B. WILSON, Secretary.

And, on the 5th July, the **EX-U. S. COLORED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION** adopted the following resolutions, which were forwarded to Secretary Blaine:

Whereas, It is with sorrow and pain that we have heard of the cowardly attempt upon the life of our honored and beloved President, James A. Garfield; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to President Garfield and family our earnest sympathies. While we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God, we most fervently pray for the speedy recovery of our President.

THOS. W. WICKHAM, President.

EDWARD JACKSON, Recording Secretary.

RESPONSE FROM WASHINGTON.

On the 4th July, Gen. McMillen, our Postmaster, a long time personal friend of President Garfield—telegraphed to Postmaster-General James a statement of the profound sympathy of New Orleans and the State for the President and his family, and their fervent hope for the stricken Chief Magistrate's recovery. The reply was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1
Washington, D. C., July 4.)

Hon. W. L. McMillen, New Orleans, La.:

The touching expressions of sympathy on behalf of the people of the city of New Orleans and the State at large, will be conveyed to the President and Mrs. Garfield.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster-General.

THE END.

For eighty days—eighty long, hot, weary days and nights—the whole civilized world, it may be truly said, watched by the bedside of the wounded President.

Crowned heads, following the prompt and generous leadership of the Queen of England, were as solicitous to know his condition, daily, as if he were of "the blood royal." Presidents of other Republics exhibited the most brotherly interest in this most representative of Presidents, so causelessly a victim to individual malice.

The subjects of these crowned heads,—the citizens of these other Republics,—manifested in the most convincing manner their sincere sympathy for the wounded leader of fifty millions of free citizens. They could not but be astounded and dismayed at the catastrophe; for, if the Executive of the greatest of Republics was to be no safer from assassination than the most rigid of despotic Sovereigns, how long would America remain what it had so long been, the land of promise, the land of refuge for the oppressed of all nations!

In that land—his own country—there was but one thought, one feeling. The first shock over, there was no longer, as there had been for a moment, any apprehension of danger to the grand political fabric

erected by the Fathers. The victim's own memorable words were still true—"God reigned; and the Government still lived."—The people felt that it would ever live. They felt, too, that there was no North now, and no South—no East and no West. They were united as one people, by one invisible but all powerful tie. In presence of that stricken man and his stricken wife, all divisions of creed, of party: all distinctions of race, of color: all differences of social, business, industrial or professional position, were forgotten.

From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, old and young, rich and poor, native-born and foreign-born listened eagerly, hour after hour and day after day, for the bulletins from the sick room in the White House—now gladdened by news that the President was better, now saddened by news that he was worse.

Yet, strange to say, the People clung to hope when even the physicians appeared to despond, and the last, fatal moment had seemingly come. For, these myriads of sympathetic lookers-on hourly saw the sufferer himself so cheerful, so kind, so patient, so brave,—despite the severity and the prolongation of his sufferings,—despite the repeated deathly relapses—that they believed, with him and his heroic wife, that he would yet win the fight.

They believed that he would yet get well; that he would yet be their President,—as strong in body and brain, as hopeful in spirit, as patriotic in soul, as generous in heart, as when he took the inaugural oath, and invited his fellow citizens forever to bury the strifes of the past and be as friends and brethren once more and forever.

When this grandly mournful drama drew to a close, and the whole world knew the end was near, still the dying President, like the knight of old, retained his cheerful courage, and still he hoped to survive the terrible struggle.

It was not to be. Science, friendship, love, had striven in vain—a nation's prayers ascended in vain; and the mortal pang was to come to the heroic sufferer even through that big, warm heart that, through privation, danger, success, had beat so warmly for those it loved so ardently, and who could do nothing for it now.

That pain of death sent a pang through the heart of the world. It still lingers in every manly American heart.

On Monday night, September 19th—in the cottage by the seaside, where he had gone to regain strength and health from old ocean's life-giving breezes—the President breathed his last.

Shortly before 10 o'clock—in reply to his physician's enquiry if he felt in any way uncomfortable—he said, "Not at all." A minute or so later, he fell asleep. At 10 o'clock, the Attorney General telegraphed to Minister Lowell, at London, reassuring news.

Fifteen minutes later the President awoke. His old friend Swain, who had watched by his bedside so many nights, was alone in the room with him, still faithfully watching the thin form and emaciated face.

He awoke with the death-pang upon him. "Oh, Swain!" he said, pressing his hand on his heart, "the pain! the pain!"

Soon he was, happily, unconscious; he felt the pain no longer.

A little later on the silence was broken only by the sobs of the patient, devoted wife. The physician solemnly said: "It is ended!"—and James A. Garfield had passed to his final rest.

He was born on the nineteenth day of the month; he had long represented in Congress the Nineteenth Ohio District; and he had been promoted to a Major Generalship for gallantry at bloody Chickamauga, on the 19th September, 1863. He had frequently told his intimate friends that he would die on an anniversary of that memorable conflict. And so, at 10:35 o'clock at night, on Monday, September 19th—nineteen years before the death of the Nineteenth Century—the President's prediction of his own death came true.

NEW ORLEANS IN MOURNING.

A few hours after, the melancholy event was made known to the people of this city by the DAILY PAPERS, whose editorials reflected in the most eloquent terms and impressive manner the sentiments of their tens of thousands of readers. It must suffice for this record to present only extracts from these articles.

THE PICAYUNE.

Throughout the broad confines of this great land there was naught but sincere respect for his authority among the masses, and earnest wishes in the hearts of nearly all her citizens that his administration might prove a happy one for himself, as it promised a prosperous one for the country. He was worthy of so proud a position. * * *

He has truly died for his country, for his death will make his countrymen better and exalt his people. On the deep grief which fills every part of our land there will follow a broader patriotism and a stronger purpose to make the Republic continue to deserve the loyalty of its citizens and the respect of all mankind.

THE TIMES.

We have lost a man for whom not only his great seat of authority but his catholic motives as disclosed in his public utterances, commanded respect. * * *

James Abram Garfield goes back from the seorch and tumult of public life to a shaded quiet like that in which he was born. Henceforth, he lives a memory—and though he was permitted to accomplish but little during his Presidential service, by his death he has given to his countrymen a deeper scrutiny into themselves: almost precious service. * * *

The assassin has lifted his victim to a sad but lofty eminence in the affections of his countrymen—and possibly has brought the people of all sections of the country nearer together in a common sorrow than they have been brought within the previous half century.—The blood of the martyr may prove the seal of a more perfect union.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The President has died untimely, and the loss is the nation's rather than his own.

He is dead, struck down at the post of duty, and dying with his hand upon the helm. No brutal oppressor, sacrificed to a people's righteous indignation; no feeble imbecile who had too long put to shame the age his existence cursed—but a strong, big-hearted man, full of warm sympathies and lofty purposes; fit representative of our free institutions, and type of the earnest, virile, enlightened civilization which was proud to make him its leader and exponent.

In that promised time when all mysteries are to be made clear, and when the sad tangles of this blindfold, stumbling life of ours shall be unraveled, we may discern the wisdom and the mercy of this affliction. To-day we can only bewail its heaviness with tears which, if they be unavailing in every other sense, at least do honor to those who shed them.

THE BEE (French).

President Garfield lived long enough after his wound to enjoy, as much as his cruel affliction permitted, the assurances of sympathy of the entire American people, and of the people of foreign countries and their governors. * * *

If the Emperor of Russia had survived the last attempt on his life, he certainly would not have excited more regret for the attack and joy at his recovery than did President Garfield; he would, perhaps, have excited less.

So that, during his long suffering, the President was gladdened by the knowledge that he possessed the esteem of the nation; and that

even this spirit of partisanship had entirely given place to the horror universally felt at the cowardly attempt upon his life. He did not long enjoy this lofty consolation, but it must have soothed his last moments.

THE GERMAN GAZETTE.

James A. Garfield had become dear to the American people, as one of those of its Presidents who had elevated himself from the common walks of life, by his own abilities and energy, through his own diligence and intellect, to the loftiest position attainable by the free citizen of America. * * *

Upon his administration, from the time of his entering upon his official duties, up to July the 2d, no one will think of passing a judgment. The President had hardly seized the helm of State, when the bullet of the assassin reached him.

We know, however, that Garfield, as a man of multifarious knowledge and of many years' experience in the public service, was not only capable, but also full of endeavor, to give to this country a good and conscientious administration. * * *

Could his life have been saved, he would have become the most popular President this country has ever seen.

Not alone the heroism which Garfield displayed upon his couch of pain, but also the self-sacrificing love with which his wife,—who, herself, had hardly recovered from severe sickness, nursed him—the family picture of the late President, in its entirety—has made an ineffaceable impression upon the entire American nation, and brought about a most wholesome and elevating effect.

The American People will protect the mourning survivors of their murdered President in the noblest manner, and keep forever in honor the memory of James A. Garfield.

EVENING CITY ITEM.

The last official bulletin has been published. No need of doubt, now, as to its truth and veracity. Death has issued the bulletin, and with the rising sun this morning came the sad news to a sorrowing public. * * * James Abram Garfield will live in the memory of his people as a brave and true man—suffering all the tortures of a martyrdom without complaint, and preserving to the last hour of his life the strong spirit of kindness that had always marked his conduct to others. His sufferings, borne uncomplainingly, endeared him to the nation.

EVENING STATES.

In his brief tenure of that office he had manifested the highest qualities of a magnanimous and broad minded President. His admirable temper, self-command, and dignified bearing had impressed the whole people with a high sense of his full appreciation of the responsibilities of the chief magistrate of the greatest Republic in the world.

His manly bearing under his sudden and terrible affliction, warmed this sentiment into an affectionate regard and admiration for the man and Christian. Around the cold and shrunken corpse of the, but a few weeks ago, vigorous, brave and earnest citizen, statesman and chief magistrate, will gather and kneel, in deepest grief and sorrow, fifty millions of freemen from whom with one voice will uprise the fervent prayer:

"Requiescat in Pace."

THE PUBLIC EDIFICES.

In the public edifices, the officers did not await official advices or instructions; but, of their own accord and spontaneously, promptly took steps to drape the various buildings in mourning.

At the U. S. MINT, on Esplanade street, by order of Superintendent M. V. Davis, business was suspended at an early hour and the massive edifice placed in sable garb.

The U. S. QUARTER-MASTER and PAY-MASTER'S Offices, on Camp street,—U. S. COMMISSARY'S office and depot, on Magazine street,—U. S. LIGHT HOUSE office, on Union street,—U. S. ENGINEER'S office, on Canal street,—and U. S. SHIPPING COMMISSIONER'S office, on Decatur street, displayed the national flag, gathered with crape at half mast, while crape hung in festoons and bands from windows and galleries, and enframed the doorways.

In the great CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, on Canal street, the army of officials and sub-employees were prepared, by the tenor of the dispatches of the day previous, for the melancholy announcement; but nevertheless its effect upon them was that of deep and universal regret. A number of them, like Gen. McMullen, the Postmaster, were personal friends of the dead Executive or had served under him in the field, and their sorrow was poignant and freely expressed.

Early in the day, Gen. Algernon S. Badger, Collector of the Port, called a meeting of the Heads of Departments in his office, to determine what action should be had by them as a body.

The Departments represented were the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, U. S. District Attorney, U. S. Marshal, the Post Office, the Assistant Treasury and Treasury Special Agency, the Internal Revenue, the Collector's, the Bonded Warehouses, Surveyor of the Port, Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, Construction, Marine Hospital, Surveyor General, Land Office, the Weigher's, Gauger's, Appraiser's, and the Naval Office.

After various propositions, a motion, proposed by Naval Officer, Hon. A. J. Dumont, was unanimously adopted that: "The Custom House Building be appropriately decorated in mourning and the expenses be borne by all the Federal officials in the edifice."

Hon. Morris Marks, Collector of Internal Revenue, then offered a motion that : "The various Federal Offices be closed this day, as a mark of respect to the late President of the United States."

This was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

All the offices were closed precisely at twelve o'clock ; and then, under the supervision of the Heads of Departments, the work of decorating began. It was zealously participated in by all the clerks and other employees, who cheerfully contributed their time, labor and money to carry out the plans of their chiefs. The result was, that ere long the vast granite edifice was draped on all four of its lofty facades, clear around the square, with broad bands and festoons of black and white cloth, that hung also from the deep embrasures of the long tiers of windows, and around the wide portals—producing a most striking and singularly imposing effect.

Within the Building, each of the numerous halls, corridors and offices was tastefully decorated. Under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Tomlinson, Gen. Badger's chief clerk, the draping of the magnificent central marble hall was executed with great taste. The entrance to it was festooned with black and white streamers, and within, heavy black bands enwrapped the tall marble pillars from ceiling to pedestal.

In the POST OFFICE, Gen. McMillen set all his clerks to work, and their skill and taste produced one of the most elegant and appropriate combinations of mourning symbols exhibited anywhere in the whole country, the work being done under the immediate supervision of Major M. T. Fuller, Superintendent of Mails.

The main entrance to the Post-Office, on Decatur street, corner of Canal, was draped with black and white cloth. In the interior of the lobby, festoons of black and white entwined, hung from the walls, meeting at each of the two chandeliers and forming a canopy of drapery. In the centre of the lobby floor a massive base and pedestal supported a broken column, of the finest Italian marble, typical of the pure life and untimely death of the President. A life-size portrait of him rested against the shaft. Sprigs of ivy and evergreen surrounded the base of the column and a simple wreath crowned its summit. Gray

moss was placed around the base and studded with flowers, making a most beautiful floral display, which was renewed from day to day until the funeral.

To the right of the lobby was a tablet bearing the inscription,

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED,

September 19th. 1881,

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Immediately over this tablet hung a floral shield representing the arms of the United States, draped, the whole being surmounted by a white dove.

At the STATE HOUSE, on St. Louis street, business was suspended in all the offices—the Governor's, Secretary of State's, Auditor's, Treasurer's, Attorney General's, Adjutant General's, Land Register's, Engineers', Commissioner of Agriculture, Superintendent of Education, and Board of Health—and the great building placed in mourning; the lofty portals on St. Louis and Royal streets being hidden in dark drapery, whilst broad black and white folds ran along the wide gallery on the three fronts, on Chartres, St. Louis and Royal streets.

Similar emblems of mourning were likewise speedily displayed at all the other public offices and halls; the Recorders' Courts, the City Courts, the Criminal Courts, the Civil District Courts, the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court; the Sheriffs' and Constables' offices; the State Library; the offices of the Tax Collectors, the Harbor Masters, the Assessors, the Registrar of Voters, the Produce Inspectors, the Recorder of Mortgages and the Recorder of Conveyances.

The Armories of the numerous Military Organizations likewise displayed mourning insignia early in the day,—as did the various Banks and Insurance Offices, the Railroad Depots, the Fire Company Houses, the Halls of the numerous Benevolent Associations, the Hotels, the Newspaper offices, the Gas Company's elegant office, that of the WaterWorks Company, the Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, that of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other edifices and halls of like public character and use.

The Headquarters of the GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, at the corner of Customhouse and Decatur streets, was among the first buildings to be placed in sable drapery on Tuesday morning. The national colors were displayed at half-mast.—The deceased President had no sincerer mourners than the members of this numerous organization of battle-tryed Federal veterans, of whom he was one.

The broad windows and portal of the Armory and Club Room of that *corps d'elite*, the CONTINENTAL GUARDS,—under the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Camp street—were tastefully draped, the Continentals' flag, looped up with crape, being suspended over the doorway.

The PRODUCE EXCHANGE, on Magazine street; the STOCK EXCHANGE, on Carondelet street; and the COTTON EXCHANGE, on Gravier street, were heavily draped in mourning, by order of the officers and members of those bodies, after the opening meeting hour.

The lofty and elegant facade of the MASONIC HALL, on St. Charles street, presented the most striking exterior mourning display of all the edifices. The sable drapery fell in broad and multitudinous folds from the roof to the foundation; whilst between the columns on the second story piazza that fronts the main hall, was suspended a gigantic shield bearing this motto in great black letters, visible from afar:

BROTHER
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
A TRUE MAN
and
MASON.

Requiescat in Pace.

FLAGS AND BELLS.

Early on Tuesday morning, Chief Engineer Thos. O'Connor, of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts Fire Department, published the following order:

“In view of the sad death of our beloved and honored President, the following order is issued:

“The Foremen of the respective Fire Companies will cause the engine-houses to be draped in mourning, and suspend the flag of their company at half-mast until further orders, in honor of the illustrious deceased.

“The bells of the Fire Alarm Telegraph will be tolled at intervals of half an hour throughout the day.”

In the Sixth District Fire Department, by order of Chief Horace P. Phillips, the fire bells were tolled, on the 20th, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., from 12 to 1 P. M., and again at 6 P. M., and the company flags displayed at half-mast at the engine houses.

In Algiers—Fifth District—and Carrollton—Seventh District—similar orders were issued to and executed by the Fire Companies.

The solemn sound of the bells, slowly rung at measured intervals throughout the day, added to the general gloom. The melancholy echoes seemed borne on the sighing winds from the far-off cottage whose pallid, rigid inmate could hear no more neither sounds of rejoicing nor of woe.

On every thoroughfare, the hundreds of flags, national and foreign, that are wont to be seen only on holiday anniversaries and grand festival occasions, when they flutter gaily at every breath of air as if themselves alive with cheerful spirit—now drooped everywhere at half-mast. Looped up in sombre crape, falling in listless, motionless folds, they mutely, yet deeply expressed the people's sorrow.

Along the Levee, especially, was this effect produced. For miles the flags hung sadly from masts of steamships and sailing vessels—from staffs of steamboats and other river craft.—It was a simple but fitting tribute from the men who live upon the waters and face sudden death in so many ways, all their lives, to the memory of the boy who had so longed to be a sailor; and who, promoted to the highest command, had died at his post, with his hand on the helm of the ship of state.

CRAPE ON THE DOOR.

Besides these mourning demonstrations of a public, or official, or routine character, there was the still more significant exhibition of individual feeling, spontaneous and universal, that more than aught else gave convincing evidence of the people's sorrow.

Early on Tuesday morning these signs of mourning appeared on all sides. There was no planning—no consultation. Each individual quietly attached to his or her door, or window, or balcony, a bit of crape, a black ribbon or rosette,—followed, later in the day, when more time had been given for preparation, by more elaborate designs, as wreaths of evergreen, portraits, garlands of *immortelles*, and mortuary inscriptions.

These insignia, of one kind or another, were seen on every house, on every thoroughfare—on the palatial residences that lined the broad avenues of the wealthier and more fashionable sections of the city; on the discolored and weather-beaten hovels, that in the mud streets and alley-ways, in the rear, gave shelter to the poorest of the poor. The railroad trains wore in profusion long bands of black drapery; the street cars, the floats, the drays, the wagons, the hacks and carriages, displayed each their tokens of mourning. Even the humble fruit and peanut stands at the street corners, and the small push-carts, had their bits of crape. The humblest and poorest grieved equally with the magnates of the land over the sad fate of their President.

Along the wharves—in the foundries and machine shops—in the mills, presses and warehouses, the thousands of sons of toil, white and colored, were as prompt and earnest as their employers to express their sorrow for him who had himself been a workingman—who had many a time, like them, earned his bread by the strength and dexterity of his arm. They felt, every man of them, that their President had grandly illustrated the nobility of labor.⁶

The business community, also, joined with alacrity in testifying to their regret for the President's untimely decease, for they were familiar with the record of his brilliant services in the halls of legislation on questions of the highest importance to commercial interests.

So that, in the business portion of the city, by 9 o'clock A. M., many stores had their shutters up, and some establishments closed entirely for the day. On all sides busy hands were at work putting up the emblems of mourning. This continued for two days, until every block of buildings in the commercial districts was arrayed in sable drapery. From necessity, the mighty wheels of commerce moved, but they moved in silence and gloom.

HIS PORTRAITS.

A prominent feature of the general display, especially in the counting rooms, shops and stores, was the portrait of the murdered President, always with some emblem of mourning attached to it, and frequently also with mottoes and inscriptions, brief but touching, expressive of deep regret for his sad fate and sincere respect for his memory.

Before one large show-window on Canal street, a crowd was gathered all day. The entire window was a mass of black. In its centre,—the only light spot in it—was a life-size picture of the dead President, as he appeared when full of manly vigor. The crowd gazed in sad silence upon the familiar features, which it was so difficult to realize were now shrunken and cold in death.

A similar gathering was assembled on the same street before another spacious show-window that contained a strikingly emblematic tableau. In front was a large triangle of crape. Back of this, was a vacant chair that rested on a black velvet platform, on which appeared, surrounded by *immortelles*, the name of the dead chieftain. The national flag, in mourning, hung behind the empty chair, from the top to the bottom of the window, and formed an appropriate background to the sadly impressive group.

THE BOULEVARD CANAL.

Canal street, indeed, could have been fairly selected that day as emblematic of the whole city. The broad avenue,—usually so gay, and lively, and crowded,—was none the less crowded now; but a gloom pervaded the grand thoroughfare that was not easy to describe, but which was nevertheless deeply and widely felt. The sun shone brightly on lofty edifices and wide sidewalks and green trees; and, looking from the river toward the distant swamp, there was life and color and movement as far as eye could reach. But as far as eye could reach, also, a strange spectacle was presented. Belts and bands and festoons of black, gleaming here and there with white, ran along from post to pillar,—leaped from doorway to window and gallery—climbed boldly to the highest roofs—swung across the widest facades,—and seemed literally to swathe in funeral garb every row of the massive buildings.

Their gloomy appearance that day was in startling, saddening contrast to the brilliancy they usually exhibit—especially when, with gorgeous decorations, they take part in the splendid pageants that so often make this Boulevard of the Crescent City a picture for the most gifted painter's brightest pencil. It would have tasked a master in his art to fittingly present the grandly gloomy and sombre tableau of Canal street on "Memorial Monday."

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC BODIES.

At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning the Board of Directors of the COTTON EXCHANGE—President Thos. L. Airey in the chair—determined, "whereas, we have heard with pain and regret of the death of President Garfield," that "in respect to his memory the Exchange be draped in mourning, and that it be also closed on the day of the funeral."

At a subsequent meeting, the Directors resolved as a further mark of respect "to the memory of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States," that "the Exchange be closed, to-day, immediately, and that the President appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sincere regret of the Exchange at the public calamity involved in the death of President Garfield."

Mr. Airey appointed as the Committee, Messrs. Adolphe Schreiber, T. L. Lyon and Ashton Phelps, who prepared the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Directors and given to the representative of the Associated Press:

Resolved, That the New Orleans Cotton Exchange desires to express the profound grief which its members feel in this solemn hour, when the heavy hand of death has consummated the assassin's purpose. During the few months of General Garfield's occupation of the presidential chair his liberal, wise and conservative policy; his broad and all embracing national spirit, his instinctive grasp and full comprehension of our great political and financial problems had done much to inaugurate that more perfect union which his death to-day cements. The business of the nation will go onward and its prosperity remain unchecked, although a great and good man has fallen at the post of duty; but it is to the patriotism and ability of men like our dead President that the stability of our institutions is due. Throughout his long and painful illness President Garfield exhibited high courage and heroic patience, only equalled by the sleepless devotion and undying faith of his heroic wife. To Mrs. Garfield and her children—by this great tragedy rendered, in an especial sense, the wards of the nation—we tender our profound sympathy and respect.

The Exchange closed at 11 o'clock A. M., and all business connected with it was suspended for the day.

The members of the PRODUCE EXCHANGE met early on Tuesday morning, President E. K. Converse in the chair, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Exchange receives the news of the death of President Garfield with sentiments of profound sorrow; and that, in consideration of so great a national calamity, it is ordered that this Exchange be closed and draped in mourning.

Resolved, That in further expression of our sorrow, this Exchange be closed on the day of the funeral of the President; it is recommended that on that day members of this body drape their business houses in mourning, and that business generally be suspended.

A Committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. E. K. Converse, L. H. Fairchild and A. J. Gomila, to confer with the Cotton Exchange, Chamber of Commerce and other commercial organizations, to draft suitable resolutions, expressing the sentiments of the business community at the nation's calamity.

At the first call of the STOCK EXCHANGE, President LeSassier in the chair, the members adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions, and immediately adjourned:

Whereas, The not unexpected yet calamitous blow has fallen upon the restored happiness and peaceful progress of the American people, and President James A. Garfield has been cut off from a high career of patriotic usefulness by a fell deed which shocks all the nations of the earth with indignant horror; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Exchange manifest by outward symbols of mourning, as they share in their inmost hearts, the great grief which is universal throughout our country, and that they especially offer to the noble wife and sorely stricken widow of the dead President their tenderest sympathy in this her hour of crushing affliction.

Resolved, That recalling President Garfield's patriotic promise and purpose as manifested in his inaugural message, we also remember that:

"When our souls shall leave this dwelling,
The glory of one fair and virtuous action
Is above all the 'scutcheons on our tomb,
Or silken banners over us."

Resolved, further, That all business be suspended, the building appropriately draped and the Exchange adjourn.

As has already been stated, the resolutions of the three Exchanges were promptly and generally carried into execution.

At the regular meeting of the AUXILIARY SANITARY ASSOCIATION on Thursday evening, September 22d, Vice President Edward Fenner in the chair, it was resolved, out of "respect to the memory of the late President of the United States, James A. Garfield, and owing to the gloom prevailing over our entire country," to postpone all business and adjourn over to the next regular meeting, October 8th.

The BOARD OF HEALTH held its regular weekly meeting on Thursday evening. No business was transacted. The President, Dr. J. Jones,

announced that the Board would adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late President. He said that one of the last messages penned by the dead chief was one to the Board of Health, which was couched in kind and courteous terms.

Mr. I. N. Marks then offered the following, which was approved :

The death of the head of a great nation is at all times, and under the most ameliorating circumstances a calamity; but when the disaster comes in the terrible guise of assassination, the event assumes a shape that deprives human utterance of adequate expression. The manner of the death of James A. Garfield, the honored President of the United States, is as startling to the public mind as it is injurious to the national reputation. On no portion of our country does this blow fall with such terrible force as it does upon the South. The Southern people were united in the belief that had his life been spared, James A. Garfield would have been the President of the nation, though a leader of a party, and they were prepared to give him their cordial support and confidence. This mysterious dispensation of Providence, therefore, baffles human wisdom and defies mortal scrutiny. We can but bow with reverential submission to this irrevocable and stern decree.

The State Board of Health of Louisiana, uniting with the other public institutions of the State, feel that it is their duty to give expression to their heartfelt sorrow for the nation's loss. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the State Board of Health of Louisiana, in common with the citizens of our entire land, sincerely deplore the great loss that our united country has sustained.

Resolved, That we tender to the distressed widow and children of the great dead the deep sympathies of this Board, and trust that the manifested love and devotion of fifty millions of freemen will in part console them for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread in full upon the minutes.

At a meeting of the NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE, President E. L. Carrière in the chair, on Friday, September 23d, it was determined to suspend the business of the Bank, as far as possible, on Monday, 26th of September, in order to give an opportunity to those connected with the various banking institutions to participate in the public funeral ceremonies, which, it had been determined by the City Authorities, would be held on that day.

At the monthly reception of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, on Tuesday evening, September 20th, Mr. William T. Hardie in the chair, resolutions were adopted expressive of the profound regret with which the sad news from Elberon was received, and the reception was postponed to the following week.

At the meeting of FEDERAL OFFICIALS, held on the 20th of September in the office of the Collector of Customs, and at which General

Badger, Hon. Mr. Dumont, Marshal Wharton and others were present, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

Whereas, The people of the United States have been called on to lament the death of their chosen Chief Magistrate, and

Whereas, The eminent public services of the deceased Statesman and Executive were such as to place him on the pinnacle of fame by the side of the most illustrious of the nation's Presidents ; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Republicans of the State of Louisiana, through their Executive Committee, that we join with the people of our sister States, and with humanity throughout the civilized world, in expressions of profound sorrow at the calamity which deprived the Republic of a beloved President.

Be it further resolved, That we deplore this loss not only in our collective capacity but as individual citizens, and that we will forever embalm in our hearts the name and memory of our departed Statesman and President.

Be it further resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved wife of the illustrious deceased, his aged mother and sorrowing children.

The SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE met, Hon. W. M. Burwell, chairman, and adopted the following resolutions :

Whereas, The fiendish act of an assassin has culminated in the death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States ; and

Whereas, The extraordinary civic virtues of the deceased Executive render his untimely taking off a loss to be ranked by the side of the most illustrious dead of all ages ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble resignation to the unseen hand that directs human affairs, we mingle our poignant grief with our fellow-citizens throughout the land.

That we perceive in the nefarious manner by which our Chief Magistrate has been suddenly plunged from a career of remarkably brilliant activity, into the unknown world, a cause to foster with every rightful appliance the growth and perpetuity of our free institutions.

That we will forever inscribe on the tablet of our memory the name of the deceased statesman who, with the immortal Lincoln, has furnished the world, in his life, the finest specimen of the outgrowth of our form of government.

That we tender the stricken widow and dejected wife, the feeble mother and bereaved children, our deep and inexpressible sympathy in this the hour of their sorrow and of the nation's mourning.

The REPUBLICAN PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Parish of Orleans, Col. James Lewis, President, met at their Rooms, on the 22d of September and adopted the following :

Whereas, The brutal hand of an assassin has robbed us of our beloved and honorable Chief Magistrate, James Abram Garfield ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Parish Executive Committee, of the Parish of Orleans, and in behalf of the Republican

party of said parish, bow in obeisance to the will of the Divine Providence, feeling and knowing as we do that "death loves a shining mark," and being cognizant of the many virtues of the lamented dead. For in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, and in purity he was a "shining mark." Further

Resolved, That we extend to his heroic and bereaved widow and orphan children our untrameled sympathy, and commend them to Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and who is "a husband to the widow and a father to the orphan."

What action was taken by numerous other representative organizations, civic and military, on receipt of the news of the President's death will appear in the APPENDIX, in connection with sketches of those Associations.

AT THE CITY HALL.

At an early hour on the morning of Tuesday, September 20th, MAYOR SHAKSPEARE directed that all business be suspended in the various Departments of the City Hall, and that the building be placed in mourning.

The order was promptly carried into execution—the latter portion of it being superintended in person by Administrator Guillotte, in charge of Public Buildings. The national flag was lowered to half-mast on the tall staff that rises sky-ward from the apex of the temple-shaped edifice; and voluminous folds of sombre drapery hung down from capital to base of the lofty columns, classic in design, that front the Hall.

Shortly after noon on Tuesday, the City Council assembled for its regular weekly session. Present:

MAYOR JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, presiding;

ADMINISTRATOR B. T. WALSH, of the Department of Finance,

ADMINISTRATOR W. E. HUGER, of the Department of Accounts,

ADMINISTRATOR WM. FAGAN, of the Department of Commerce,

ADMINISTRATOR P. MEALEY, of the Department of Police,

ADMINISTRATOR DELAMORE, of the Department of Assessments,

ADMINISTRATOR JOHN FITZPATRICK, of the Department of Improvements,

ADMINISTRATOR J. V. GUILLOTTE, of the Department of Public Buildings and Water Works.

The Mayor, after the calling of the roll and reading of the minutes, said :

" Gentlemen, we have this day been informed of the death of the President of our country. I think this Council should take such action as will show our respect for the departed and our great regret at the sad event."

Whereupon Administrator Walshe presented a resolution, which was adopted, that as a mark of respect for the dead President, the Council, without transacting any business, would adjourn until the following day.

Throughout the day, quiet reigned supreme in the usually busy City Hall. Its numerous occupants, like those in the other public offices,—Federal, State and Municipal,—shared in the feeling of gloom and sorrow that prevailed the entire community.

The Mayor said subsequently, in a conversation with a journalist, that, though not unexpected, the announcement of the death of the President had shocked him almost as much as had the first news of the assassin's attempt.—" He could only express," he said in addition, " his sincere regret at the unfortunate termination of what had promised to be a great career."

The Administrators joined in considering the President's death as a great calamity, especially to the South, where the beneficial effects of his wise and liberal policy were already evident.—" He had proven himself to be the President of the whole country and not of a section," was the unanimous sentiment.

CITY COUNCIL'S CONDOLENCE.

On Wednesday, September 21st, the Council again met; and the following Resolutions, introduced by Administrator Walshe, were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The People of the City of New Orleans have received with deep and intense sympathy and grief the tidings of the death of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States; and

Whereas, It is deemed proper that due expression be made of our sorrow, and becoming honors rendered to the memory of the illustrious dead; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of New Orleans, in regular meeting convened: That in the death of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, we mourn the demise of a man of

high and exalted attainments, of lofty purpose, of majestic strength ; —of a chief magistrate whose serene self-respect, gentle dignity and deep patriotism seem like a magician's wand to have spread a bond of universal confidence and accord around a people divided by fears and prejudices and dissensions ; —of a statesman whose comprehensive grasp of heart and mind, enlightened by experience and study, responded as by intuition to the demands of his " high office," through which he promised to raise our country to a height of dignity, peace and happiness unparalleled in the history of nations.

Resolved, That personally his memory should be revered as an example of that perfect manhood and individual development and success which are at once the possibility and pride of American institutions.

Resolved, That our grief is deepened and our sorrow intensified by the untimely and unnatural manner of his death, which entitles the bereaved family of the deceased to all the comfort and consolation that the spontaneous sympathy of a nation can present.

Resolved, That the sincerity of our sympathy and respect be attested by such demonstrations of mourning and honor as are suitable to the event ; that all public buildings be appropriately draped in symbols of mourning for a period of thirty days ; and that the people be invited to observe the day which may be fixed for the consignment of the remains of the lamented dead to their final resting place, as one of humiliation and prayer, by the suspension of all business, and the performance of appropriate religious rites and ceremonies in their respective places of worship.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the City Council that on said day public obsequies be rendered in some formal manner by the People of the City under the auspices of the City Council, at which all public associations, civil and military and religious, and the people at large, should be invited to participate ; —that the City Council be constituted a Special Committee, of which his Honor, the Mayor, shall be chairman, to ascertain at once by communication with representatives of public organizations, in what manner and to what extent the intended ceremonies can be carried out, —with full power, in conjunction with such public organizations or societies, to make necessary arrangements, if it should be concluded to make such formal demonstrations.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be transmitted with repeated expressions of sympathy and respect, to the honored widow of the deceased, whose devotion and heroism at the bed of suffering exalted the sanctity of domestic ties and gained the affection of every household in the land.

Be it further resolved, That an attested copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

MORE DIRECT ACTION.

On Thursday morning, the Mayor took the initiative in carrying these resolutions of the Council into practical effect.

Invitations were issued by him, in his own and the Council's name, to the Officers of the various Civic, Religious, and Military Organizations to assemble that evening in the Mayor's Parlor, City Hall, for the purpose of consulting on the best method of paying the proposed tribute to the dead President.

This preliminary meeting was held at 7 o'clock P. M. There were present the following citizens :

GEN. A. S. BADGER, Collector of the Port ;

MAJ. GEN. W. J. BEHAN, commanding the First Division, State National Guard ;

BRIG'ER GEN'L JOHN GLYNN, JR., commanding the First Brigade of the First Division, S. N. G. ;

BRIG'ER GEN'L ADOLPH MEYER, commanding the Second Brigade of the First Division, S. N. G. ;

COL. JOHN B. RICHARDSON, commanding the Washington Artillery Battalion, and President of the Louisiana Division, Benevolent Association, Veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia ;

MAJOR JOHN AUGUSTIN, staff of the Crescent Regiment of Infantry, and President of the Louisiana Division, Benevolent Association, Veterans of the Army of Tennessee ;

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PIERCE, commanding the Continental Guards ;

MR. R. S. HOWARD, Vice President, and Acting President of the N. O. Chamber of Commerce ;

MR. T. L. AIREY, President of the N. O. Cotton Exchange ;

MR. E. K. CONVERSE, President of the N. O. Produce Exchange ;

MR. E. L. CARRIERE, President of the Citizen's Bank, and President of the N. O. Clearing House ;

JUDGE W. R. WHITAKER, Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Louisiana ;

COL. FRED. HOLYLAND, of the Masonic Grand Consistory ;

MR. THOMAS O'CONNOR, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department ;

HON. C. F. BUCK, Attorney of the City ; and

Administrators WALSH, HUGER, FITZPATRICK, FAGAN, GUILLOTTE, MEALEY and DELAMORE.

MR. THEODORE D. WHARTON, of the N. O. Times staff, was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Mayor Shakspeare took the chair, and opened the proceedings with these brief remarks :

" Gentlemen, I have called you together for the purpose of devising some means of showing our respect for the dead chief of this great nation. Beloved and respected by his people, he was stricken down in the most dastardly manner, and we cannot do too much to show our great grief at his death and the high regard we entertained for him."

Mr. Buck said :

" The time is very short in which to make the necessary preparations to commemorate the day of the burial of the President, and some action should be promptly taken to determine in what manner the day shall be observed. The question is : the method and practicability of the Council's resolutions. At all events, the day should be commemorated, and this is the first inception of the movement."

Gen. Behan was of the opinion that :

" Although but little time was allowed, still he considered that there were enough representative citizens present to inaugurate a proper movement. The military, he could confidently say, were ready to

take part in any public ceremony that might be agreed on. At all events, he had intended having salutes fired on the day of the President's funeral."

Gen. Badger suggested the advisability of having a funeral *cortège*.

"He remembered that, at the funeral of President Taylor, many cities throughout the country had demonstrations of the kind he suggested, in which the different civil, military and religious organizations participated. He thought it would be a good idea to have some similar ceremonial in New Orleans."

Chief O'Connor said :

"He was satisfied that any action that might be decided on at this meeting would be universally approved,—so thoroughly aroused was the public mind on the subject and so concentrated on the propriety of tendering every evidence of respect possible to the memory of the dead President. The Mayor could issue a proclamation, calling for a general observance of the day. The Fire Department were ready and willing, at a moment's notice, to aid in any movement looking to the proper commemoration of the day on which the burial of the President takes place."

Col. Richardson offered the use of the Hall of the Washington Artillery Arsenal, on St. Charles street, for any in-door ceremonial that might be determined on. His timely offer was cordially accepted.

Gen. Badger—after various suggestions had been made and rejected—offered a resolution that :

"The Mayor issue a proclamation for a grand funeral procession on Monday, 26th September, in which all civic, military and other organizations should be invited to participate; and that the Mayor appoint the proper Committees to take charge of the procession and all matters connected with it."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Mayor thereupon appointed the following

GENERAL COMMITTEE :

Gen. A. S. Badger,	Gen. W. J. Behan,
Judge W. R. Whitaker,	Col. J. B. Richardson,
Col. Fred Holyland,	Major John Augustin,
Chief Thos. O'Connor,	Capt. Wm. Pierce,
R. S. Howard, Esq.,	E. K. Converse, Esq.,
T. L. Airey, Esq.,	E. L. Carrière, Esq.,

selected from the citizens present, and, in addition, the following :

Judge A. L. Tissot, of the Civil District Court;
 W. R. Lyman, President Crescent Insurance Company;
 W. T. Hardie, President Young Men's Christian Association;
 F. Rickert, President German Aid Society;
 I. N. Marks, President Firemen's Charitable Association;
 F. Tujague, President L'Union Française;
 B. Kelley, State Delegate, Ancient Order Hibernians;

John Delaney, President Workingmen's Association ;
 Captain Wm. Roy, Grand Army of the Republic ;
 Max Dinkenspiel, Esq., Attorney at Law ;
 G. H. Fayerweather, ex-Director City Public Schools ;
 Col. James Lewis, President Republican Parish Committee ;
 Hon. A. J. Dumont, U. S. Naval Officer of the Port.

On motion of Judge Whitaker, the City Administrators were placed on the General Committee, of which Mayor Shakspeare was then made Chairman, and Administrator Walshe, Treasurer.

The Mayor then appointed the following

SUB-COMMITTEES :

On Arrangements—Gen. W. J. Behan, chairman ; Gen. A. S. Badger, Major John Augustin, Mr. W. R. Lyman, and Chief Thos. O'Connor.

On Finance—Mr. Thos. L. Airey, chairman ; Messrs. E. L. Carrière, R. S. Howard, F. Rickert and E. K. Converse.

The Mayor, after tendering the use of his Parlor to the Committees for their headquarters, authorized the Finance Committee to draw on the City Treasury for the sum of \$2000 towards defraying the expenses of the proposed ceremonies.

The meeting then adjourned to noon the next day, Friday.

A PROCLAMATION.

In the papers of Friday morning, September 23d, the Mayor made the following official announcement :

Whereas, Monday, the 26th instant, has been designated as the day when the last sad rites of sepulture will be observed, and all that is mortal of the deceased President consigned to the tomb ; and

Whereas, By Proclamation of President Chester A. Arthur, the said day has been set apart and all the people of the United States "recommended to assemble on that day in their respective places of Divine Worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God and reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate ;"

Therefore, I, Joseph A. Shakspeare, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, do issue this my Proclamation, recommending to my fellow citizens, as a testimonial of their high appreciation for the martyr President, to abstain from their respective avocations on Monday, the 26th instant, and that appropriate memorial services be held in the several churches of this city at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

I further recommend that the flags be displayed at half-mast from the various public buildings and offices of foreign consuls and from the entire shipping in port ; that minute guns be fired from sunrise to sunset—the military officers in command being authorized to carry this order into execution—and that the civil and military organizations of

the city, and all citizens not connected with any such organizations, take part in such further solemn pageant as may be determined on by the general "Committee of Arrangements" (to be made known by official announcement), in honor of the distinguished dead.

JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, Mayor.

THE SECOND DAY.

At noon, on Friday, at the Committee meeting in the Mayor's Parlor, the attendance was large, the Officers of many Associations being present in response to the Mayor's proclamation.

The Mayor called the meeting to order; and Mr. W. J. McCall, Assistant Secretary of the City Council, was appointed Secretary of the Committee.

Gen'l Behan, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, reported that they had been in session all the morning, mapping out a programme for Monday's procession, and considerable progress therein had been made. A funeral car of elegant design had been ordered, and it was now in process of construction, under the superintendence of Mr. A. A. Maginnis, who had kindly volunteered his services. It was now necessary for the different Societies proposing to take part in the procession, to report, so that the Committee might assign them to their appropriate positions.

Thereupon the following ASSOCIATIONS complied with this request, through their Officers:

Free and Accepted Masons, by Judge Whitaker, Grand Master;
 Knights Templar, by Geo. Soule, Grand Commander;
 Louisiana Division, Benevolent Association, Army of Northern Virginia, by Col. J. B. Richardson;
 Louisiana Division, Benevolent Association, Army of Tennessee, by Major John Augustin;
 Grand Army of the Republic, by Captain Wm. Roy;
 German Union Veterans, by Captain A. G. Graal;
 Foreign and American Seamen, by Rev. Dr. A. J. Witherspoon, Chaplain of the Upper Bethel;
 Hibernia Benevolent Association, by Thos. J. B. Flynn;
 Young Men's Benevolent Association, by J. W. Bryant;
 Sons of Louisiana Benevolent Association, by James Campbell;
 Southern Benevolent Association, by Jno. H. Manuel;
 Young Men's Gymnastic Club, by E. J. Guéringer;
 Pelican Benevolent Association, by Judge A. L. Tissot and Dr. Dumeing;
 Spanish Union Benevolent Association, by Thos. Jorda;
 St. Mary's German Benevolent Association, by N. Yochum;
 Screwmen's Benevolent Association, by Jos. Lester;

Cotton Yardmen's Association, by Administrator Mealey ;
 Claiborne Social Club, by T. J. Ford ;
 New Orleans Liedertafel, by E. J. Wenck ;
 Mitchell Rifles, independent company, by Lieut. H. F. Brennan ;
 Ex-U. S. Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, by Col. James
 Lewis.
 United Sons of Honor,—colored,—by Wm. Kenney ;
 Colored Men's Protective Union, by Hon. A. J. Dumont and
 J. Madison Vance.

Each Officer, as he rose and reported, also stated what number of men his Society would have in the procession. There were twenty-three Associations thus reporting ; and the entire number of Societies that had so far promised to participate in the procession, including the Firemen and the State National Guard, represented a total membership of over 8000 men

It was evident that the whole city was aroused.

A motion, by Gen. Badger, was adopted that the Mayor give notice through the newspapers to all Societies not yet reported, to inform him before noon on Saturday—the following day—if they intended to appear in the Procession, so that they might be assigned to their appropriate Divisions.

A motion, by Chief O'Connor, was adopted, that the various organizations be requested to leave to the Committee of Arrangements the employing and distributing of the bands of music.

On motion of Administrator Walshe, a Committee of Three was appointed to issue invitations to the Foreign Consuls, Federal, State and City Officials, Legislators, Judges of Courts, the Clergy, and other distinguished personages.—Administrators Walshe, Delamore and Fagan were appointed on this committee.

The General Committee was, by resolution, increased by adding to its roll the names of the chief officers of the Associations just reported.

The meeting then adjourned.

At the Friday evening meeting in the Mayor's Parlor, the attendance was much larger than it was in the morning. Besides those who had already taken part in the deliberations, a number of additional Associations were represented, and many prominent citizens were present, attracted by the general interest felt in the proceedings.

The composite nature of the assemblage and the earnest, amicable manner of their intercourse, strikingly illustrated the political and social changes the war had brought about in the South.

White men and colored men, Democrats and Republicans, ex-Union and ex-Confederate veterans, native born and foreign born, the capitalist and the workingman, the dark-eyed descendants of the old French and Spanish colonists and the blue-eyed sons of the Anglo-Saxon race: all were represented in that one large room, and all brought together in dignified, genial consultation by one common feeling of genuine manhood.

When the looker-on saw chatting together, with smiling and affable demeanor, the ex-Confederate officer who had led the desperate charge of the White Leaguers on the famous "Fourteenth September," and the ex-Federal officer, who had immediate command of the embattled Metropolitans, and met the charge until he fell desperately wounded—there could be no longer any doubt that the war was really over: that Louisiana was at last really at peace.

After the meeting was called to order by Mayor Shakspeare, Gen. Behan reported what the Committee of Arrangements had accomplished so far; and said that, from the outlook, the Procession promised to be the largest ever had in New Orleans.

The following additional Societies then reported, through their officers, their intention to participate in the ceremonies on Monday:

Lafayette Young Men's Benevolent Association, by A. C. Brackman;

Lee Monumental Association, by Captain W. I. Hodgson;

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association, by H. Pretus;

Pike Benevolent Association, by F. H. Robinson;

Longshoremen and Grain Trimmers' Association, by Jas. Malloy;

Lusitania Portuguese Benevolent Association, by John Mercadal;

Firemen's Charitable Association, Sixth District, by H. P. Phillips.

The officers so reporting were placed on the General Committee.

On motion of Chief O'Connor,—approved by the Mayor, Gen. Badger, and others,—Mr. Al. Donnand, journalist, was authorized to compile and publish a book, giving a full history of the memorial ceremonies offered by the city to the memory of the dead President.

Gen. Behan announced that it was designed by the Committee of Arrangements that the Procession in New Orleans should move on

Monday, 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M.—that being the hour designated for the President's funeral at Cleveland.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FIRE FOREMEN.

The Foremen of the Fire Engine Companies of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, under Chief O'Connor's superintendence, then met in his office, in the City Hall, and endorsed his pledge that their Companies would take part in the Procession. They determined that the Department should turn out in a body, in full uniform, but without their engines. They appointed the Hon. I. N. Marks as their Marshal for the day, and authorized the Chief to invite the Fire Departments of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts to join with them in the celebration.

THE THIRD DAY.

The last meeting of the General Committee,—Mayor Shakspeare presiding,—took place on Saturday evening, 24th September.

Gen. Behan reported for his Committee, that the preparations for the ceremonials of Monday were nearly all completed;—bands of music had been secured and apportioned among the Divisions by Chief O'Connor; the funeral car was progressing rapidly to completion, as were the mourning decorations at the Washington Artillery Hall; the Hon. Mr. Buck had been selected to deliver the oration at the Hall; and the services of several eminent clergymen promised for the delivery of prayers and reading of Scriptural selections.

The following additional Societies reported their intention to join in the Procession:

- French Mutual Benevolent Society, by Jos. LeBlanc;
- French Democratic Club, by N. Bouvier;
- Butchers' Benevolent Association, by P. Estében;
- Tiro al Bersaglio, Italian independent military command, by Capt. John Astredo;
- Longshoremen's Benevolent Association, by Thos. Flaherty;
- Ancient Order of Hibernians, by B. Kelley;
- Firemen's Charitable Association, of Algiers, by B. Kelley;
- Ship Carpenters' and Joiners' Association, of Algiers, by Wm. Jones;
- Caulkers' Association, of Algiers, by John Smith;
- Central Hancock Club, by J. Pinekney Smith;
- Italian Mutual Benevolent Society, by John Rocchi;
- Young Men's Excelsior Benevolent Association, by E. Mestier;
- German Louisiana Draymen's Benevolent Association, by C. Konzelmann;

St. George's Young Men's Benevolent Association, by A. Schmidt;
 St. Bartholomew Italian Benevolent Society, by John Bertucci;
 United Slavonian Benevolent Association, by John Radovich;
 Grand United Order of Odd Fellows—colored—by J. B. Gaudet;
 St. James Benevolent Association—colored—by J. Baptiste;
 Colored Longshoremen's Protective Union, by N. Randell;
 Screwmen's Benevolent Association, Branch No. 2—colored—by
 M. Sparks;
 Magnolia Longshoremen's Benevolent Association—colored—by
 A. White;
 Cotton Yardmen's Association—colored—by Major Brower;
 Teamsters' and Loaders' Association—colored—by V. Champagne;
 Longshoremen's Protective Union, No. 2—colored—by P. S.
 Jackson;
 L'Avenir Mutual Aid Association—colored—by J. Amand;
 Longshoremen's Protective Association—colored—by Thos. Smith;
 Equal Justice Marine Benevolent Association—colored—by W.
 Wilson;
 Young and True Friends' Benevolent Association—colored—by
 Jno. Lewis.

The officers reporting were placed on the General Committee.

Hon. Thos. Handy, ex-Sheriff, and Mr. R. H. Bartley informed the Committee that:

"As it was evident there would be such an outpouring of the people on Monday as had rarely been witnessed here, and that it would be impossible to accommodate in any one Hall, however large, all who would desire to hear the oration—arrangements had been made for an open-air meeting, to be held after the procession; a platform was being erected on South street, opposite Lafayette Square, and several eloquent speakers had promised to deliver addresses."

Messrs. Handy and Bartley expressed the wish that this arrangement should meet with the concurrence of the General Committee; and it was so determined.

Mr. Airey, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported.

On motion of Administrator Walshe, there was appointed the following

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

A. H. May, chairman; Judge W. W. Howe, Messrs. Wm. H. Renaud, John I. Noble, Chas. E. Black, Alex. T. Janin, Ashton Phelps, W. B. Schmidt, Thos. Handy, N. Dufour, Geo. Nicholson, M. F. Bigney, Edward C. Wharton, H. J. Hearsey, J. Hassinger, E. A. Burke, Chas. Clinton, C. E. Whitney, W. M. Burwell, H. C. C. Astwood, and G. H. Fayerweather.

This was certainly a representative Committee.—Mr. May was on the Confederate staff during the war, is a Democrat in politics, and is now the leading cotton merchant of this city. Judge Howe, an able jurist, much esteemed, was for a while on the State Supreme Bench,

under the Republican *regime*. Messrs. Renaud, Noble, Black, Janin and Phelps are leading cotton factors. Mr. Schmidt is one of our largest wholesale grocery merchants. Mr. Handy is an extensive liquor merchant. Judge Burwell is the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Receiver in the U. S. Land office, and one of the ablest writers of the day on commerce, railroads, etc. Mr. Fayerweather, late of the City School Board, is one of the most intelligent and respected of our colored citizens. Mr. Astwood, a well educated colored man, is the editor of ex-Gov. Pinchback's paper, the "Louisianian." The other members of the Committee are or have been connected with the Daily Press of the city as proprietors or writers. Major Burke, an ex-Confederate staff officer, besides being the managing editor of the N. O. Democrat, is also the State Treasurer.

After the appointment of this Special Committee, the General Committee adjourned; but the members of the Committee of Arrangements were busily engaged until a late hour, in drawing up an extensive and elaborate Programme for Monday's ceremonial, for publication in the Sunday morning papers.

THE FOURTH DAY.

By appointment, the Committee of Arrangements met in the Mayor's Parlor, at the hour of noon, the Marshals and their Aids appointed for the Procession.

After issuing the final instructions, Gen. Behan said he could not refrain from congratulating his listeners on the prospects for a funeral pageant commensurate in its numbers and its cosmopolitan features as well with the solemn character of the memorial celebration as with the dignity and power of the metropolis that offered such splendid tribute to the memory of the dead President.

The Committee then adjourned, having successfully accomplished in a very brief period, at very short notice, a task that can be appreciated only by those familiar with such onerous labors.

THE CITY'S COMMITTEE.

Mayor Shakspeare, Administrator Walshe and Administrator Huger were occupied until a late hour of the night, in the Mayor's Parlor, in perfecting the multitudinous details of the ceremonial of

Monday at the Washington Artillery Hall, which was their special charge; preparing a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries; appointing a Committee of Reception; arranging for vocal and instrumental music; drawing up a programme of the order of exercises; preparing and sending all this to the Press, etc.

In this labor the three Officials were zealously assisted by Mr. A. McConnell, the Mayor's private secretary; Hon. E. L. Bower, chief clerk of the Mayoralty Bureau; Mr. Robert McLaughlin, his assistant; Mr. McCall, assistant secretary of the Council; and Messrs. T. Leo Shute and F. S. Kendig, of Administrator Walshe's clerical corps.

THE CITY'S GUESTS.

Invitations to the ceremonies at the Washington Artillery Hall, sent forth by the City Council's Special Committee, through Administrator Walshe, as Chairman—were addressed to the Foreign Consuls; to the Clergy; the Governor and his Staff; the Lieutenant Governor; the other State Officials in the City; the members of the Judiciary, both Parish and State; the Parish members of the Legislature; the Board of Police Commissioners; the Board of Underwriters; Board of Health; Board of School Directors; Medical and other Scientific Societies; the Parish and City Officers generally; the Veterans of 1812-15; the Mexican War Veterans; the Officers of the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, and Clearing House; the members of the City Syndicate; all the Federal Officials; the Officers of the Army and Navy; the Officers of the United States Lighthouse Department; the Bank Presidents; the Insurance Presidents; the members of the Press; and, especially, the members of the Mississippi River Commission, then on an inspecting tour in the "Delta."

The invitation was neatly printed on light-green tinted note paper, with mourning edge. It was enclosed in a plain envelope, also edged in black, which contained, besides a printed programme of the Obsequies, a small white silk mourning badge, presenting the portrait of the deceased President, with this brief inscription:

"DIED, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1881."

The Invitation read as follows :

City of New Orleans.

M

*You are requested to be
present at the Funeral Obsequies
of our late President,*

James Abram Garfield,

on Monday, Sept. 26, 12 o'clock.

ASSEMBLE

IN

MAYOR'S PARLOR.

*B. T. Walshe, Ch.,
Wm. Fagan,
Geo. Delamore,*

Committee of Invitation on behalf of

CITY COUNCIL.

The note, the badge, the programme, will doubtless be retained by the recipients of the City's courtesy for years to come, as simple but ever speaking mementoes of a day and events of deep interest and peculiar importance, not only in the City's history, but in that of the whole country.

FROM THE SCHOOLS.

This portion of the record is appropriately terminated by the Resolutions prepared by Hon. W. O. Rogers, the accomplished and esteemed Superintendent of the City Public Schools, and unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors at a special meeting, held on Saturday morning, September 24th :

"The Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the City of New Orleans, mindful of the great calamity which has overtaken the country in the death, by assassination, of the Honored President of a free, united and happy people, and recognizing in the character and public services of the lamented deceased—an earnest friend of education, a statesman of broad and liberal views, a scholar of cultivated intellect, a patriot seeking the welfare of the whole community, a chief magistrate justly entitled to the respect, confidence and affection of all men—do hereby resolve—

"First, That we, with the great body of citizens all over the country, join in lamenting the death of James A. Garfield, and in paying our tribute of respect to the memory of his virtues, his talent and his lofty purposes for the general good ;

"Second, That we extend to the bereaved family our warmest sympathy, and the affectionate interest and sympathy of the large body of teachers and school children whom we herein represent ;

"Third, That the Public Schools of the City be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., in furtherance of the proclamation of the Governor of this State and the Mayor of the City ; and that the teachers and advanced pupils of the Schools, be and are hereby requested to join, as far as practicable, in the public memorial services appointed for that day.

"Fourth, That these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Board, and a copy of the same forwarded to the Family of the Deceased and the Secretary of State."

No more fitting tribute could be paid to him, whose life-career was the most fitting tribute to the inestimable advantages of education.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR M'ENERY

had, as Acting Governor, telegraphed Secretary Blaine, on Tuesday morning, September 20th, asking when the funeral obsequies would take place, in order that he might direct concurrent action in Louisiana.

The reply was the dignified and feeling Proclamation of the new

President, the Hon. Chester A. Arthur, designating Monday, September 26th, and in highly appropriate terms, calling upon the people of the whole country to observe it as a day of humiliation and mourning.

Thereupon, Lieut. Gov. McEnery issued the following Proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA,)
NEW ORLEANS, September 21, 1881. }

Whereas, The President of the United States of America departed this life on the 19th day of September, 1881; and, whereas, the said event has stricken the people with universal sorrow and mourning; and although in this manifestation of Divine Providence we should submit with becoming meekness and reverence, yet, as a people, we should outwardly express our sorrow and grief at this public calamity:

Now, therefore, I, Samuel D. McEnery, Lieutenant Governor, and acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do appoint Monday, the 26th day of September, being the day set apart for the funeral obsequies of our lamented President, as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the State; and I invite all religious denominations to hold memorial services in their respective places of public worship, and recommend that all persons do assemble thereat, on said day, to participate in said services. All places of public business will be closed and the flags on all public buildings will be placed at half-mast throughout the State.

While deeply mourning the Republic's great calamity and devoutly praying for the favoring providence of the Ruler of Nations, let the bereaved widow and her orphaned children be like wise remembered.

S. D. McENERY.

Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.

MEMORIAL MONDAY.

This record opened with the words that "Saturday, July 2d, A. D. 1881, will ever be a memorable—a sadly memorable day, in the annals of the great Republic."

A like record can justly be entered for Monday, September 26th, A. D. 1881. The horrid tragedy that had begun two days before the advent of the National Holiday, was now to terminate with a Nation—nay, with the whole civilized world participating, in spirit if not in bodily presence, in the last, solemn mortuary scene.

A funeral procession, so simple yet so grand, was never witnessed before. It began at the sea-side, where the august victim had breathed

his last. It paused awhile in the Federal City where, living, he had won so many triumphs. It paused there long enough to permit the widowed wife to keep a final vigil with her dead,—alone with him beneath the majestic dome of the Capitol,—alone to recall the past, and to imprint the farewell kiss on the pallid, pain-stricken face.—Then again it moved on, by day and night, in sad silence,—looked for and gravely greeted, for hundreds of miles, by multitudes of mute mourners.

And now this unique procession had reached the end of its melancholy journey. The quiet cemetery of the beautiful city by the Lake shore—trod for the first time many, many years before by the poor boy, James A. Garfield, longing for a life career on the restless waves—now awaited only the last notes of the funeral dirge and the last words or the funeral prayer, ere receiving for everlasting rest the mutilated remains of the man, James A. Garfield, President of the United States of America.

The echoes of this slow, prolonged death-march from the Ocean to the Lake, had daily penetrated into every household, and edifice, and mart in the Crescent City. The feelings of sympathy and regret so created, were so deep and true and all pervading that when the Municipal Authorities of New Orleans announced their determination to tender to the illustrious dead a public memorial ceremony worthy of his high station and his own great merit, the approving reply was instantaneous and unanimous from a quarter of a million of warm hearts.

How their reply was given form and action on Monday, September 26th, will now be set forth in detail.

The day was ushered in by frowning skies and a heavy rain, in consonance with the gloom that oppressed the public mind. This did not, however, delay in any way the arrangements, private and public, to carry out the observances and ceremonies indicated in the proclamation of President Arthur; that of the Acting Governor of the State, the Hon. S. D. McEnery, and that of Mayor Jos. A. Shakspeare,—and further specifically set forth in the programme of the Committee of Arrangements.

There was a marked increase in the display of mourning insignia, especially along the streets that were to witness the passage of the pro-

cession. Business was everywhere suspended. Shops, stores, counting-rooms, warehouses, factories and foundries were closed. The streets were noiseless. The general quiet was broken only by the occasional toll of a bell, now here, now there—from fire-alarm tower or church steeple—or, at measured interval, by the deep-mouthed cannon's sullen roar,—responding, bell and cannon, to the funeral chimes and salutes of the other cities of the Union.

MORTUARY SALUTES.

In compliance with the Mayor's proclamation, the Committee of Arrangements had mortuary salutes fired throughout the day, both above and below Canal street, and at the head of that central avenue, near the river.

Above Canal street, the salute was fired by a detachment of Capt. Jno. Miller's Company B, Battalion of Washington Artillery. The detachment was stationed at the corner of Baronne and Delord streets, and was composed of Sergeant W. E. Hogue, Corporal H. J. Levy; Privates W. Giffen, S. H. Dougall, Dan. Kelly, A. R. Barrett and J. P. Gallaher. At the opening, Captain Miller commanded in person, but was relieved later in the day by Lieut. O. F. Peck. The first gun was fired at 6 o'clock in the morning, and a gun was fired every fifteen minutes thereafter throughout the day, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

Below Canal street, the salute was fired in the *Place d'Armes* (in the olden time, Congo Square) by a detachment of Battery C, Capt. Fortier, Regiment of Louisiana Field Artillery. The detachment was as follows: Corporal Fred. Kornbeck, gunner; Privates S. Baudier, E. Peralta, E. J. Soniat, E. Bercegeay, Geo. Item and C. Calongne. The first gun was fired at 7 o'clock A. M.; then every half hour until 2 P. M.; and then every fifteen minutes until sundown.

At the head of Canal street, the salute was fired by a detachment of the Orleans Artillery Battalion, Company E, Capt. A. Sambola. The detachment was composed of First Sergeant P. Forget, Jr., commanding; Privates D. Andrew, D. Anatasse, W. Winnecher and Jno. Faulstick. A gun was fired every hour from 6 A. M. to 12 M., and then every fifteen minutes until twenty-seven minutes after 1 o'clock P. M., when a special salute was fired in honor of the late President.

PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE.

At 27 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M., in New Orleans it was 2 o'clock P. M. in Cleveland—the hour at which the funeral *cortege* of the dead President was to begin its march to the cemetery of the city by the Lakeside.

By preconcerted arrangement, just before the hour specified, the Officers and Members of Mower Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, marched from their headquarters on Decatur street, and drew up, in company front, under the command of Lieut. F. W. Gibson, immediately in the rear of the artillerymen and their piece. Then, at the precise moment the funeral *cortege* at Cleveland began its slow march, Lieut. Gibson, a one-armed veteran, gave the order to commence firing. The signal was promptly sounded by the boy bugler, B. Peyrone—a lad of seven years—son of the Orleans Artillery bugler. The artillerymen,—some of whom had worn the "gray" and the others the "blue"—gave answer on the instant with the cannon's flash and smoke and roar, until a funeral salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Then the Post marched back to their headquarters; and the artillery detachment resumed its hourly salute until sundown.

IN THE CHURCHES.

Despite the inclement weather the attendance at the churches was large; and in many of the sacred edifices the services were of a character to more than usually impress the congregation.

EPISCOPAL.—At Trinity Church (founded by the late Bishop Leonidas Polk) the Rev. I. N. Marks, Jr., officiated in the absence from the city of the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson. The reading desk, stalls, and chancel railing were artistically draped in black and white. The communion table was decorated with a handsome black mantle, embroidered in silver vines, and in the centre of the mantle appeared, in bold relief, a cross and wreath of silver. The ceremonies began at 11 o'clock. A large congregation was present. Among them were Lieut. and Acting Governor S. D. McEnery; Secretary of State, W. H. Strong; State Auditor, Allen Jumel; and, in uniform, Col. T. Lee Shute, Col. E. A. Ducros, Col. C. A. Larendon, and Maj. E. E. Wood, of the Governor's staff. The sermon of Rev. Mr. Marks was scholarly and impressive, and was listened to with profound attention.

Rev. Dr. Hedges first officiated at 8 o'clock, A. M., at his own church, Mount Olivet, in Algiers; and then at 10 A. M., in St. Paul's Church, on Camp street, in place of the Rector, Rev. Mr. Waters, who was absent from the city.

Rev. Dr. J. F. Girault conducted the services as Rector, at St. Anna's Church, on Esplanade street.

At Trinity Chapel, on South Rampart street, the Rev. Mr. Wiggins officiated.

Rev. Mr. Upton conducted the services at St. George's Church.

At the Free Church of the Annunciation, on Camp street, in the absence from the city of the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jno. Percival, Mr. Richard Rhodes, of the Vestry, acted as Lay Reader.

At St. Philip's Church, corner of Prytania and Calliope streets, for Colored Episcopalians, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson officiated.

CATHOLIC.—The general custom of the Catholic Church is that no masses are said, or public services held, or mourning drapery displayed in the sacred edifices, for those who die outside of the Catholic faith.

However, the venerable Archbishop Perch ,—who is as zealous a patriot as he is a zealous churchman,—authorized his Clergy to keep their Churches open on "Memorial Monday," and to notify their congregations that all who desired it, could,—either at the usual services or at any other time during the day,—recite prayers for the repose of the soul of the dead President."

This was done in all the numerous Catholic Churches and Chapels,—the notice being given out by the clergy on Sunday morning.

Furthermore, at the Archbishop's episcopal residence, on Chartres street near Ursulines, by his order, the wide portal, giving entrance from the street to the inner-court, was tastefully draped in mourning; and by his order also, the bell tolled from the belfry of St. Mary's Church, adjacent to the residence, and known for many successive generations, ever since the colonial days, as the "Archbishop's Church."

At the old Cathedral, on Chartres street, fronting the *Place d'Armes*, the bells—which, twice within the century, had rung out joyous peals when first, Jackson, and then Taylor, was received within the sacred edifice with *jubilates*—now, throughout the day, tolled mournfully, from hour to hour, a *requiem* for the murdered successor of those warrior-occupants of the White House.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception (Jesuits' Church), on Baronne street corner of Common, the altar was draped in mourning, and at 10 o'clock A. M., mass was celebrated by Rev. Father D. Hubert,—who, during the war, was Chaplain of the Louisiana regiments in Gen. Lee's army, and is now the Chaplain of the few hundreds left of those veterans, composing the Louisiana Division, Benevolent Association, Army of Northern Virginia.

At St. Patrick's Church,—on Camp street near Girod,—High Mass was said at 11:30 A. M., for the repose of the soul of the dead President,—the Rector, Rev. Father P. Allen, being the celebrant: Rev. Father P. M. L. Massardier, Rector of St. Theresa's Church, acting as First Deacon, and his assistant Rector, Rev. Father J. E. Lambert, as Sub-Deacon.

The three churches of the Redemptorist Fathers, up-town,—St. Alphonsus (English), corner of Constance and St. Andrew streets; St. Mary's Assumption (German), corner of Josephine and Constance streets; and Notre-Dame de Bon Secours (French), on Jackson street near Constance—did special honor to the memory of the departed President. In each church a catafalque, supporting a coffin, was placed in the centre aisle, near the altar; and a solemn High Mass for the Dead was celebrated at 8 o'clock A. M. The celebrant at St. Alphonsus was the Rector of the three churches, the Very Rev. B. A. Neithart; at St. Mary's Assumption, the Rev. Father Kelaphake; and at Notre Dame, the Rev. Father H. Giesen. Also at the 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock services on Sunday morning, Rev. Father Neithart, in his addresses to the congregation, referred in feeling terms to the death of President Garfield.

PRESBYTERIAN.—On Sunday morning, September 25th, the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church (on South street, opposite Lafayette Square), delivered one of his most impressive sermons,—combining in his peculiarly felicitous style, eloquence with logic. The text was from Daniel, 4th chapter, 17th verse:

“This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones; to the intent that the living may know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of men.”

The deceased President's lofty character and brilliant intellect,—his unfaltering Christian faith,—his pure, tender domestic life,—his

just claim as the representative of the loftiest and best qualities of American life,—his unaffected cheerfulness and heroic fortitude under prolonged suffering,—his deep hold on the affections of his own people and the admiration of the people of other lands,—were tersely but most eloquently and strikingly presented.

On Monday morning, this church was draped in simple mourning and a service of prayer, hymns and Scripture reading was held.

The Lafayette Church, on Magazine street near Philip,—Rev. Dr. Thos. R. Markham, Pastor,—was tastefully dressed in mourning both outside and in,—the black drapery emblematic of sorrow,—the green, of hope. The church was crowded. The memorial address of the Pastor was eminently worthy of the occasion,—furnishing from the national calamity practical lessons, worthy of the nation's study.

A memorial service was held at 10 A. M., in the German Evangelical Church, corner of Jackson and Chippewa streets, the Rev. Dr. P. Heintz, Pastor. The bell was tolled all day.

METHODIST.—The various congregations of the M. E. Church, South, held a union service at the McGehee Church, on Carondelet street near Girod, Rev. F. R. Hill, Pastor.

The interior of the spacious edifice was draped in mourning. Every seat was occupied. The opening prayer was by Rev. Dr. Parker, Pastor of the Felicity street Church, and very feelingly alluded to the loss the nation had sustained. Rev. Dr. Matthews, of the St. Charles street Church, dwelt upon the dead President's history, from his boyhood up, as an excellent example for the young generation to follow. The address of Rev. Dr. J. B. Walker, Presiding Elder of the District, was of the same tenor; as was that of Rev. Dr. Kranter, of the German M. E. Church. The love of General Garfield for his mother was eloquently depicted by Rev. Dr. Hill, as the keystone of his success in life.

Memorial services were held at the Ames M. E. Church, corner of St. Charles and Clio streets, under the leadership of the Pastor, Rev. Wm. C. Webb. The attendance was large. The church entrance was hung with long, wide streamers of black, and the altar was similarly decorated.

THE SYNAGOGUES.—At the Temple Sinai, there was a crowded assembly to listen to the fine choir and splendid organ, first in an ancient Hebrew funeral chant and then in a hymn composed specially for the occasion by Prof. O. Weber. A eulogy on the deceased Chief Executive was delivered by the Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Jas. K. Gutheim, that was eloquent with pathos and high-toned thought.

At the Touro Synagogue, the congregation was also large. The Rev. Isaac H. Leucht, Rabbi, officiated. The 42d Psalm was read; then President Arthur's proclamation, setting aside the day as one of public mourning and worship. Selections were read from Jeremiah and Samuel; and a prayer and the benediction closed the services.

Services were also held by the Lay-Readers at the Gates-of-Prayer Synagogue, on Jackson street near Annunciation, and the Right-Way Synagogue, on Carondelet street near Girod.

Mourning drapery was displayed in all four Synagogues.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL.—At the neat little chapel on St. Thomas street near Jackson, founded and maintained by the unfaltering zeal of Rev. Dr. A. J. Witherspoon, there was a large gathering of the officers and crews of vessels in port, foreign and domestic. Several hymns were sung: the 96th Psalm was read as the lesson of the day; and prayer followed. Then, in his characteristically clear, simple style, Father Witherspoon—an ex-Confederate Chaplain—delivered an address practical, logical and feeling.

"The death of Garfield," he said, "was like the death of Samson: it pulled down and destroyed the house of Dragon of sectional strife, engendered by the late dreadful civil war.—Garfield's inaugural breathed new life for the whole country.—He stepped boldly away from the battle fields to the task of effectually reuniting North and South, East and West. His death has accomplished that task, so worthy of the statesman and the patriot. The whole country is in sorrow around his tomb; let it turn thence to dwell together in bonds of peace for ever!"

A warm eulogy of the dead President followed, the preacher specially praising him for "never going back on his religious faith." The address closed with the quaint remark:

"The two men who assassinated American Presidents were neither of them from the South, and neither of them was a sailor."

THE COLORED CHURCHES.—Besides St. Philip's Episcopal Church, already mentioned, special services were held in many other churches attended by our colored citizens.

In Winan's Methodist Chapel, Rev. S. Priestly, Pastor, on Thursday evening, September 22d, when memorial resolutions were adopted.

On Sunday evening, September 25th, in the Union Methodist Chapel, Rev. A. E. P. Green, Pastor. The proceedings were "commemorative of the life and services of President Garfield."

An address of similar tenor was delivered by Rev. Robert H. Slaughter, at the First Free Mission Church.

Impressive ceremonies took place at the St. James M. E. Chapel, Rev. Alfred M. Green, Pastor. The programme had been carefully prepared on Wednesday evening, 21st of September, by a Committee of the Literary Association connected with the Chapel. The interior of the edifice was neatly and tastefully draped in mourning, extending around the pulpit, altar and galleries. At the appointed hour, 10:30 A. M., a large audience was assembled. Then, by appointment, the Officers and Members of the "Ex-U. S. Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Association" entered and occupied the centre rows of seats.—Mr. W. R. Mason then called the meeting to order, and the following Officers were appointed: President, Rev. A. M. Green; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. E. Cooper, Col. James Lewis and Mr. E. Lyons; Secretaries, Miss. E. M. Howard, Messrs. H. C. C. Astwood, C. J. Dowden, W. S. Wilson, Walter Thompson and Edward Thompson.

The presiding officer briefly explained the objects of the meeting; alluding to the deaths of Presidents Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln; narrating the dramatic incidents of President Garfield's death; and paying a warm tribute of regret and respect to his memory.

He was followed in eulogies by Mr. J. D. Kennedy, Mr. Ernest Lyons and Gen. R. B. Elliott,—the latter referring in feeling terms to his personal acquaintance with the President during four years' service with him in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Anthems were sung by the Choir in the intervals between the addresses. The resolutions of eulogy and regret, previously adopted by the St. James Literary Association, were reaffirmed by the assembly, which then rose and, led by the Choir, sang the doxology. The ceremonies then closed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Albert, of Union Chapel.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

By noon, the services in the churches and chapels were over; the rain had stopped; the dark clouds had disappeared; the sun shone out; the sky was blue and clear. Then, from all parts of the great city, came crowds of men, women and children, moving toward the central streets which were to witness the passage of the procession. Taking up position along the sidewalks, they waited patiently for hours for its appearance. They numbered, thus assembled, thousands upon thousands. They came from points miles upon miles apart from each other: from Algiers and Gretna and their adjacent suburbs, across the wide river—from the distant Lake shore suburbs and the intermediate settlements,—from Carrollton, the upper extremity of the city, six miles above Canal street, and from the Slaughter-House, the old Convent and the U. S. Barracks, six miles below it,—from every square of the "ancient city," between Esplanade and Canal streets, founded by Bienville and his hardy French colonists,—from the ancient Third Municipality, or District, below Esplanade,—and from the newer Districts above Canal street, founded by the push and pluck, and made prosperous and powerful by the energy and enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race.

It was such an outpouring of the people of New Orleans as is rarely witnessed even for the brilliant spectacles that at certain seasons of the year—especially in the Carnival time—crowd her thoroughfares with a host of joyous and laughing spectators. The host was there now; but it was silent and serious. The solemn tolling of the bells,—the occasional sound of the cannon,—the doors, windows, galleries everywhere hung with sable drapery,—the long array of flags looped up with crape, did not more impressively indicate the sadly solemn character of the day than did the quiet and gravity of that vast multitude.

Meantime, the numerous Societies and Associations that were to take part in the funeral procession, were assembling at their respective halls, lodge rooms, armories, and other head-quarters. Soon they began moving from all points to the several streets where they were to take up position, in close proximity to each other, and there remain until the hour fixed upon for the procession to move.

At noon, the spacious Parlor of the Mayor, in the City Hall, began to fill rapidly with the City's guests, already mentioned. They were cordially welcomed by Mayor Shakspeare, and by those of the Administrators not on duty elsewhere. Administrator Walshe, as Chairman of the Municipal Committee, had special charge of the arrangements at the City Hall for the reception of the City's guests,—his Staff being the Hon. Mr. Brown, the Mayoralty chief clerk; Mr. A. McConnell, the Mayor's private secretary; Mr. McNamarra, secretary of the City Council, and Mr. McCall, assistant secretary.

When all the guests were assembled in the Mayor's Parlor, together with many members of Associations that had been directed to rendezvous at the Hall and form the Third Division,—the scene presented was one that will not be forgotten by any of those present. The sombre coloring of the black vestments of the civilians was relieved by the brighter tints of the uniforms of a few of the Foreign Consuls and officers of the Governor's staff. Conversation, though general, was carried on in a subdued tone. There was but little movement. The assembly were evidently imbued with the dignity and solemnity of the occasion that called them together.

In that assembly were many of the chiefs of New Orleans commerce and finance—among them white-haired men who were famous in the olden time, when the Crescent City was famous for her wealth and prosperity. Her successful manufacturers and mechanics were represented by a worthy delegation. Her educators, her physicians, her clergy, were present in the persons of men whose reputation had long since become national.

The Federal Government was fully represented by well known officers of the different departments on duty here,—others being in prominent positions in the Societies then gathering on the streets.

The various departments of the State, Parish and Municipal government were represented by numerous well-known citizens: prominent among them, Associate Justice F. P. Poche, of the State Supreme Court; the Hon. R. H. Marr, Chief Justice of that Court during the Nicholls' administration; and the grave and dignified Lieutenant Governor of the State, Samuel Douglas McEnery, soon to become Governor.

Many of the men in that crowded assembly bore names closely linked with the most important events in the history of the State and the City—events that dated: some, years before the great civil war; others, during that gigantic conflict; many, especially those in which the younger men took part, since the close of the struggle. Leaders and followers of both opposing forces were there: gallant soldiers who had met each other face to face on many a battle-field. Civilians, too, were there, equally brave and skilful, who had struggled in a more bitter contest still, to adjust the revolutionary results of the war. Now, they met in harmony, as true men,—the melancholy past forgotten; the present and the future uniting them in the bonds of amity.

There were also other war veterans present, well worthy of respectful notice and admiration. The chronicle of their achievements was briefly set forth in two large canvases, life-size portraits, that hung opposite them on the walls of the Parlor. One group of middle-aged men,—some of them showing scars of honorable wounds: a few of them verging into old age—pointed out to each other with smiling faces and vivacious gestures, the portrait of their leader at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. Near these old warriors sat a still smaller group: old, old men, with bowed forms, shrunken limbs, and scanty white locks. They gazed in silence on the companion portrait to that of "Old Rough and Ready." It was "Old Hickory" himself, who,—slender, erect, stern-visaged—bestrode a fiery war-horse, and, halting before his old soldiers, saluted hat in hand, the veterans of the glorious plains of Chalmette.

The Foreign Consuls were the centre of general observation. The combined diplomacy and *belles lettres* of old Spain were well represented by Don José Sanchez Bazan. The Italian acting Consul, Signor Del Orto, was known to be also a skilful physician. Louisiana's motherland was present in the persons of the talented and trained diplomat, the Vicomte Paul D'Abzac, and the able Vice Consul, Monsieur F. Navone. Close by stood Senor J. F. De Zamacona, who has done so much to develop and unite Mexican and American commercial interests. With him conversed Mr. Wallace Ogden, Consul of the Argentine Republic, and Mr. E. Martinez, Consul for Guatemala, Venezuela and Colombia. In another group were the Czar's Consular representative, Mr. J. F. Schroeder; the Danish Consul, Mr. H. F. Klumpp;

Mr. G. Gerdes, Consul for Norway and Sweden ; and the Austria-Hungarian Consul, the Baron Ernest Von Meysenburg, whose tall, portly form and genial countenance were shown to advantage by a brilliant uniform.

Near them, in earnest conversation, sat the Consul of the Netherlands, Mr. Adolphe Schreiber,—a native of New Orleans, and one of her most accomplished gentlemen and influential merchants—and the Consul of the German Empire, Mr. Jno. Kruttschnitt,—for over thirty years an esteemed merchant of New Orleans ; also for many years, from his scientific acquirements, a leading member of the N. O. Academy of Sciences. Mr. Kruttschnitt, than whom there is no more unaffected, amiable gentleman, was the recipient of marked attention, especially from many old-time citizens, who remembered his close family connection with one of Louisiana's most brilliant lawyers and orators : a U. S. Senator, then a member of the Confederate Cabinet, and now the peer of England's most noted advocates.

Chatting quietly with the Mayor, stood a dark-haired, black-eyed gentleman, whose neat, close fitting uniform strikingly set off his fine person and dignified presence. Bearing a name of ancestral note in the annals of British diplomacy and literature—himself an author of repute—Mr. De Fonblanque was now the object of more than usual respectful courtesy and observation. For he worthily represented a Sovereign, who, by a few, kind, gentle words, had accomplished what King George's bullets and bayonets had utterly failed in : she had conquered every American heart.

But now Chief Clerk Bower entered the Parlor, and announced that the carriages were waiting to convey the assembly to their places in the Division. Mayor Shakspeare lead the way out of the Hall, escorting Lieut. Gov. McEnery ; and soon, under the auspices of Administrator Walshe, everybody was seated, and the long train of carriages moved away. But few of those who were in the building, left it without giving a careful glance at the large and artistic portrait of the dead President that had been placed that morning at the portal of the City Hall. The picture was enframed in black, and was hung in the centre of a great wreath of cedar, below which were in cedar sprays, the letters, "J. A. G."

THE MARSHALS' WORK.

The Committee of Arrangements had, in their published programme, designated the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., on that day for the assemblage of the various Divisions in their preliminary positions. Before the movement was commenced, the GRAND MARSHAL, MAJOR GENERAL W. G. BEHAN, took post with his Staff on the lower side of Canal street, half way between Royal and Chartres streets,—a central point whence he could command the entire rendezvous.

Then for near an hour, his numerous Aids,—comprising bankers, merchants, manufacturers, architects, lawyers, publishers, druggists, journalists, with a sprinkling of ex-Confederate and ex-Federal war veterans—were kept busy delivering messages and orders, now here, now there, whilst the Grand Marshal, in addition to directing these zealous gentlemen, was every few minutes the recipient of reports, inquiries, requests from the different Marshals of Divisions, or the officers of the numerous Associations under their commands.

As there were ten Divisions,—containing one hundred and twenty-eight distinct Societies and Companies, and numbering in all over 12,000 men,—to be placed in position and then moved into column at a given signal, the task assigned the Grand Marshal required no ordinary tact and energy.

But Gen. Behan, though a young man, had seen too much active field service under Beauregard and Lee not to be a master of his business. And, accordingly, the programme mapped out for the Procession by the Committee of which he was chairman, was carried into execution without a flaw, and without any more delay than is inseparable in such assemblies. In this successful performance of the duty assigned him, the Grand Marshal was ably assisted by the Marshals of Divisions and their Aids, all of whom had been often tried in similar onerous labors.

The different Societies and Associations had been carefully classified by the Committee of Arrangements and placed in Divisions, as far as possible in consonance with their objects and characteristics; and to each Division, apart from the Military, a fine band had been apportioned, with instructions to perform only dirge music.

The Divisions were placed in preliminary position as follows:

The First Division,—the Military,—on the upper side of Canal street, the right resting on Tchoupitoulas street, where was posted Brigadier General John Glynn, Jr., commanding the two brigades of soldiery. They were the only body that formed on Canal street.

The other Divisions formed on the streets that, running parallel with the river, traverse Canal street at right angles: the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Divisions above Canal, respectively, on Carondelet, St. Charles, Camp, Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets,—the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Divisions below Canal, in succession on North Peters, Decatur, Dorsiere and Chartres streets.

The right of each Division, with its Marshal at the head, rested directly upon Canal street: so that, as the general column moved, each Division could, in its regular order, déboucher into Canal, and march on in its appointed place in the Procession.

The Military were assigned the head of the column, because as the State National Guard, they paraded under the published orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, President C. A. Arthur.

The Masonic bodies, forming the Second Division, acted as the special escort of their departed brother, the dead President. The only non-Masonic organization in this Division was the Continental Guards, selected as the military guard of honor of the catafalque.

Presently, all was ready: and the Grand Marshal and his Staff rode slowly to the intersection of Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets, where they halted.

As they came near, the loud word of command was heard, with the sharp rattle of the drums; and the long lines of the soldiery, that had been standing at ease, resumed their precise array and stood at shoulder-arms, waiting the order to march.

Then, over that multitude—the thousands who were in the columns, and the thousands who were lookers-on—came a strange silence: as if every one held their breaths and listened to catch the echoes of the funeral dirges wailing through the air from Cleveland.

Suddenly, the cannon at the head of Canal street thundered forth; the fire-alarm bells rang out in unison; and, turning to Gen. Glynn, Grand Marshal Behan gave the order to march.

The Military Commander repeated the order in sharp, clear tones ; and instantly the First Division moved : the bands playing a funeral dirge : the battalion flags looped up with black crape ; the officers and men, with swords and muskets reversed, marching with slow step.

Crossing from the upper to the lower street that together with the central passage-way for cars and foot-passengers, form the wide *Boulevard Canal*, the First Division, at the corner of North Peters street, turned its back on the river and levee and moved out towards Rampart street.

The Second Division, under Marshal J. S. Rainey, as soon as the rear company of the Military had passed, débouched from Carondelet into Canal street, turned to the right towards the river ; moved along the upper side of Canal to Tchoupitoulas ; there crossed over as the Military column had done, and followed it along the lower side of Canal to Rampart.

The Third Division,—the Municipal and State Authorities at the head—under Marshal A. S. Badger, wheeled into Canal from St. Charles street, following close behind the funeral car in the Second Division.

The Fourth Division,—the Firemen,—under Marshal I. N. Marks, were in column on Camp street, and débouched into Canal as the Italian Benevolent Society, that closed the Third Division, passed them.

As the last Company of the Fire Department moved by Magazine street, Marshal Tissot there wheeled the Fifth Division out upon the upper side of Canal street ; and presently, as his column also gained space, room was given to—

The Sixth Division, under Marshal P. Mealey, to move in solid column of fours from Tchoupitoulas street straight across Canal, and so follow on out to Rampart.

Canal street,—when its upper and lower avenues were thus filled with marching men, in close order, with the heads of other columns seen on the side streets, waiting to wheel into line,—presented a most imposing spectacle. The central space mentioned and the sidewalks were crowded with a mass of spectators ; and the doorways, windows, balconies and galleries to the third and fourth stories, and even in many places, the roof copings were similarly occupied. ▲dd to this

host of people, the mass of mourning drapery, the hundreds of flags and banners looped in crape, the mournful strains of music, the slow tolling of bells, the occasional booming of a minute gun, and the grave, saddened look of the multitude; and some idea may be formed of the appearance and effect of this magnificent Procession.

As the six Divisions named gradually followed each other from Canal street into Rampart, and then moved slowly down town, they at length permitted the remaining four Divisions, in position below Canal, in their turn to come into line.

The Seventh Division, under Marshal J. B. Vinet, was the first of the four to appear in the moving column. It turned into Canal from Peters street; and was followed in slow succession: first, by the Eighth Division, under Marshal James Lewis, in position on Decatur street; then by the Ninth Division, under Marshal A. J. Dumont, in position on Dorsiere street; and, lastly, by the Tenth Division, which under Marshal P. B. S. Pinchback, had long patiently awaited on Chartres street the signal for the march.

Rampart street is as broad as Canal; and, like it, is divided by a wide central-way, into two stone-paved thoroughfares. The Procession took the outer one. The multitude of spectators filled every available foot of space left.

On arriving at St. Ann street, the column turned to the right, towards the river again, until, reaching Chartres street, it wheeled at right angles and started back for Canal street.

Crossing there with some delay—for the Tenth Division was just starting out for Rampart street,—the long column moved up Camp street to Julia, where after three hours' march, it halted to give the Divisions in the rear time to close up. Then the First Division fell into line; and the Funeral Catafalque, with its Masonic and Military escort, passed by the soldiery, who saluted. Then it moved out Julia to St. Charles street, down which it turned, and halted in front of the Washington Artillery Arsenal.

The Divisions then again took up the line of march, from Camp via Julia into St. Charles street, saluting the Funeral Car as they passed the Arsenal. Ere long they once more reappeared on Canal street. The **GRAND MARSHAL** took post at the intersection of Canal and Carondelet streets; the Divisions marched by him in review; and then the Procession was dismissed.

It is now in order to present more detailed description of the numerous Associations, as they appeared in the march.

THE PROCESSION.

The veteran Chief of Police, Captain Thos. N. Boylan, mounted and in full uniform, commanded a picked detachment of his *corps*, that headed the Procession and cleared the way for it through the crowded thoroughfares.

Then came the GRAND MARSHAL OF THE DAY,

MAJ. GEN. W. J. BEHAN,

and his Aids, as follows :

T. L. Airey,	R. S. Howard,
G. E. Apps,	James Hagan,
Theo. Berkson,	M. Hackett,
F. D. Becker,	B. Klotz,
A. W. Bosworth,	J. J. Langlès,
E. W. Converse,	J. B. Levert,
E. L. Carrière,	A. A. Maginnis,
E. P. Coltraux,	Geo. McCloskey,
Chas. Dillingham,	J. O. Nixon, Jr.,
J. C. Denis,	J. K. Overton,
P. O. Fazende,	J. J. Schmidt,
Alex. Finlay,	Geo. Smith,
Leeds Greenleaf,	W. T. Vaudry, and
A. W. Hyatt,	C. L. Walker.

Several gentlemen who had been appointed on Gen. Behan's Staff—as, Maj. Jno. Augustin, Gen. W. L. McMillen, Chief Thos. O'Connor, Louis Prados, Col. Jack Wharton—could not report to him as they were on duty in other parts of the Procession.

The Grand Marshal and his Aids were attired in black cloth dress suits, with white vests and gloves and black silk hats. As insignia of their official positions, the Grand Marshal wore a broad black and white sash, from shoulder to waist, and the Aids each had on the left arm a black and white armlet with streamers. With the exception of the Military Division, this was also the accoutrement of the Marshals of Divisions and their Aids.

THE FIRST DIVISION

was composed of the Regiments and Battalions on the rolls of the Louisiana State National Guard, and of several independent Companies,—the whole formed into two Brigades.

The Division was commanded by :

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN GLYNN, JR.,

of the First Brigade, who was accompanied by the Staff of that Brigade as follows :

Lt. Col. Jno. D. Scott Ass't Adj't General,
Major Henry Denègre Quartermaster,
Major E. C. Fenner Inspector General,
Major L. J. Fremaux Ordnance Officer,
Lieutenant F. Larue A. D. C., detached.

The march of the Military column was opened by the

SECOND BRIGADE

Under the command of

BRIGADIER GENERAL ADOLPH MEYER,

His Brigade Staff was represented by :

Lt. Col. Edwin J. Kursheedt Ass't Adj't General,
Major F. A. Behan Ordnance Officer,
Major Max. Herrmann Commissary,
Col. W. H. Roberts, A. D. C. to Governor Acting Inspector General,
Captain J. P. Richardson, A. D. C.

Preceded by their splendid brass band, came that martial looking corps, the

GERMAN BATTALION.

In the front rode the tall and stately *Major Benjamin Armbruster*, commanding in the absence from the city of Lieutenant Colonel Geo. H. Braughn.

The other officers of the Battalion Staff were: Lieut. Charles L. Sieber, Adjutant; Lieut. Rudolph H. Beniers, Quartermaster; Lieut. W. H. Littman, Commissary; Surgeon, Fred. Schmacher.

The Companies were officered as follows :

Company A.—Captain O. M. Tennison; First Lieutenant J. E. Albert; Second Lieutenant Conrad Geissler.

Company C.—Captain John Schlumbrecht.

Company D.—Captain Joseph Voegtle; First Lieutenant John Mander.

Company B.—First Lieutenant John H. Landwehr commanding, —Captain Chas. F. Buck being on duty as Orator of the day.

With the Battalion marched, as its guests, a detachment of the Italian independent command,

TIRO AL BERSAGLIO,

officered by Captain John Astredo, First Lieutenant P. Quarnero, and Second Lieutenant A. Patorno.

Their dark olive-green uniforms and broad-brimmed, low-crown, black felt hats, liberally garnished with black cock's feathers, contrasted strikingly with the blue and grey uniforms, with red trimmings, and glittering helmets with white horse-hair plumes, of their German hosts.

The close fitting grey uniforms trimmed with red, the red shoulder-knots, black belts, and red-plumed black shakos of that famous war command, the Battalion of

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,

next attracted the admiring attention of the spectators.

The Artillery band,—a very fine one, neatly accoutered—led the way. Behind them rode that veteran soldier, *Lieutenant Colonel John B. Richardson*, commanding.

The Battalion Field and Staff were as follows: Major Eugene May; Lieut. A. J. Mitchel, Adjutant; Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., Quartermaster; Lieut. John Holmes, Commissary; Lieut. T. H. Fuqua, Ordnance Officer; Surgeon, W. R. Mandeville.

The Non-Commissioned Staff were: Sergeant-Major, Wallace Bostick; Quartermaster Sergeant, H. L. Zebal; Chief Bugler, F. de P. Villasana.

The Line Officers parading were:

Battery A.—Captain Frank McElroy; First Lieutenant Gus. Lefe; Second Lieutenant James Harvey.

Battery C.—Captain Harry M. Isaacson; First Lieutenant Douglas M. Kilpatrick; Junior First Lieutenant Dudley Selph; Second Lieutenant Frank L. Place.

Veteran Company.—Captain C. L. C. Dupuy; First Lieutenants Emile J. O'Brien and L. A. Adam.

Battery B.—Captain John Miller; First Lieutenant J. S. Richards; Second Lieutenant R. Villarubia,—Junior First Lieutenant O. F. Peek was on duty with the gun detachment, firing the salute.

The Second Brigade was closed by that numerous and thoroughly drilled infantry corps, the

CRESCENT REGIMENT,

whose grey uniforms with black trimmings, blue and black shoulder knots, black belts and black shakos with tall white and blue plumes, give them so striking an appearance.

The Crescent's large and excellent band, led by its tall Drum-Major, was followed by the stalwart commanding officer of the Regiment, bestriding a showy charger,—*Colonel R. B. Pleasants*.

His Field and Staff Officers were: Lieut. Colonel Atwood Violet and First Lieutenant W. C. H. Robinson, Adjutant.—Major Henry H. Baker was absent from sickness; Captain E. A. Burke, Quartermaster, appeared in another part of the Procession in his official capacity as State Treasurer; and the Regimental Chaplain, the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, was absent from the State.

The Non-Commissioned Staff were: Sergeant-Major S. A. Trufant; Quartermaster and Ordnance Sergeant Paul Holloway.

The Crescent Companies paraded and were officered in the following order:

Company C.—"League Guards."—Captain William F. Pinckard; First Lieutenant Geo. B. Penrose.

Company E.—"Crescent Rifles."—Captain Harry Allen; First Lieutenant O. L. Putnam; Second Lieutenant W. R. Brashear; Junior Second Lieutenant F. S. Palfrey.

Company H.—"Stonewall Grenadiers."—First Lieutenant Robert G. Hadden, commanding,—the Captain having been but recently elected Major of the Regiment.

Company D.—"Hester Rifles."—Captain Charles Donnaud; First Lieutenant Jas. H. Hanrahan; Second Lieutenant Chas. W. Adams.

Company A.—"Vaudry Rifles."—Captain John G. Woods; First Lieutenant A. T. Terry; Second Lieutenant W. G. Turner.

Company G.—"Junel Guards."—Captain J. North Abbott; First Lieutenant L. B. Hollingsworth.

Company F.—"Burke Rifles."—Captain Lewis Bartlett; Second Lieutenant Richard Hinckley.

Company B.—"Nicholls Rifles."—First Lieutenant E. M. Underhill commanding; Captain C. M. Whitney being absent from the city.

THE FIRST BRIGADE

was commanded by its senior officer after its Brigadier, namely

COLONEL A. J. BACHEMIN,

of the Regiment of Orleans Artillery.

The Brigade Staff was as follows :

Captain A. Bailly-Blanchard, Ordnance Officer Orleans Artillery,

Acting Ass't Adj't General,

Captain Leon Palas, Commissary O. A. Acting Commissary,

Lieut. Raoul Tertron, Adjutant O. A. Acting Aid-de-Camp.

Preceded by its excellent band, slowly marched, with funeral step and reversed arms, that solid regiment, the

FIRST INFANTRY,

whose elegant uniform of dark grey with black trimmings for the rank and file, and dark blue and gold for the officers, showed the close marching companies to great advantage.

The First Regiment was commanded by that tall, dashing-looking officer, *Colonel George H. Lord*, riding a handsome steed.

The other Field and Staff Officers were: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas McIntyre; Major M. C. Royes; Lieutenant Wm. Commerford, Adjutant; Captain R. G. Musgrove, Commissary; Captain D. P. Mahoney, Quartermaster; Captain Adolph Schwaner, Ordnance Officer.

The Companies paraded in the following order:

Company A.—"Meyer Rifles"—Captain C. H. Hourbright; First Lieutenant P. Lobell; Second Lieutenant A. Reeves.

Company C.—"Howard Light Guards"—Captain B. J. Goodman; First Lieutenant H. J. Bruns; Second Lieutenant H. Todswer.

Company E.—Captain L. F. Bouchereau; First Lieutenant L. B. Guinle.

Company F.—"Sumner Rifles"—Captain Thos J. Bath; First Lieutenant M. E. Dullanty; Second Lieutenant Thos. Bell.

Company G.—"Remy Clark Cadets"—First Lieutenant Charles Usher commanding; Second Lieutenant W. J. Lawler.—Captain Cain was absent from the city.

Company H.—"Behan Grays"—First Lieutenant E. Tujoyn commanding, in the absence of Capt. Aaron; Junior First Lieutenant M. Bregone; Second Lieutenant M. M. Borges.

Two soldiery-looking Companies, in whose handsome uniforms the "emerald hue" predominated, next attracted attention. They were the Irish independent companies: the

IRISH RIFLES,

commanded by Lieutenant Garvey in the absence of Captain John Fitzpatrick, and the

MITCHELL RIFLES,

commanded by Lieutenant H. F. Brennan.

The two Companies paraded as a Battalion, under the command of Captain M. Griffen, of the Mitchell Rifles, as acting Major.

Then followed, headed by a large and well-trained brass band, the serried ranks of the Regiment of

LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY,

showing very handsomely in their uniforms of dark blue, with white belts, red trimmings, red epaulettes and red plumed black hats.

In front of a numerous and brilliant Staff rode that veteran officer, commanding the Regiment, *Colonel Gustave LeGardeur, Jr.*

The Field and Staff officers with him were: Lieutenant-Colonel James D. Edwards; Major J. Numa Augustin; First Lieutenant A. Durel, Adjutant; Captain Gustave Pitot, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant W. W. Renshaw, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain James Reynolds, Commissary; Captain Jas. A. Renshaw, Ordnance Officer.

The Non-Commissioned Staff were: Color-Sergeant, John P. Beaulham; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. H. Leary; Ordnance Sergeant, John P. Nobles.

The rank and file, in batteries, were officered and marched as follows:

Battery A.—Captain George A. Chiapella; First Lieutenant R. M. Armant; Junior First Lieutenant Louis Cassard; Second Lieutenant E. LeGardeur.

Battery B.—Captain William H. Beanham ; First Lieutenant H. B. Thompson ; Junior First Lieutenant, F. M. Kerr ; Second Lieutenant George Lynd.

Battery C.—Captain M. J. Fortier ; First Lieutenant P. O. Guérin ; Junior First Lieutenant E. L. Ranlett. —Second Lieutenant F. Larue was acting as A. D. C. to Gen. Glynn.

Battery D.—First Lieutenant J. L. Turner, in command ; Junior First Lieutenant F. A. Moon.

The blue uniforms, with red trimmings, white belts and black shakos with straight red plumes of another fine artillery corps—one long connected with the military history of the Creole part of the city—next fixed the attention of the spectators. A numerous band led the way for the Regiment of

ORLEANS ARTILLERY,

under the command of their stalwart and martial looking *Lieutenant Colonel P. O. Peyroux*.

The regular regimental staff being on duty in that capacity for the Brigade, with Colonel Bachemin, Lt. Col. Peyroux was assisted by Captain Emile Pachoud, of Battery F, as his Adjutant, and Ordnance Sergeant A. Calogne as his Sergeant Major.

In the immediate front of the Regiment marched, as its guests, four independent Companies, each of which elicited general praise by their steady bearing and handsome uniforms.

The first of these Companies was the

GERMAN GUARDS.

officered by Captain George Müller ; First Lieutenant O. A. P. Stoll ; Second Lieutenant A. Wernes ; and Feldwebel, W. A. Suhren. The uniform of the Guards differs but little from that of the German Battalion.

The second independent Company in line was the

FRANC TIREURS D'ORLEANS,

commanded by Captain Alexis Dumestre ; First Lieutenant Bernard Mayliè ; Second Lieutenant Jame Faure ; and Second Junior Lieutenant Jean Pujol. Their scarlet caps, blue coats and scarlet pants, with gold and scarlet trimmings, contrasted vividly with that of the German Guards, and with the dark green and gold uniforms and plumed peaked leather hats of the Company that followed, the

CAZADORES DE ORLEANS.

The officers of this fine Spanish command were: Captain José Llado; First Lieutenant James Pons; Second Lieutenant James Anglada; Third Lieutenant J. M. Laben.

The fourth independent Company was the French

GARDES LAFAYETTE,

uniformed neatly in red caps, blue coats and grey pants, and commanded by Captain G. Boné; First Lieutenant J. Peyregne; and Second Lieutenant S. Jacquet.

The compact ranks of the Orleans Artillery batteries, marching like one man, followed. They were officered by:

Battery A.—Captain Leon Nunes; First Lieutenant John T. Pittman; First Junior Lieutenant Louis Caron; Second Lieutenant P. B. Salatich.

Battery B.—Captain Charles Lejeune; First Lieutenant Thos. J. Camp; Second Lieutenant Albert Muller.

Battery D.—Captain George Schaffer; Second Lieutenant Jacques Levy.

Battery E.—Captain Anthony Sambola; First Junior Lieutenant Emile Boehler; Second Lieutenant Nicholas Theodore.

Battery F.—First Lieutenant Louis Donafort in command, Captain Pachoud being detached on the Staff; First Junior Lieutenant Eugene Huppenbauer; Second Lieutenant Chas. H. Richardson.

There were some twelve hundred men in the First Division, including the staff, field and line officers.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

As already stated,—with the exception of the military guard of honor and a few officers of the Governor's military staff,—this Division was composed entirely of the different Masonic bodies, who acted as special escort to the catafalque of their deceased Brother Mason: parading for that purpose in compliance with the published request of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State.

This invitation included not only those Masons owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge, but also the Knights Templar, the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Grand Consistory of Louisiana 32^o, and all sojourning Masons in good standing.

The MARSHAL of the Division, JOHN S. RAINEY, and his Aids, E. B. Musgrove, George Stroud, John C. Bach and George J. Pinecard, rode behind a full band that played a solemn funeral march; and immediately after the Marshal and his Staff came three handsome open carriages, occupied by the Hon. Chas. F. Buck, the Orator of the day, and the officiating Clergy: the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of the First Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. J. F. Girault, of St. Anna's Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. John Matthews, of the St. Charles Street Methodist Church, and the Rev. James K. Gutheim, Rabbi of Temple Sinai.

The various Masonic Bodies then appeared, in strict accordance with an elaborate published programme prepared by the higher Officers.

In front, moved on foot, the KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, who were acting more especially as the funeral escort,—the deceased President, besides being a member of other Masonic Bodies, having been a member of a Knights Templar Commandery of the District of Columbia.

The Knights, arrayed in their neat and elegant uniform, and having their drawn swords bound with black crape, marched evenly and steadily like veteran soldiers, under the skilful leadership of SIR GEORGE SOULÉ, the *Right Eminent Grand Commander*.

He was accompanied by the following officers of

THE GRAND COMMANDERY:

Sir Wm. H. Chaffé, Eminent Grand Generalissimo;

Sir A. N. Cummings, Eminent Grand Captain General;

Sir A. L. Abbott, Eminent Grand Prelate;

Sir A. H. DePass, Eminent Grand Junior Warden;

Sir J. A. Pickert, Eminent Grand Sword Bearer;

Sir J. C. Ayer, Eminent Grand Warden;

Sir J. W. Maguire, Eminent Grand Captain of the Guards.

They were followed by the subordinate Knights Templar Bodies in their order:

INDIVISIBLE FRIENDS COMMANDERY NO. 1.

The Officers were represented by Sir Fred. Eyle, Sir W. C. Stanton, Sir H. Dudley Coleman, and Sir P. J. Churchill;

Commanding: Sir Knights, Wm. B. Booth, E. Brand, D. Barry, A. C. Bruns, Samuel Brooks, Richard H. Browne, J. H. Carter, F. M. Carraber, D. A. DePass, James Furneaux, Wm. Gregg, J. Olle, Alfred H. Isaacson, and G. M. Wadsworth.

JACQUES DE MOLAY COMMANDERY NO. 2.

Officers parading : Sir F. D. Ruth, Sir George Bonning, Sir O. L. Geer, Sir A. S. Cutler, Sir J. B. Dunn, Sir E. B. O'Sullivan, and Sir J. R. Turck.

And Sir Knights : E. C. Adams, R. S. Austin, R. H. Burke, R. H. Benmers, J. P. Douglas, G. W. Collins, John R. Jaeger, C. H. Schenck, L. Soraparn, John Hawkins, D. W. Peck, Robert Strong, Owen Gernon, M. W. Francis, and David Hughes.

ORLEANS COMMANDERY NO. 3.

Officers parading : Sir C. Mudge, Sir W. Parsons, Sir C. W. Davidson, and Sir J. Potter :

And Sir Knights : A. C. Babcock, Frederick Good, Louis Power, Eugene Tisdale, H. V. Baringer, and T. W. Eaton.

In each of the subordinate Commanderies a number of the Sir Knights,—officers and those under their command,—were absent, either from being on duty in the Grand Commandery, or in other Masonic Orders, or in other Divisions, whilst quite a number, from the Grand Commandery down, were absent from the city.

The Knights Templar as a body made a beautiful display, as they always do when they appear in public,—their excellent drill and picturesque uniform combining irresistibly to attract and please every eye.

The Knights were followed, as set forth in the programme, by a large delegation from the various Masonic Lodges, including : Deacons, Tylers, Master Masons, Junior Deacons, Senior Deacons, Masters of Ceremonies, Secretaries, Treasurers, Junior Wardens, Senior Wardens, Worshipful Masters, and Past Masters, who marched on foot. A number of Master Masons,—veterans, who occupied carriages—closed this part of the Division.

The LODGES thus represented were as follows :

Perfect Union Lodge No. 1,—M. Levy, W. M. ; A. Walz, S. W. ; T. Guyol, J. W. ; O. Robin, T. ; R. Barbier, S. ; N. Kuntz, S. D. ; E. Antoine, J. D. ; Chas. Raymond, Tyler.

Polar Star Lodge No. 1,—S. Chanfrau, W. M. ; F. Renaudin, S. W. ; J. M. Verges, J. W. ; J. Libarros, T. ; J. H. Neguelona, S. ; I. Soulé, S. D. ; P. Donnis, J. D. ; B. Cazères, Tyler.

Perseverance Lodge No. 4,—M. A. Calongne, W. M.; H. St. Gez, S. W.; M. Vergnole, J. W.; C. Bois, T.; J. Magendie, S.; E. Morère, S. D.; G. Andrieux, J. D.; J. L. Dusat, Tyler.

St. André Lodge No. 5,—R. Lafontaine, W. M.; J. P. Carrère, S. W.; A. Maillhes, J. W.; G. Tujague, T.; P. S. Bossomey, S.; J. B. Pirolle, S. D.; T. Ducos, J. D.; F. Gilbert, Tyler.

Los Amigos del Orden No. 5,—F. Rendueles, W. M.; V. Lopez, S. W.; J. Fernandez, J. W.; J. Mercadal, T.; J. Chabao, S.; F. Bell, S. D.; A. Felizado, J. D.; J. L. Daussat, Tyler.

Silencio Lodge No. 9,—J. A. y Prats, W. M.; Y. Suarez, S. W.; J. Barzana, J. W.; A. Suarez, T.; G. S. y Gahona, S.; J. Barba, S. D.; J. Menendez, J. D.

Germania Lodge No. 46,—Chas. F. Buck, W. M. (Orator of the Day); G. Steenken, S. W.; H. German, J. W.; E. Schmidt, T.; Ed. Ehrhard, S.; J. F. Borchard, S. D.; I. Stich, J. D.; J. Fulda, Tyler.

Friends of Harmony Lodge No. 58,—A. A. Mims, W. M.; P. P. Paul, S. W.; Jno. Berry, J. W.; L. Schwartz, T.; W. H. Holland, S.; T. G. Fielding, S. D.; C. W. Kullander, J. D.; Wm. Tell, Tyler.

Monnt Moriah Lodge No. 59,—Richard Lambert, W. M., (appearing with the Grand Chapter of R. A. M. as Grand Scribe); L. Schneider, S. W.; Jas. Cousley, J. W.; H. E. Shropshire, T.; Jas. Furneaux, S., (with Knights Templar); J. D. Patton, S. D.; M. Cramond, J. D.; P. C. Nessin, Tyler.

George Washington Lodge No. 65,—Wm. M. Rush, W. M.; Geo. W. Collins, S. W., (appearing in Jacques de Molay Commandery); Wm. H. Rooney, J. W.; Jos. R. Turek, T., (with Knights Templar); S. Sandak, S.; H. Gilmore, S. D.; A. P. Blum, J. D.; G. G. Pomet, Tyler.

Dudley Lodge No. 66,—Geo. Stroud, W. M., (appearing as Aid to Marshal Rainey); Jacob Meyers, S. W.; J. J. Bender, J. W.; E. Lilienthal, T.; Chas. Brill, S.; S. Satterly, S. D.; W. E. Weeks, J. D.; E. B. O'Sullivan, Tyler, (with Knights Templar.)

Marion Lodge No. 68,—J. S. Swan, W. M.; J. M. Weymouth, S. W.; J. A. Pickert, J. W., (appearing in the Grand Commandery); H. P. Buckley, T.; Thos. Cripps, S.; J. P. Hopkins, S. D.; L. Reynolds, J. D.

Hiram Lodge No. 70,—E. Heidingsfelder, W. M.; A. Helmke, S. W.; H. Bruns, J. W.; P. S. Anderson, T.; Wm. D. Taylor, S.; T. Crampton, S. D.; G. Sitzman, J. D.; J. Ludlow, Tyler.

Alpha Home Lodge No. 72,—Geo. J. Pinckard, W. M.,—(appearing as Aid to the Marshal); Thos. Kearns, S. W.; Jacob Hoth, J. W.; H. G. F. Hubener, T.; Wm. Starr, S.; A. Queant, S. D., (appearing with the Grand Lodge); R. Plant, J. D.; W. W. Hutchins, Tyler.

Quitman Lodge No. 76,—Erich Brand, W. M., (appearing with the Grand Lodge); Mayer Levy, S. W.; C. Strobel, J. W.; A. Martin, T.; Fred. Eyle, S., (with Knights Templar); Wm. Abbott, S. D.; F. W. Thiele, J. D.; R. Wilson, Tyler.

Orleans Lodge No. 78,—Louis Kaiser, W. M.; Wm. H. Vildibil, S. W.; Thos. J. Moulin, J. W.; Ed. Prophet, T.; J. R. Flood, S.; W. Cunningham, S. D.; A. Adler, J. D.; B. F. Burns, Tyler.

Hermitage Lodge No. 98,—John H. H. Taylor, W. M.; John Willig, S. W.; Frank Gerstner, J. W.; C. H. Miller, T.; Geo. S. Pettit, S.; Jos. D. Taylor, S. D.; V. Shanneville, J. D.; F. Osborne, Tyler.

Louisiana Lodge No. 102,—John S. Rainey, W. M.,—(appearing as Marshal of the Division); E. B. Musgrove, S. W., (appearing as Aid); H. N. Soria, J. W.; E. A. Palfrey, T.; J. B. Wasson, S.; C. C. Cotting, S. D.; P. J. Churchill, J. D.; J. W. Maguire, Tyler.

Ocean Lodge No. 144,—Jas. Parker, W. M.; S. Frothingham, S. W.; A. S. Herbert, J. W.; M. J. Schwarm, T.; J. A. Letten, S.; P. Youngblood, S. D.; T. Dumas, J. D.; P. Donnelly, Tyler.

Linn Wood Lodge No. 167,—Wm. B. Hall, W. M.,—(appearing in the Grand Lodge); John Booth, S. W.; C. W. Keating, J. W.; C. W. Davison, T.; E. E. Adams, S.; E. K. Russ, S. D.; J. B. Ballard, J. D.; M. Hart, Tyler.

Kosmos Lodge No. 171,—L. A. Lehman, W. M.; R. G. Holzer, S. W.; G. Ritter, J. W.; J. F. Falkenheimer, T.; C. Lorch, S.; A. Loeper, S. D.; C. Walch, J. D.; W. Dressel, Tyler.

Union Lodge No. 172,—M. L. Costley, W. M.; John T. Shearer, S. W.; Chas. Assenheimer, J. W.; D. Hughes, T., (with K. T.); P. M. Schneidau, S.; J. H. Taboney, S. D.; W. H. Wheeler, J. D.; J. Charles, Tyler.

Orient Lodge No. 173,—Alfred Shaw, W. M.; Wm. H. Hire, S. W.; Carson Mudge, J. W. (appearing in Orleans Commandery); Ed. Baker, T.; V. Mielly, S.; Z. T. Black, S. D.; T. H. Begg, J. D.

Dante Lodge No. 174,—A. Cardon, W. M.; G. B. Sharboro, S. W.; L. Majoli, J. W.; G. Trisconi, T.; A. Liccalzi, S.; A. Cattenaro, S. D.; G. Demartini, J. D.

Perfect Harmony Lodge No. 176,—Geo. Robb, W. M.; Jos. A. Burke, S. W.; Peter Mackray, J. W.; E. Traub, T.; H. P. McDonnell, S.; J. O'Rourke, S. D.; J. Eschezabel, J. D.; R. S. Burke, Tyler.

Corinthian Lodge No. 190,—W. J. Bovard, W. M.; A. Goldthwaite, S. W.; Chas. Palfrey, J. W.; Van R. K. Hilliard, T.; J. B. Ellis, S.; C. T. Smith, S. D.; A. Van Smith, J. D.

Jefferson Lodge No. 191,—W. G. Murtagh, W. M.; Jos. Kautz, S. W.; John C. Bach, J. W.,—(appearing as Aid to the Marshal); C. Schopp, T.; H. Breen, S., (with Grand Lodge); J. Lane, S. D.; G. Weiss, J. D.; H. C. Brown, Tyler.

Among the Masons in carriages was the venerable Charles Raymond, of Polar Star Lodge. He is one of the veterans of the Battle of New Orleans; and, though eighty-eight years old, still takes a lively interest in daily events. He is considered the oldest Mason in Louisiana.

After the representatives of the Lodges, rode in carriages representatives of the higher Masonic Orders, of whom may be mentioned the Officers, as follows, of the

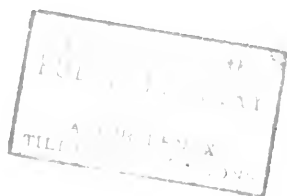
GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER:

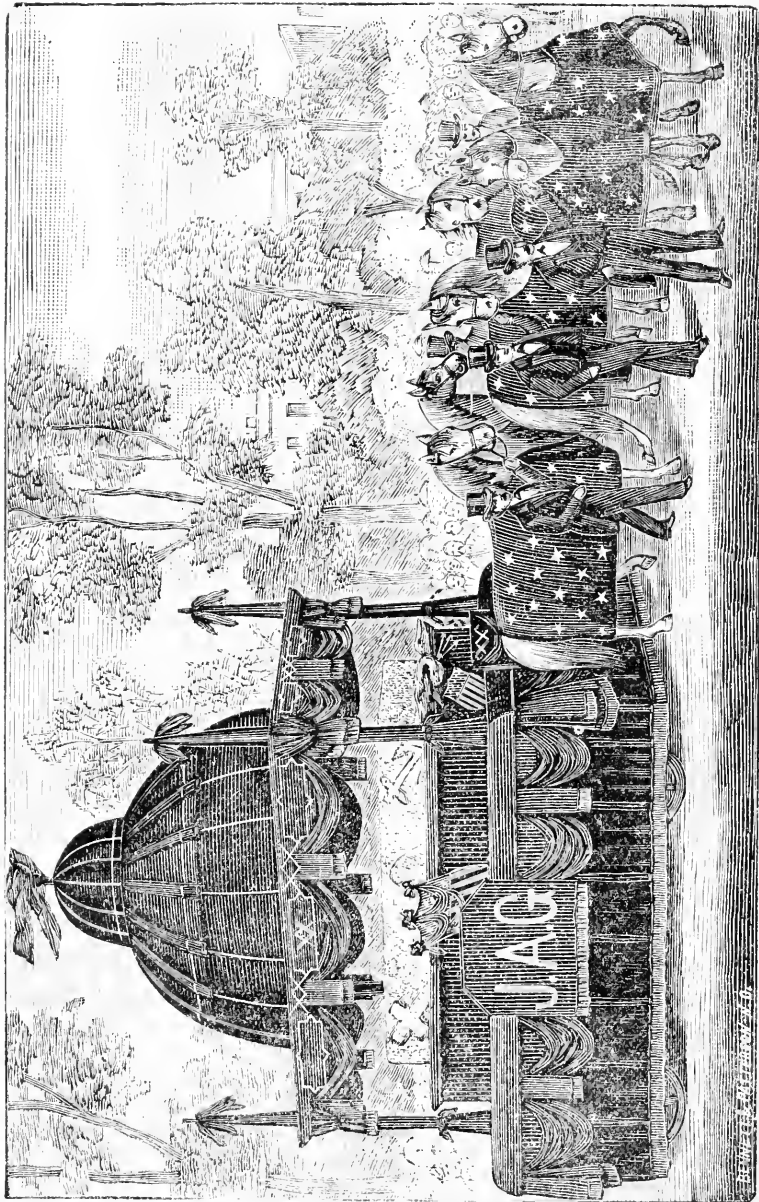
A. Hero, Jr., Grand High Priest,—John W. Madden, as Deputy Grand High Priest,—John Henderson, as Grand King,—Richard Lambert, Grand Scribe,—Hiel Marks, Grand Captain of Host,—W. H. Hutchings, Grand Sentinel,—Jos. H. DeGrange, Past Grand High Priest.

Then appeared in carriages the Officers of the

GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA:

Wm. R. Whitaker,.....Most Worshipful Grand Master;
Jas. L. Lobdell,.....Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master;
E. Morel,.....District Deputy Grand Master;
H. Breen,.....District Deputy Grand Master;
G. H. Pabst,.....District Deputy Grand Master;





John Clarke, as Grand Senior Warden;
Geo. Johnston, as Grand Junior Warden;
J. B. Sorapara, as Grand Treasurer;
J. C. Batchelor, M. D., Grand Secretary;
E. Brand, as Grand Senior Deacon;
Chas. Newton, as Grand Junior Deacon;
Wm. B. Hall, as Grand Standard Bearer;
H. Hamburger, Grand Pursuivant;
A. Queant, as Grand Tyler.

In the carriages in which rode the M. W. Grand Master, W. R. Whitaker, and the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Jas. L. Lobdell, were also the M. W. Past Grand Masters; Edwin Marks and J. Q. A. Fellows.

This carriage was the last in the Division, and immediately preceded the Catafalque.

In obedience to their Marshal's published orders, all the Officers of the various Masonic Bodies appeared in black coat and pants, black hat and white gloves; wore their full regalia and displayed their respective jewels of office. All the badges were bound with black crape.

Now, rode forward Aid George J. Pinckard, whose Masonic rank is Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. and S. M. He was specially entrusted by Marshal Rainey with the care and direction of

THE CATAFALQUE.

This Funeral Car was one of the most impressive features of the entire out-door ceremonial. Indeed, it attracted more attention than any other portion of the Procession. It was of large dimensions, and so tall that it could be seen from afar, above all the flags and banners and mounted officers. It was, besides, of strikingly artistic design, —elegant in shape and of rich materials; and emblematic, in its component parts, in the most felicitous manner, of the purpose for which it was prepared.

The base or body of the Car was twenty feet long and twenty feet wide. This platform had rounded ends and sloping sides, and it was covered with black velvet that hung almost to the ground. Along its

upper edge ran many festoons of black velvet, in the middle of which, on either side of the car, was a funeral escutcheon or hatchment, in which, wrought in silver, were the letters "J. A. G."

Four columns rose from the platform,—one at each corner,—and at a height of nine feet, supported an Oriental cupola, crowned by a small dome, on which, twenty-two feet above the ground, rested a golden eagle, shrouded in crape.

Beneath the cupola, in the centre of the platform, was a bier eight feet long, six feet wide and two feet high. Upon this rested a coffin that was completely hidden beneath a mass of white flowers and evergreens, freshly gathered. Upon the coffin were also placed a large cross, an anchor, and a shield made of flowers,—symbolic of Faith, Hope and Charity.

The coat-of-arms of the State of Louisiana decorated the rear of the platform; and that of the United States, carved and gilt, the front—both being draped in crape.

Sable velvet enwrapped the slender columns, the elegant dome and cupola, and the bier,—this dark background being relieved here and there by the bright gleaming of silver borders and bindings. Around the base of the cupola, from column to column, were Masonic emblems.

The Catafalque was drawn by six white horses, that were comparisoned in large black velvet housings studded with silver stars. The horses, stepping slowly and quietly along, as if conscious of the solemnity of the occasion, were led each by a groom dressed in mourning attire.

The Funeral Car, it is proper to state, was designed by Mr. A. A. Maginnis; was constructed by Mr. W. Muir, and decorated by Mr. H. N. Siebrecht. The housings of the horses, were the handiwork of Mr. Harry Dressel, scenic artist; the floral decorations and insignia, of Mr. R. Maitre.

The Pall Bearers consisted of eight Officers of the Governor's Military Staff, and ten representatives of the higher bodies of the Masonic Order.

The Staff Officers were: Col. T. Lee Shute; Col. Chas. A. Larendon; Col. T. Generelly; Col. E. A. Ducros; Col. Geo. W. Dupré; Col. E. C. Payne; Major E. E. Wood; Major W. H. Byrnes.

The Masonic Pall Bearers were:

Grand Lodge: Sylvain Chanfrau and C. R. Fagot;

Grand Chapter: Louis Sincer and Louis P. Fulda;

Grand Council: Edward Heath and J. L. Swan;

Grand Consistory: Frederick Holyland and F. de P. Villasana;

Grand Commandery: C. A. Scott and C. H. Schenck.

The Military Guard of Honor was composed of the

CONTINENTAL GUARDS,

who marched by platoons in front of and behind the Catafalque. They were under the command of *Captain William Pierce*, an ex-Confederate veteran.

The First Platoon, in front of the Car, was commanded by Lieutenant C. A. Thiel.

Then came the colors, borne by Color-Sergeant J. C. Hood, and escorted by the color-guard.

Captain Pierce rode behind the colors and immediately in front of the hearse.

The Second Platoon followed the car, under command of Lieutenant C. W. Drown.

The full roll of the *Continental Guards* parading was as follows:

Captain William Pierce; Lieut. C. A. Thiel; Lieut. C. W. Drown; Surgeon W. E. Schuppert; Color-Sergeant J. C. Hood;

Sergeants: J. R. Walton, G. H. Youngnell, E. B. Reynolds, Geo. S. Pettit;

Corporals: T. O'Connor, P. R. Gilmore, T. Hassam, Jr., Ben Lewis;

Privates: J. W. Adams, Volney Brown, John Bozant, A. Bowman, Volney Brown, Jr., J. M. Coos, G. W. Cooper, W. H. Deeves, G. W. England, A. D. Finley, W. S. Ferry, R. H. Hackney, L. P. Julie, W. Lacour, W. J. Maltby, M. J. McAdam, E. L. Marmion, Geo. D. Moffat, Thos. O'Connor, Jr., W. E. Pendleton, M. R. Pittman, E. M. Skinner, J. B. Sullivan, T. J. Swift, S. Steinler, H. C. Thomas, W. H. Wrigley, B. H. Watkins and C. H. Warren.

Shoulder to shoulder, side by side, marched in the ranks of this fine command, not only ex-Confederate but ex-Federal veterans: soldiers who had served from the beginning to the end of the terrible civil war with the steady valor and constancy of men fighting from the highest sense of duty for what they deemed the right. The conflict over, they had shaken hands like true soldiers; and ever since, by their own example, sought to obliterate the bitter memories of the war, cherish only such as were worthy of a proud remembrance, and in a quiet, manly way, bring about a general reunion of estranged brethren.

To those of the lookers-on, cognizant of the dead President's ancestral history, it was a strikingly appropriate coincident that this military Guard of Honor around his funeral car should wear the picturesque garb that the "Old Continentals" had made famous. But it was a still more striking and sadly pleasing coincidence that this Guard of Honor should, in the most Southern of Southern cities, so markedly symbolize in its own membership and *post-bellum* history the nobly conciliatory and patriotic principle that inspired the finest passage in the dead President's Inaugural.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

Had for its Marshal, Brigadier-General ALGERNON S. BADGER, the well-known Collector of the Port.

His Aids were: Col. William Roy, T. V. Coupland, George Drury, R. O. Hébert, E. V. Hitch, Joseph H. Lawlor, H. O. Maher, W. B. Merchant, L. J. Souer, Chas. C. Tracy, York A. Woodward and Alex. C. Wells.

The representatives of the various branches of the State and City Government, the Federal Officials, the Veterans of 1812-15, the Mexican War Veterans, the Confederate and Federal Veteran Benevolent Associations, the Foreign Consuls, and Delegations from several political, scientific, artistic, educational and benevolent Associations, formed the Third Division. Included among them were the City's invited guests, already mentioned.

All were in handsome carriages, which appeared in the procession and were occupied as hereinafter set forth:

Hon. Morris Marks, Collector, and J. J. Pearson, Esq., of the U. S. Internal Revenue Office.

Gen. Wm. L. McMillen, Postmaster,—Col. Jack Wharton, U. S. Marshal,—Hon. A. H. Leonard, U. S. District Attorney,—Hon. Geo. L. Norton, U. S. Supervising Inspector.

Hon. William M. Burwell, Receiver in, and representing the U. S. Land Office.—Captain Wm. Wright, U. S. Shipping Commissioner.

Gen. George Baldy, Major M. M. Fuller, and Messrs. O. H. Brewster, E. H. Barlow, J. M. Bing, A. J. Collyer, W. B. Dickey, C. B. Fish, Van R. K. Hilliard, W. G. James, J. B. Ludwick, and E. K. Ruse,—delegated to represent the *Grand Army of the Republic*, under Major Fuller as "Officer of the Day."

Hon. M. V. Davis, Superintendent, Chief Clerk W. A. Steele, and Mr. B. F. Butler, representing the U. S. Branch Mint,—J. H. H. Taylor, representing the U. S. Sub-Treasury.

Hon. Wm. O. Rogers, Superintendent of City Public Schools;—Col. Jos. Collins and F. Stringer, Esq., of the Board of Directors City Public Schools,—John J. O'Brien, Secretary of the Board.

The *Foreign Consuls* then appeared, in four carriages, in the following order:

In the first carriage: A. de G. De Fonblanque, Esq., Consul for Great Britain; Vicomte Paul D'Abzac, for France; Don José Sanchez Bazan, for Spain; Senor J. F. De Zamacona, for Mexico.

In the second carriage: Mr. John Kruttschmitt, Consul for Germany; Dr. John Del Orto, Acting Consul for Italy; Mr. H. P. Klumpp, for Denmark; Mr. E. Martinez, for Venezuela.

In the third carriage: Baron Ernest Von Meysenberg, Consul for Austria-Hungary; Adolphe Schreiber for the Netherlands; J. F. Schroeder, for Russia; Wallace Ogden, for the Argentine Republic.

In the fourth carriage: Mr. G. Gerdes, Consul for Norway and Sweden; Monsieur F. Navone, French Vice Consul, and J. F. Broster, Esq., British Shipping Commissioner.

The British, French, Spanish and Austria-Hungarian Consuls were in uniform, with the hat-ornaments, and sword-knots covered with crape, and crape bound around the left arm.

Four of the *Veterans of 1812-15*, who served under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the battles of New Orleans, occupied the next carriage after the Consuls. They were: Jacques Rouzan, L. Bouguille, James Smith, and P. O. Labatut.

These venerable soldiers were the recipients of many marks of profound interest and respect from the spectators. Year by year their numbers steadily decrease, and only a very few of them are now able to take part in public ceremonials.

In six carriages then appeared a delegation from *The Louisiana Association of the Mexican War Veterans*.

In the first carriage were: George Swarbrick, James E. Bissell, L. Leonard, and G. S. Pintrello.

In the second carriage: John McClelland, Wm. McLouglin, and Jordan B. Noble.—“Old Jordan,” a colored man, beat the drum for one of Jackson’s regiments at the battle of New Orleans; then he followed the drum in the Florida War; then in the Mexican War; and lastly, in the “last war.”

In the third carriage: G. Lyman, W. McLean, H. R. MeVey, and S. Johnson.

In the fourth: J. W. Slack, E. P. Lally, F. Thaller, and Nicholas Schwab.

In the fifth: Francis B. Gillan, E. S. Austin, A. H. Parker, and Joseph Branners.

And in the sixth carriage: Captain John Purcell, N. C. Gunnegle, Harris Parsons, and J. A. Letten.

These veterans,—with few exceptions still hale and hearty men—represented some two hundred old soldiers, all who are left of the Louisiana regiments that took an active part in Taylor’s and Scott’s campaigns and victories in Mexico.

The next body was a numerous one; being the *Louisiana Division of the Benevolent Association, Army of Northern Virginia*.—Their President, Col. John P. Richardson, was with his command, the Washington Artillery. He was represented by Major E. D. Willett, one of the founders of the Association and now its Honorary President. The other officers with him were: Wm. R. Lyman First Vice President;

Louis Prados, Second Vice President; J. Moore Wilson, Third Vice President; N. J. Hoey, Fourth Vice President; John F. Wax, Fifth Vice President; Jno. H. Murray, Treasurer; Jno. J. Fitzpatrick, Recording Secretary; Fred A. Ober, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Frank L. Taney, Surgeon; and Rev. Father Hubert, Chaplain.

The badges of the Officers and Members of the Association were fringed with black crape.

Next came the Officers and Members of the *Louisiana Division, Benevolent Association, Army of Tennessee*. In the absence from the City of the President, J. A. Chalaron, Major John Augustin, First Vice President, had charge of the Association. He was assisted by H. N. Jenkins, Second Vice President; A. J. Lewis, Third Vice President; Jos. D. Taylor, Recording Secretary; A. Boistblanc, Financial Secretary; S. D. Stockman, Treasurer, and Dr. Y. R. Le Monnier, Surgeon. The Corresponding Secretary, Eugene May, was on duty elsewhere as Major of the Washington Artillery. The Officers and Members wore black crape badges.

These various organizations of soldiers of many hard-fought fields extending through more than fifty years of American history, were closed by the *German Union Veterans*, who were represented by Captain Alex. G. Graal, Henry Ladage, John L. Kanel, John L. White, F. W. Seaplitz, and August Siebrandt.

The *Central Hancock Club of Louisiana* followed, under their President, Captain J. Pinckney Smith, and occupying five carriages. The other Officers present were: Ex-Governor John McEnery and Ex-Mayor I. W. Patton, Vice Presidents, and W. McVicar, Secretary and Treasurer. The beautiful banners, flags and guidons of the Club were tastefully draped in mourning.

Then *Washington Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.*, had a delegation, composed of Jacob Schmitt, N. G.; George Wollrich, V. G. *pro tem.*; Joseph Forster, P. G., and James Nowell, P. G.

In over a dozen carriages next came over half a hundred of the Members of that well known Club, benevolent, social and musical, the *New Orleans Liedertafel*. Their Officers were: Ernest J. Wenck, President; Chas. J. A. Doerr, First Vice President; H. Engelhardt, Second Vice President; Solomon Marx, Secretary; Philip Helm,

Treasurer; V. Stubenrauch, Financial Secretary; W. J. Becker, Librarian; Carl Weiss, Musical Director; and Albert J. Michaelis, Ernest Pragst, Sr., and L. Moses, of the Board of Managers.

The carriages that followed bore a number of the Officers and Directors of the *Lee Monumental Association*, as: M. Musson, Second Vice President; S. H. Kennedy, Treasurer; Captain W. I. Hodgson, Recording Secretary; and W. B. Schmidt, Lloyd R. Coleman, Archibald Mitchell, J. J. Mellon, Alfred Moulton, W. T. Vaudry, E. A. Palfrey, H. Renshaw, Jas. McConnell, Jas. Jackson, Sam'l Boyd, J. C. Morris, and Jos. L. Harris, Directors.

In the next carriages were the Officers of L'Union Française: F. Tujague, President; J. L. Revol, First Vice President; Leon Queyrouze, Second Vice President; H. Billard, Secretary; and A. Doussan, Treasurer.—Ex-Mayor E. P. Pilsbury rode with the President as the guest of the Society.

The last carriage in the Division had the Officers of the *Italian Mutual Benevolent Society* as follows: John Rocchi, President; B. Blordone, Vice President; E. Trois, Recording Secretary; and A. M. Solari, Treasurer.

There was also a number of carriages in the Division not enumerated above. They bore citizens not connected with any Association or any Public Office; but who desired to take part in the Procession as a mark of respect to the memory of the dead President.

FOURTH DIVISION.

This Division was composed of the Officers and Members of the Steam Fire Engine Companies and the Hook and Ladder Companies of the City and its Suburbs.

They represented, first, the old Fire Department, comprising the twenty-five Companies located in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Municipal Districts, of which Thos. O'Connor is the Chief Engineer; next, the four Companies located in the Fifth District, formerly Algiers, of which the Chief Engineer is Timothy Daly, Jr.; then, the four Companies, in the Sixth District, formerly Jefferson City, of which H. P. Phillips is Chief Engineer; and the five Companies in the Seventh District, better known as Carrollton, of which George Geier is Chief Engineer.

The Companies paraded without their engines and trucks; but the men were all in full uniform, and the numerous Company flags and banners were draped in mourning.

The fine band at the head of the Divisions, selected by Chief O'Connor, was followed by the Marshal and his Aids, on foot.

The MARSHAL was that well known and highly esteemed citizen, President of the Firemen's Insurance Company, the Hon. ISAAC N. MARKS, who has been connected with the Fire Department every year since 1847, and President of the Firemen's Charitable Association consecutively since 1851.

His Aids were Chief Engineer Thomas O'Connor; First Assistant Engineer, Mike Ray; Second Assistant, A. Muller; Third Assistant, James Boyce; and Fourth Assistant, Archie Boyd.

The Companies of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts'

FIRE DEPARTMENT

then came on, marching in the following order, and officered as now set forth:

Volunteer No. 1—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, F. Scheurman; Secretary, A. F. Ewald; Treasurer, H. B. Whelage; Foreman, John Gurlmen; First Assistant, Jos. Forster; Second Assistant, Sam. J. Pean.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, and black glazed leather fire caps or helmets.

Milncburg No. 1—Steam Fire Engine Company.—Foreman, Felix Brune; First Assistant, George Herzd; Second Assistant, Joseph Hoffman.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black glazed leather fire caps.

Lafayette No. 1—Hook and Ladder Company.—President, W. J. Whiteside; Vice President, P. Slessinger; Secretary, W. Davison; Treasurer, A. F. Assenheimer; Foreman, F. C. Carroll; First Assistant, H. C. Leitz; Second Assistant, F. Kuhn.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black fire hats.

Mississippi No. 2—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, Frederick Camerden; Vice President, A. Frellsan; Secretary, T. J. Letten; Financial Secretary, G. A. Chiapellia; Treasurer, Toby Hart; Foreman, Dave C. Hennessey; First Assistant, J. Ludlow; Second Assistant, W. Feeney.

Uniform: White shirts, black pants, black glazed fire hats.

American No. 2—Hook and Ladder Company—President, E. Durive; Vice President, O. P. Miller; Secretary, J. E. Cones; Foreman, W. F. Bulger; First Assistant, Thomas Stone; Second Assistant, P. Cavanaugh.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, and black glazed leather fire caps.

Vigilant No. 3,—Steam Fire Engine Company,—President, H. Forschler; Vice President, Arthur Riley; Secretary, William A. Garlepie; Treasurer, Ignatz Kiefer; Foreman, Henry Lüsse; First Assistant, Arthur Courrege; Second Assistant, John Dubuc.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, glazed black leather fire caps.

Hope No. 3,—Hook and Ladder Company. President, J. Faget; Secretary, L. Richards; Treasurer, J. Barnes; Foreman, Wm. Swan; First Assistant, P. Magrath; Second Assistant, E. Brown.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black glazed leather fire hats.

Pelican No. 4,—Hook and Ladder Company.—President, Leon Bertoli; Vice President, F. Guéringer; Secretary, C. Merie; Treasurer, N. Dendoussat; Foreman, Henry Andry; First Assistant, Jules A. Bonnafon; Second Assistant, Henry Foucher.

Uniform: White shirts, black pants, and glazed black leather helmets.

Columbia No. 5,—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, William McDermott; Secretary, Thomas Riley; Treasurer, M. Bulger; Foreman, Thos. Vizard; First Assistant, P. J. Stuberfield; Second Assistant, Jas. Finnerty.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black glazed leather hats.

Louisiana Hose,—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, Richard Charles; Vice President, E. Borton; Secretary, Sol. Lion; Treasurer, F. Wittum; Foreman, E. Scully; First Assistant, M. J. Fitzmorris; Second Assistant, Geo. Earhardt.

Uniform: Blue shirts, black pants, white glazed leather caps.

Mechanics No. 6,—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, W. J. McCall; Vice President, E. J. Shearman; Secretary, W. Nelson; Financial Secretary, J. E. Naves; Treasurer, J. J. Clarke; Foreman, John T. Shaw; First Assistant, Chas. McChesney; Second Assistant, Daniel Hobbs.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black glazed leather fire caps.

Eagle No. 7—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, James Kennedy; Vice President, C. Methe; Secretary, G. Gast; Treasurer, W. Delaney; Foreman, August Scheffer; First Assistant, August Thomas; Second Assistant, C. Vuillot.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black glazed fire hats.

Phoenix No. 8—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, G. Warters; Vice President, R. Mascaro; Secretary, J. Anderson; Treasurer, J. Jacobs; Foreman, Tim. O'Neil; First Assistant, Jos. Hewitt; Second Assistant, J. J. Cronan.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black glazed leather hats.

Creole No. 9—Steam Fire Engine Company.—Vice President, H. Sass; Secretary, J. Volrath; Treasurer, J. Harris.—The President of this Company, Governor Louis Alfred Wiltz, was absent from sickness that was soon to terminate fatally.—Foreman, Robert Brewster; First Assistant, Frank Katiman; Second Assistant, L. Sancher.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black glazed leather fire caps.

Louisiana No. 10—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, John Bühler, Jr.; Vice President, Peter Davis; Secretary, J. H. Witte; Treasurer, H. L. Frantz; Financial Secretary, Henry Paul; Foreman, John Journee; First Assistant, H. G. Federow; Second Assistant, Henry Volgringer.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, and black glazed leather fire hats.

Irad Ferry No. 12—Steam Fire Engine Company.—Vice President, T. Trouer; Secretary, R. H. A. Mooney; Treasurer, J. Oand. (The President, P. Mealey, was on duty elsewhere.) Foreman, J. D. Dunnavan; First Assistant, J. Reilly; Second Assistant, J. Maginnis.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, white glazed leather fire caps.

Perseverance No. 13—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, John Fitzpatrick; Vice President, W. Tamser; Secretary, G. Macias; Treasurer, J. Leipman; Foreman, J. J. Kuhner; First Assistant, T. Norman; Second Assistant, John Dempsey.

Uniform; Red shirts, black pants, and black glazed fire hats.

Philadelphia No. 14—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, T. Moore; Vice President, J. Killilea; Secretary, C. Lalment; Foreman, C. G. Miltimore; First Assistant, Lewis Martin, Second Assistant, John Lacey.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black glazed leather fire caps.

Jackson No. 18—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, W. Compton ; Vice President, M. Duncan ; Secretary, H. Singer ; Recording Secretary, P. Macinane ; Treasurer, W. Dastillian ; Foreman, Geo. Cumfort ; First Assistant, Geo. Wilson ; Second Assistant, H. Dunlap.
Uniform : Red shirts, black pants, black glazed leather fire caps.

Washington No. 20—Steam Fire Engine Company.—James Weir, Foreman, did not turn out, one of its officers, Mr. E. Duffy, having died, and his funeral taking place on that day.

Orleans No. 21—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, V. Mauberret ; Vice President, Wm. Higgins ; Secretary, Thomas J. Ford ; Financial Secretary, V. B. Gonzales ; Treasurer, S. B. Gill ; Foreman, Wm. M. Evans ; First Assistant, Ed. Klotz ; Second Assistant, Jos. E. Thomas.

Uniform : Red shirts, black pants, and black glazed leather fire caps.

Jefferson No. 22—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, L. Henning ; Vice President, A. Leisch ; Secretary, A. Kenney ; Treasurer, C. Kussman ; Foreman, F. Kranz ; First Assistant, A. Leitz ; Second Assistant, W. Mahne.

Uniform : Red shirts, black pants, and black glazed leather fire caps.

Chalmette No. 23—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, F. Happech ; Vice President, H. Viegler ; Treasurer, Otto Thoman ; Foreman, J. Campbell ; First Assistant, W. Goldsmith ; Second Assistant, C. Scherer.

Uniform : Red shirts, black pants, white glazed leather fire caps.

Crescent No. 24—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, J. Chevillon ; Secretary, J. J. Foster ; Treasurer, H. Burhorst ; Foreman, Herman Miester ; First Assistant, John Fay ; Second Assistant, J. Brandt.

Uniform : Red shirts, black pants, and black glazed leather fire caps.

St. Bernard No. 1—Steam Fire Engine Company,—First Assistant, Henry Hoffman ; Second Assistant, Henry Fleischer.

Uniform : White shirts, black pants, and black glazed leather fire hats.

FIFTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

Now appeared the different Companies from Algiers and Brooklyn, headed by their Chief Engineer, T. DALY, JR.

The first Company was :

Pelican No. 1—Steam Fire Engine Company.—President, B. Kelly; Vice President, Wm. Klien; Secretary, W. Henry Martin; Treasurer, E. Bannan; Steward, J. M. Fernandez; Foreman, A. T. Fox; First Assistant, W. B. Mead; Second Assistant, Louis Klien.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, and black glazed fire caps.

Brooklyn No. 2—Steam Fire Engine Company.—Foreman, Jos. Ward; First Assistant, William Burke; Second Assistant, Charles Buhler.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, and black fire caps.

Morgan No. 3—Steam Fire Engine Company.—Foreman, John E. Herbert; First Assistant, E. W. Evans; Second Assistant, W. E. Shields.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants and black glazed fire caps.

A delegation from Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of this District, was also in line.

SIXTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

The march of the five Companies of the Sixth District—formerly Jefferson City—was preceded by the elegant United States flag of Young America No. 3, draped in mourning.

The column was led by Chief Engineer H. P. PHILLIPS.

The first Company following him was :

Pioneer No. 1, Steam Fire Engine Company.

Its Officers parading were :

President Leon Englander; Vice President, Louis Newald; Secretary, Dominique Attenhofer; Assistant Secretary, Wm. Miller; Treasurer, Chas. Schopp.

Foreman, Phil. Draabe; First Assistant, Aug. Wetzka; Second Assistant, Wm. Hufendick; Steward, Mich. Schipper.

Uniform: Red shirts, black plants, and black glazed leather fire caps.

Home No. 1, a Hook and Ladder Company.

Officers parading: Foreman, C. C. Piper; First Assistant, Jno. Hoffman; Second Assistant, Thos. De Laney; Secretary, J. P. Gallaher; H. Esparbe, Treasurer; M. O'Connor, House-keeper.—The President, Eugene May, and Vice President Hugh Breen, were on duty in other Divisions.

Uniform: Blue shirts, black pants, white glazed leather fire caps, *Protector No. 3*, a Steam Fire Engine Company.

Officers parading: Foreman, Dave Wicker; First Assistant, T. Michel; Second Assistant, William Lowe.

Uniform: White shirts, black pants, and black fire hats, *Young America No. 3*, a Steam Fire Engine Company.

The Officers parading were:

President, Jno. Pertsdorf; Vice President, J. B. Mailhes; Secretary, Chas. J. Tronard; Treasurer, Jacob Stenz.

Foreman, Jos. Batt; First Assistant, J. E. LeBlanc; Second Assistant, H. Hess; Steward, S. Seither.

Uniform: Red shirts, black pants, black glazed leather fire hats, *Phillips, No. 1*, a Steam Fire Engine Company.

The Officers on parade were:

President, W. B. Gill; Vice President, C. L. Schopp; Secretary, D. Cohn; Treasurer, C. L. Voltz.

Foreman, A. C. Winn; First Assistant P. J. Kammer; Second Assistant, A. W. Jackson,—marching, the President and Vice President in the centre, the First Assistant on their right, the Second Assistant on their left, and behind them the Secretary and Treasurer, followed by the Members, by twos.

Uniform: White shirts, black pants, and red glazed leather fire hats.

All the Officers of the Sixth District Companies had crape either on the arm or on the trumpets.

SEVENTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

The three Companies of this District,—otherwise Carrollton—did not parade as a Department. The Companies are: Carrollton Fire Company No. 1; Star Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; and Independent Fire Engine Company No. 2.

A delegation from Star Hook and Ladder No. 1 appeared with Home Hook and Ladder Company, of the Sixth District Department, as their guests; and another delegation from Independent Fire Engine Company No. 2 was with the Young America No. 3, of the Sixth District.

The Firemen looked exceedingly well in their simple yet very handsome and appropriate uniforms. There were fifteen hundred men marching in the Division; and, as with very few exceptions, they were in the prime of life, they presented a living picture of manly strength and good looks that was the more pleasing to behold from the knowledge of the admiring thousands that every man was ready at a moment's notice to risk life and limb for his fellow man.

FIFTH DIVISION.

The veteran Col. J. B. Walton,—for over thirty years so intimately connected with the business, political, and military history of New Orleans, and renowned as the commander of the famed Washington Artillery in Lee's army—was the appointed Marshal of the Fifth Division. It was a civic duty he had often and ably filled in the years gone by. But he was unable, from ill health, to attend to them now; and, at his request, he was relieved by Grand Marshal Behan, who appointed to take his place, JUDGE A. L. TISSOT.

Marshal Tissot's Aids were selected from among the Officers of the Associations under his command.

An excellent band opened the march of the twelve large Mutual Benevolent Societies comprising this Division.

The first of them, led by their own Marshal, A. Prados, Jr., were the

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Officers parading were:

John W. Bryant, President; J. A. Strasser, Vice President; N. P. Henley, Recording Secretary; L. Schneider, Financial Secretary; S. Sutter, Treasurer; L. F. Sivori, Conductor; E. Keehn, Jr., Warden; B. Spahrer, Inside Guardian; S. Johnson, Outside Guardian; Drs. W. E. Schuppert and H. Bezou, Physicians.

There were two hundred of the Members out, though that does not include the full membership. All were dressed alike, in black suits, and wore mourning badges. In front were carried, draped in mourning, the Association's white silk flag, the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes, and the Association's old banner, of silk, bearing their name and a device of clasped hands, with the motto, "We are United."

Next appeared, under the guidance of their own Marshal, Charles Morel, the

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, SONS OF LOUISIANA,

whose Officers parading were: James Campbell, President; Ernest Morel, First Vice President; L. J. Courtin, Second Vice President; A. J. Malone, Recording Secretary; George D. Dolan, Secretary; Dr. F. Formento, Physician; L. Roger, Collector, and John R. Legeir, Treasurer.

Four hundred of the six hundred Members appeared. They wore black coat, vest, and pants, and black hat; and on each coat lappel, in addition to the Association's regular badge, was a mourning badge of black velvet trimmed with white.

Their ensign-bearers carried, first: the Association's own special silk banner, showing, embroidered on a red ground, a pelican feeding its young; then three United States flags, the Union Jack, and the flag of Louisiana—all of silk, and furled, and edged with black crape.

The third organization in the Division was the

YOUNG MEN'S GYMNASTIC CLUB,

whose Officers, at their head were: Ed. J. Guéringer, President; J. A. Connors, Vice President; H. Garrot, Corresponding Secretary; M. D. Gardner, Recording Secretary; V. Le Beau Rouelle, Financial Secretary; E. Moses, Treasurer; A. P. Blum, Chief Instructor; Robt. Gernon, Assistant Instructor, and A. O. Hebrard, Collector.

Some two hundred and fifty Members of the Club were in line. They were attired all in black cloth suits, and wore the Club badge and a mourning badge.

The Club banner, of silk, was flanked on either side by a United States flag, of silk, all looped up with crape. Embroidered on one

side of the banner, on a white ground, was the Club badge, and on the other side the coat-of-arms of Louisiana.

Under their Marshal, Adalbert Vedrenne, next came the

SOUTHERN MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Officers were: John H. Manuel, President; John Slemmer, Sr., Vice President; Otta Noha, Recording Secretary; Francis D. Peyronnin, Financial Secretary, and Henry Werhan, Jr., Treasurer.

Although but recently organized, the Association mustered on parade, nearly a hundred of its Members, leaving not two dozen of them absent. They were dressed in black suits, and each wore a mourning badge pinned to the badge of the Association.

At the head of the Society were carried the United States flag and the Union Jack, both of silk, furled and draped in mourning.

That popular organization, the

PELICAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

appeared, under their Marshal, Charles T. Soniat.

The Officers parading were:

Dr. E. Doumeing, Vice President; Louis Hardel, Recording Secretary; E. Lambert, Financial Secretary, and Louis Queulla, Treasurer.

The President, Judge Tissot, acted, as already stated, as Marshal of the Division.

There were nearly three hundred Members in line, all dressed in black cloth suits, and displaying appropriate badges of mourning.

The elegant silken banner of the Association had a life-size figure of a pelican embroidered on a red ground, and was fringed with gold and golden tassels.

The banner bore this significant motto: *Non Sibi Sed Suis*—"Not for Ourselves but for Others."

Next appeared, all in carriages, led by their Marshal, W. H. Smith, the

CLAIBORNE SOCIAL CLUB.

Officered as follows: Thomas J. Ford, President; John J. Cronan, First Vice President; H. C. Fincke, Second Vice President; E. J. Sullivan, Recording Secretary; John A. Brennan, Financial Secretary; and E. Jungel, Treasurer.

There were nearly one hundred of the Members in the procession, all attired in black cloth suits, with white vests, white gloves, and black silk hats, and wearing each besides the badge of the Club, a special mourning badge.

The Claiborne Club was followed by the

YOUNG MEN'S EXCELSIOR BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

under the guidance of their Marshal, Paul St. Philip.

Their Officers were: Eugene Mestier, President; Joseph Silentos, Vice President; George J. Viosca, Recording Secretary; E. H. Watt, Financial Secretary; Louis L. Mestier, Treasurer; Edward Dunn, Collector, and James Doran, Warden.

There were nearly two hundred Members in line, preceded by three ensign bearers, one carrying a United States flag; the second, the Union Jack; and the third the handsome white silk flag of the Association, with the insignia of clasped hands and the motto, "Our Aim, to Excel." The flags were all three looped up with black crape. The Officers and Members wore mourning.

Under their Marshal, P. Bernard, came next in order the

PIKE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Officers parading were: F. H. Robinson, President; Chas. Henrichs, Vice President; B. Ring, Recording Secretary; John M. Hamkel, Financial Secretary; H. L. Wetzel, Treasurer; E. A. Morel, Conductor; W. H. Rugen, Warden; R. B. Maher, Inside Guardian; S. Decker, Outside Guardian; J. A. Scheffél, Collector; and Dr. J. A. Folwell, Physician.

One hundred Members appeared, dressed in black cloth suits, and wearing mourning badges.

The Ensigns carried the United States flag, the white silk flag of the Association, and their new and elegant banner, received by them on the day of the procession. It is of silk, tastefully embroidered. On the front appears on a white ground, a life-size portrait of the late Wm. S. Pike, one of New Orleans' most public spirited citizens. On the reverse of the banner is the monogram of the Association and the date of its organization.

Marshal George Sieger, with Assistant Marshal Fritz Witekamer, led the way for the

GERMAN LOUISIANA DRAYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Officers were: Conrad Konzlemann, President; Anton Walle, Vice President; Edward T. Hansen, Recording Secretary; Edward Ehard, Financial Secretary; Friedrich Schmidt, Treasurer.

Some two hundred, stalwart men, all dressed in black, and wearing neat mourning badges, marched behind the Officers. The United States flag, the German flag, and that of the Association, all of silk, were draped in mourning. The Association's flag has their name tastefully embroidered on it, on a blue ground.

Following the Draymen came the

ST. MARY'S GERMAN ASSOCIATION.

The Officers parading were: Nicholas Yochum, President; J. B. Schmidt, Vice President; J. Prigge, Recording and Financial Secretary; G. Sievers, Assistant Secretary, and M. Huber, Treasurer.

Sixty-five Members were in line, dressed in black suits, with mourning badge, and with the American flag looped up with crape.

Under the leadership of their Marshal, George Remme, appeared next the

LAFAYETTE YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Their Officers were: A. C. Brackman, President; A. Graf, Jr., First Vice President; P. Hoelzel, Jr., Second Vice President; A. J. Remme, Recording Secretary; G. M. Mondage, Financial Secretary; W. A. H. Cross, Assistant Secretary; Joseph Wegman, Treasurer, and S. Western, Collector.

Nearly two hundred young men were in line, dressed all in black suits, and wearing crape on their badges. Before them were carried, draped with black crape, a handsome silk United States flag and the Association's elegant white silk banner.

Next marched the

ST. GEORGE YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

led by their Marshal, A. Briermann.

The Officers were: Frank Von der Haar, Acting President, in the absence of the President; A. Schmidt, Vice President; John Werner,

Recording Secretary ; Jacob Boes, Financial Secretary ; Chas. Pauly, Assistant Secretary ; F. Bruseau, Treasurer ; E. Schinne, Librarian, and A. Gilliard, Warden.

The Association turned out its full roll of Members, sixty in number, neatly dressed in black cloth suits, and wearing mourning badges.

The splendid silk banner of the Association attracted general admiration. It was made to order in Munich, Bavaria, and is considered to be one of the finest works of art, of its kind, in the United States.

The Fifth Division turned out over twenty-two hundred men.

SIXTH DIVISION.

The tall, manly figure of ADMINISTRATOR P. MEALEY, bestriding a spirited charger, headed the long column of the Sixth Division,—composed chiefly of the stalwart men who do the hardest part of the work in handling the vast amount of imports and exports at this port.

Marshal Mealey had for his Aids two portly citizens, as well known and as well mounted as himself. They were John Maloney, of the Cotton Yardmen's Association, and John Ellwood, of the Sawmen's Association.

The Division moved at slow pace to the dirge-like strains of a large brass band. The march was opened by the

HIBERNIA BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Their Officers were: Thomas J. B. Flynn, President; John T. Gibbons, Vice President; H. H. Ward, Secretary, and Hugh Breen, Treasurer.

There were nearly three hundred men in line, neatly attired in black cloth suits, with mourning emblems on the green badges, scarfs, and other insignia they wore. The United States flag, the elegant banner of the Association, and the silken green flag of old Ireland, bearing the harp embroidered in gold, were draped in mourning.

Then came forward in solid ranks, Branch No. 1, of the

COTTON YARDMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Officers parading were: Dan Mahoney, First Vice President, acting in the absence of President P. Mealey, on other duty; Michael Woods, Second Vice President; James Roche, Recording Secretary; John Nolan, Assistant Recording Secretary; James L. Morris, Financial Secretary; Jacob Boes, Assistant Financial Secretary; and Harry B. Wheelage, Treasurer.

Over seven hundred strong, stoutly built men,—nearly all young,—appeared in the ranks, dressed alike in well-fitting black cloth suits, white vests, white gloves and black silk hats. On each coat lappel appeared the badge of the Association, with a mourning rosette attached. A large silken United States flag, draped in mourning, was borne at the front.

Following the Cotton Yardmen now appeared one of the largest and oldest organizations in the city—namely, the

SCREWMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Their Officers were: Joseph J. Lester, President; Philip Quaile, Jr., First Vice President; Henry Gilmore, Second Vice President; Joseph Coady, Recording Secretary; John Herveau, Jr., Financial Secretary; Archibald Keir, Assistant Secretary; and John Houlgrave, Treasurer.

Nearly nine hundred of the thousand Members of the Association followed their Officers. They marched four abreast, stepping together, heads up, almost with military precision; and being with very few exceptions, in the prime of life,—square-shouldered, large framed and strong limbed,—they commanded universal admiration.

The Members were dressed alike in black cloth suits, white vests and gloves and black silk hats. Officers and members wore their usual regalia—elegant broad blue silk baldrics and aprons with gold and silver trimmings, and also the badge of mourning.

The United States flag and the Association's beautiful banner were draped in mourning. The banner is of blue silk, embroidered in gold braid. The staff is surmounted by an eagle holding in its beak a silken streamer, tri-colored. On the front of the banner is depicted a ship under full sail; on the reverse, a group representing a widow and her

children, homeless and destitute, being cared for by Screwmen. Above, is the motto of the Association, "Upward and Onward."

The Screwmen were followed by an organization nearly their equal in numbers, though not of so many years. This was—led by their Marshal, John E. Duffly—the

LONGSHOREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Officers who paraded were :

Thomas Flaherty, President ; Peter Hetherman, First Vice President ; John Kelley, Second Vice President ; Wm. Swayne, Recording Secretary ; John Dillon, Financial Secretary ; Chas. Hassinger, Jr., Treasurer ; and Gregory Fitzgerald, Sergeant-at-arms.

Near seven hundred Longshoremen—(and that was not all of them)—stalwart, hearty looking men—marched close together : their dress being black coat and pants, white gloves, and black felt hat, and each man had the Association's badge of mourning, with crape attached. The American flag, draped in mourning, was carried in front.

Marshal Albert Dennett rode at the head of the

LONGSHOREMEN AND GRAIN TRIMMERS' ASSOCIATION,

whose Officers were : James Cunningham, President ; Joseph Brown and E. Delesdernier, Vice Presidents ; James Malloy, Secretary ; Charles Timpi, Financial Secretary ; Daniel Broderick, Treasurer ; and John Clements, Sergeant-at-arms.

Three hundred of the Members of this hard working organization paraded. Their physical appearance was equally as manly as that of their co-workers along the Levee. Their dress was plain black ; and each man wore a simple mourning emblem, whilst their stout banner-bearer held high above their heads the broad folds of the American flag, looped up in crape.

The well known form of that popular citizen, Mr. Peter Kiernan, in full regalia, was next recognized, as he rode in front of the

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Mr. Kiernan is the National Delegate of the Order. He was assisted by Mr. Ben. Kelly, State Delegate and Mr. M. J. Barrett, County Delegate.

The Lodges of the A. O. H. appeared as follows :

Lodge No. 1.—John McLoskey, President; Daniel Murphy, Vice President; and Daniel J. Murphy, Secretary.

One hundred and fifty Members in line.

Lodge No. 2.—Robert C. Davey, President; D. Horigan, Vice President; Thomas Kavanagh, Secretary.

One hundred and ten Members in line.

Lodge No. 4.—P. Quinn, President; Wm. McCarthy, Secretary.

Sixty Members in line.

The Officers and Members, in their handsome uniform and regalia, recalling the equipments of the Knights Templar, though more showy—made one of the most striking features of the procession. All wore mourning emblems, and the flags of each Lodge were draped in sable insignia.

From across the Mississippi,—as representing the industrious and intelligent handicraftsmen of Algiers, where for years so much ship and steambent work has been carried on—came first, the

SHIP CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Their Officers were: William Jones, President; R. Kammerer, Vice President; H. J. Kepper, Recording Secretary; H. Thompson, Financial Secretary; A. Lennox, Treasurer, and N. Chesnut, Warden.

There were sixty Members in line. The Association was organized only in July, 1881, but made an excellent appearance, despite its brief period of existence.

The Ship Carpenters and Joiners were closely followed by their co-workers in the Algiers docks and ship-ways, namely

THE CAULKERS' ASSOCIATION,

whose Officers were: John Smith, President; G. Chaperon, Vice President; E. Brunet, Secretary; G. Haltere, Treasurer, and William Durkis, Guardian.

There were over one hundred men in the ranks. The two Associations appeared in black suits, black hats, white gloves, and plain mourning badges, and their flags and banners were draped in black crape.

This Division had three thousand four hundred men in line,—splendidly representing the bone and sinew of the great Southern commercial metropolis.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

This Division, composed almost entirely of Societies whose members were natives of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other Continental European countries, had for its Marshal one of the chief officers of the Governor's Staff, BRIGADIER GENERAL J. B. VINET.

His Aids were selected by him from the leading officers of the Societies under his direction.

A fine band of music led the way for that old established and influential Association, the

FRENCH MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Their President, J. LeBlanc, after placing them in position, had reported to Marshal Vinet as one of his Aids.

The other Officers of the Society in line were: A. Castel, Treasurer; S. Simon, Secretary; and Directors, P. P. Chabert, A. Lafuma, J. M. Lafferanderie, A. Mailhes, G. Pérez, J. L. Révol, G. Sénac, and G. Tujague.

The Society has nearly fifteen hundred members enrolled, but a great many of them paraded with other organizations, military and otherwise, to which they belonged. As it was, there were five hundred men in the ranks. They wore, besides srape on the arm, the Society's regular badge: the American shield, made of silver, the French flag in the centre, and the inscription, "Société Française. The color bearers, J. Bonnafé and L. Duclos, carried the American and French flags, looped up with black srape.

Under their regular Marshal, Jos. Cavellero, with his Aids, C. Kreis, J. Padrino, M. Scalliceia, and A. Monteleone, then appeared the

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Their President, H. Pretus, was with Marshal Vinet. His duties were performed by C. Camille, First Vice President, who was accompanied by E. Duvoisin, Second Vice President; Emile J. Sander, Secretary; M. Truch, Treasurer; and Jno. Suarez, Collector.

Over two hundred members were in line, with handsome badges and white rosettes,—the insignia of mourning floating from the American flag and the elegant banner of the Association.

Next marched, under their Marshal, M. Quentin, the—

FRENCH DEMOCRATIC CLUB,

which Society paraded with two hundred men, who wore tri-color badges, with crape on the arm, and had the French and American flags looped up in crape.

Their President, N. Bouvier, acting as Aid to the Division Marshal, the First Vice President, V. Marty, assumed his duties. The other Officers were: H. Muscau, Second Vice President; R. Lafontaine, Third Vice President; Charles Guerre, Secretary; and E. Champion, Treasurer.

That veteran organization, the

LUSITANIAN PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

appeared next in the column, under the leadership of their Marshal, G. Lafauci, and his Aids, Wm. Mercadal, F. Renduales, V. Caro, A. Lambert and L. Frantz.

The First Vice President, Peter Barbarich, replaced the President, John Mercadal, on duty with Gen. Vinet. The other Officers were, the Second Vice President, J. P. Naudon; the Recording Secretary, Jos. Barangué, Jr; the Financial Secretary, Chas. Spitzfaden; the Treasurer, Aug. Marchal; and P. P. Flores, Guardian.

They were followed by two hundred of the Members, who wore black badges on the arm; and the splendid banner of the Association was tastefully decorated with mourning drapery.

Then came on the

UNITED SCLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

in front of whom rode their Marshal, Gaspar Slabowsky, and his Aid, Antonio Carsolich.

There were fifty Members in line, officered by Vice President Antonio J. Bajurin; Matthew Radovich, Recording Secretary; and Chr. Syvel, Financial Secretary. President John Radovich was acting as Aid to the Marshal of Division.

The American flag and the Association's beautiful silk banner were festooned with crape; the Officers and Members wore, besides the badge of the Association, badges of blue, red, and white, which are the Slavonian colors.

Next appeared that old and influential organization, the

SPANISH UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

which date their origin back to the year 1829. They were led by their Marshal, José Ferrer.

The President, Thomas Jorda, appointed on the staff of Marshal Vinet, was represented by the First Vice President, Carlos Menendez, who was accompanied by the Second Vice President, Manuel Fernandez; the Secretary, A. Alvarez Galan; and the Treasurer, Benito Vega.

Attired all alike, in fine black broadcloth suits, black silk hats and white vests and gloves, two hundred and fifty Members marched in close ranks, wearing mourning insignia and the Association's neat metal badge, on which appears the Spanish coat of arms. The American flag, the Spanish flag, and several handsome silk banners were displayed, all profusely festooned in black. One of the banners was peculiarly appropriate. It had in the centre a portrait of the deceased President, enframed in a mourning wreath, the whole covered by a thin black veil, decorated with black streamers.

Marshal Pierre Setze rode at the head of the

BUTCHERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

who turned out two hundred solid, hearty looking men in line. Officers and members were dressed in black, with white gloves, and crape on the arm, and wore the badge of the Association, which is a handsome silver pin for the Members and one of gold for the Officers. The banner of the Society was appropriately draped in black.

The President, Paul Estében, rode at the head of the Division, as one of the Marshal's Aids, and his position in front of the Association was taken by Vice President Antoine Luigi, who was accompanied by the Secretary, Guillaume Pérès, and the Treasurer, Bernard Maylié.

The last corps in the Seventh Division was that fine one, the

ST. BARTHOLOMEW ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, which paraded in large numbers, under the leadership of their Marshal, Ignatzio Catanzaro, and his Aids, Joseph Taranto and John Basile. Vice President Joseph Picone had charge of the Society, his superior officer, President John Bertucci, being on duty with the Division Marshal.

The American and Italian flags, furled, and wrapped in mourning, were borne at the head of the Society, and the officers and members, dressed in black, wore handsome mourning badges of black and gold.

The Seventh Division paraded, officers and members, eighteen hundred men.

THE COLORED SOCIETIES.

The three Divisions that closed the Procession—the 8th, 9th and 10th—were composed entirely of Associations of our Colored Citizens. The deep interest they took in this memorable ceremonial was amply evidenced in the large number of these Associations in the parade; their full ranks; and the pains they took, even to the poorest, humblest man, to appear neatly dressed. The great majority of them were hard working men, entirely dependent on their day's labor for support; but they promptly gave up the day, in compliance with the request of the Authorities, to the solemn observance of the obsequies; and their quiet, serious bearing showed that they well understood the meaning and importance of the occasion.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

The Marshal of this Division, COL. JAMES LEWIS,—Ex-City and ex-Federal Official, and widely known,—had for his Aids: G. A. Fayerweather, recently of the City School Directors; Edward Jackson, Recording Secretary of the Ex-U. S. Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Union; and Charles B. Wilson, Wm. James, Henderson McCray, and Peter Brown, Officers of the G. U. Order of Odd Fellows.

The Pickwick brass band opened the march of the Division, and of the

EX-U. S. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION, who were led by their own Marshal, Richard Shepperd, and Deputy Marshal, J. C. Miller.

The Officers who paraded were : Thos. W. Wickham, President ; J. B. Huntun, First Vice President ; S. S. Decker, Second Vice President ; A. W. Thompson, Financial Secretary ; C. F. Brown, Treasurer ; R. H. Taylor, Quartermaster ; and Rev. Wesley Bell, Chaplain.

The Members, formed into two companies, marched in column of fours and turned out one hundred and sixty-five men, rank and file. Each man wore a special badge of mourning, and the United States flag, borne at the head of the command, was furled in black crape.

Next appeared, making a very handsome display, the different representative Bodies of the

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,

whose charter derives from the English Odd Fellows, and whose Lodge Officers bear the same titles as those of the English, namely : Past Noble Father, Noble Father, Past Noble Grand, Noble Grand, Vice Grand, Permanent Secretary, Elec. Secretary, Worthy Treasurer, Worthy Chaplain, Right Supporter, Left Supporter, Warden, Inside and Outside Guardians, and Conductor.

The first of the Order to appear, was,—preceded by Marshal Frank Bridget,—the

Louisiana District Lodge No. 21, represented by the Most Venerable Patriarch A. A. Gaines, Deputy District Master,—Past Worthy Grand Master, J. B. Gaudet, now District and Corresponding Secretary ; and by Past Noble Father, H. C. C. Astwood, of the District Executive Committee.—They were in carriages, with, as guests of the Lodge, A. Dejoie, P. G. M., of P. G. M. Council No. 30, and E. Parker, P. N. F.

Then marched on foot, in soldierly order, under command of J. P. Brown, Most Venerable Patriarch,

Orleans Patriarchic Lodge No. 7, which is a semi-military body, carrying bare swords, and wearing a very handsome uniform, with cocked hat and plumes.

Their Officers parading, were : J. C. Graves, M. V. P.;—Isidro Reirras, R. V. P.;—F. R. Burns, P. P.;—L. D. Thompson, P. S.;—J. G. Taylor, P. S.; and C. P. Spotts, P. K.

The Patriarchie had twenty-two of its Members in line, besides the Officers.

Next came on foot the Officers and Members of

Past Grand Masters Council No. 30, with twenty-four of the Members in line, and their banner in mourning.

The Officers were: Wm. Justice, G. G.; Levy Morris, G. W.; Allen A. Goins, G. S. A.; Frank Conners, G. T.; James Smith, G. S.; Mac C. Campfield, D. G. M.; James Brook, G. M.—Chas. B. Wilson, W. C., was on duty as Aid to Marshal Lewis.

This Council was followed by the *Past Noble Fathers* of various Lodges, marching two abreast, and numbering twenty-eight in all.

The Subordinate Lodges followed, as now noted:

Crescent Lodge No. 1646, whose Officers on parade, were: D. B. Sanders, P. N. F.; Ed. A. Halsey, P. N. F.; H. Green, N. F.; Robert Simmons, P. N. G.; Joseph Chéri, N. G.; P. F. Stephens, V. G.; E. P. Rose, E. S.; A. P. Boyer, W. T.; Henry Parker, W. C.; C. Harris, I. G. The Permanent Secretary, Chas. B. Wilson, was on duty elsewhere.

There were ninety-five of the Members in the ranks; and the Lodge banner, the American and English flags were in mourning.

Pride of Louisiana Lodge No. 1529, came next in order, their Marshal being John Jones.

The Officers parading were: Benjamin Anderson, P. N. F.; J. R. Collins, P. N. F.; Peter Joseph, N. F.; Augustus Turner, P. N. G.; John H. Taper, N. G.; Prince King, V. G.; Joseph B. Smith, P. S.; Louis Erwin, E. S.; J. Little, W. C.; Henry Fields, W.; Isaac Gray, I. G.; James Johnson, R. S. to N. G.; T. Ewell, L. S. to N. G.; W. W. Cottles, R. S. to V. G.; J. McKeever, L. S. to V. G.

There were seventy-seven Members in line, with the American and English flags and the Lodge banner in mourning.

Emblem of Progress Lodge No. 1507. Marshal John H. Thompson was at the head of this Lodge, whose Officers appeared in the following order:

Harry C. Webster, P. N. F.; G. L. Lawrence, P. N. F.; John Richards, N. F.; Frank P. Lomez, P. N. G.; Robert Hamilton, N. G.; C. F. Brown, V. G.; John H. Brandon, E. S.; Graham Bell, W. T.;

N. H. Salico, W. C.; V. Jones, R. S. to N. G.; A. Conway, L. S. to N. G.; Armstrong Smith, R. S. to V. G.; J. Burch, L. S. to V. G.; John Christopher, W.; and Louis Bordas, I. G.—The Permanent Secretary, F. R. Burns, was on duty with the Patriarchic Lodge.

Eighty Members were in line, of whom five as color-bearers carried the Lodge banner and the American and the English flags, in mourning.

Marshal Thomas J. Hill led on

Amos Lodge No. 1487, with its Officers as follows:

S. Chapman, P. N. F.; J. L. Davis, P. N. F.; J. McKinsey, N. F.; W. Freeman, P. N. G.; Olivier Thompson, N. G.; Geo. Washington, V. G.; F. A. Wilson, P. S.; Samuel Kinney, E. S.; Geo. Thomas, W. T.; John Norrington, W. C.; and A. Deverges, I. G.

In line were eighty of the Members, and this Lodge like the others had its banner and the American and English Flags looped up in crape.

Butler Lodge No. 1336 closed this column of the Division. Its Marshal was Robert Harris, and its Officers were

A. E. Train, P. N. F.; J. P. Roddy, P. N. F.; H. McIntyer, N. F.; Taylor Sharkey, P. N. G.; L. D. Parker, N. G.; John H. White, V. G.; Jas. A. Sanders, P. S.; J. R. Davis, E. S.; J. W. Burns, W. T.; P. Bergeron, W. C.; and G. Radleaux, I. G.

There were seventy-five Members of this Lodge in the ranks, with the American and English flags and the Lodge banner draped in mourning.

The Officers and Members of the different degrees of the G. U. O. of O. F., as above set forth, all appeared in their regalia, of varied form and color, some of them very richly embroidered, and each man wore a mourning badge.—The English flag was borne by the Lodges because, as before stated, the Order derives its authority from the English Odd Fellows.

The Order paraded five hundred and sixty Officers and Members.

Following this Mystic Society appeared the benevolent Association, the

UNITED SONS OF HONOR.

of whom there were one hundred and fifty Members in line. They were led by their Marshal, Nathan Fowler, whose Aids were, Wm. Taylor, Richard Davis, Geo. Smith, and Malene Johnson.

The Officers parading were: William Kinney, President; Philip Packer, Vice President; G. W. Doakes, Secretary; Napoleon Williams, Treasurer, and Wm. Johnson, Trustee.

Officers and Members wore black coat and pants, white vests, white gloves, and black hats, and each had a mourning badge. The American flag was in the front, draped in mourning.

The Eighth Division was closed by the

ST. JAMES BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

with one hundred and twenty-five men in the ranks, a new silk banner in mourning, and each of the members with a mourning badge. The President, John Baptiste, had a mourning scarf. The Association wore black suits, black hats, white vests and white gloves.

The Eighth Division had one thousand men in the ranks.

NINTH DIVISION.

The MARSHAL of this Division was the HON. A. J. DUMONT, ex-State Senator, and since then, U. S. Naval Officer at this Port.

He had for his Aids: C. C. Antoine, M. J. Kenner, R. F. Guichard, J. Madison Vance, Charles Davis, Isaac N. Parker, James Johnson, Wm. H. Green, and Joseph Valentine.

An excellent brass band opened the march of the Division, which was headed by the

Magnolia Longshoremen's Association.—It turned out ninety-five strong. The Officers and Members were in black suits, with white vests, white gloves, black hats, and white rosettes on blue badges.

They were led by Marshal F. Geaton, whose Aids were M. Brown, Charles White, John Willis and Wm. King.

The other Officers of the Association were; Arthur White, President; Abraham Wilkerson, First Vice President; Isaac Myers, Second Vice President; Wm. L. Ford, Financial Secretary; G. A. McCullum, Recording Secretary; G. W. Washington, Grand Councillor, and H. Sinms, First Councillor.

That numerous organization, Branch No. 2 of the

Screwmen's Benevolent Association was next in column. Their regular Marshal, Isaac P. Parker, being on duty as Aid to Marshal Dumont, his position was held by his Assistant, Edward Thomas.

Seven hundred Members were in the ranks, wearing black suits, white vests, white gloves and black silk hats; and also blue sashes with blue rosettes and a star in the centre, fringed with black crape.

The Association's handsome banner, of dove colored silk, presented on one side a picture of a ship under full sail, and, on the other, of a group of screwmen at work. Mourning insignia decorated the top of the banner.

The Officers were: Milton Sparks, President; Theodule Griffin, First Vice President; John Brooks, Second Vice President; T. A. Williams, Recording Secretary; P. Wilson, Financial Secretary; and Joseph Kelly, Treasurer.

Marshal Anthony Clark then appeared, at the head of the *Teamsters' and Loaders' Benevolent Association*, of whose Members some six hundred men were in rank. They wore black suits, black hats, white vests, and white gloves, with blue sashes, and each a mourning badge.

Their elegant blue silk banner was draped in black, as was the United States flag.

Their Officers were: Thomas Redmond, President; V. Champagne, Vice President; Horace Moseby, Treasurer; Robert Daunoy, Secretary; and W. C. Flowers, Recording Secretary.

The Colored Men's Protective Union.—This representative political body turned out in very large numbers, every Ward in the city having a strong delegation in line, and presenting at least one thousand men, marching by fours. They wore plain mourning badges, and all were neatly dressed. Each Ward delegation had its own flag or banner, each of which was looped up with sable crape or otherwise placed in mourning.

The President, J. Madison Vance, and the Marshal, James Johnson, did not appear with the Union, being on duty as Aids to Marshal Dumont.

The Officers parading were: J. A. Rockter, Vice President, acting as President; O. P. Fernandez, Secretary; L. D. Herbert, Assistant Secretary; Oscar Allen, Treasurer; F. C. Antoine, Manager; and Rev. Pierre Landry, Chaplain.

Of the five hundred members of Branch No. 2 of that strong body:

The Cotton Yard Men's Benevolent Association, only about three hundred were in the Association's ranks, the others being with other organizations—such as the “Odd Fellows,”—to which they belonged.

The Officers and Members appeared in black suits, white vests and gloves, and black hats, and each wore the Association's badge, edged with crape.

The Association's banner and the American flag were enwrapped in mourning, and were carried, the former, by John Malone; the banner, by John H. Thompson.

The Officers on duty with the Association were: Major Emsley Brower, President; Whitfield Madison, Vice President; Chas. Dixon Bowers, Recording Secretary; T. G. Jefferson, Financial Secretary; Wm. James, Treasurer, and Rev. John Richard, Chaplain.

The Marshal, R. C. Johnson, had for his Aids, Major Polite and Joseph Richard.

Marshal Daniel McKinzie and his Aid, L. Brown, then led on the *Longshoremen's Protective Union No. 2*, of whose Members, four hundred marched behind their banner and the American flag, which were in mourning.

The dress of Officers and Members was black suits, white vests and gloves, and the Union's badge, in crape.

The Officers parading were: P. S. Jackson, President; J. T. Novel, First Vice President; Rafe Robertson, Second Vice President; A. Butler, Recording Secretary; J. A. Henderson, Financial Secretary; Geo. Washington, Treasurer, and Rev. H. A. Ruffing, Chaplain.

Next in order appeared, under the supervision of their Marshal, Jordan Green, the

Coal Rollers' Benevolent Association, some two hundred strong, with banner and flag furled and draped, and each man with a black edged badge on his coat lapel.

Their officers were: Warren County, President; James Johnson, Vice President; Joseph Matthias, Secretary, and Jefferson Harrison, Treasurer.

The Division was closed by the

Sons of Zion Benevolent Association, under their Marshal, Samuel Davis.

They were seventy-five in number, dressed in black suits and black hats, with a plain mourning badge on the coat lappel, and their banner draped in sable streamers.

The Officers were: Oscar Ceyney, President; Alfred Randall, Vice President; Jas. D. Matthews, Secretary, and Henderson Hughes, Treasurer.

The Ninth Division, it will be seen, turned out over three thousand three hundred men.

TENTH DIVISION.

The MARSHAL of the closing Division of the procession was the HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the State, under Gov. Warmoth's administration.

His Aids were Hon. T. B. Stamps, Ex-State Senator; Geo. D. Geddes, and G. G. Canonge.

The first Society to take up the march-step under their leadership, preceded by a fine band of music—were the

Young and True Friend's Benevolent Association, under their own Marshal, John Reynolds, assisted by Lewis Smith.

The Members, one hundred in number, wore black suits, white gloves, and black hats, with the Association badge and a mourning badge.

There were three handsome flags, also in mourning.

The Officers parading were: John Lewis, President; Jerry B. Brown, Vice President; Joseph Fabacher, Jr., Secretary; George Kinzey, Assistant Secretary; and Geo. M. Cavell, Financial Secretary. The Treasurer, George D. Geddes, was on duty with Marshal Pinchback.

Next came, led by their Marshal, Frank A. Reeves, and his Aid, Wm. Gains, the

Equal Justice Marine Benevolent Association, with one hundred and fifty Members present. They wore black suits, black silk hats, white vests and gloves, and the badge of the Association trimmed with black crape.

Their handsome banner was of orange-colored silk, with the device of a pelican feeding her young. Black streamers were attached to the top.

The Officers were: W. D. Morris, President; G. J. Simon, Vice President; Wm. H. Penn, Secretary; Jos. Humphries, Assistant Secretary; and H. A. Stackhouse, Treasurer.

Under the guidance of their Marshal, Willis Lampkins, the *Longshoremen's Union Benevolent Association*, with N. R. Randall as their President, followed next in line.

There hundred and fifty Members marched after him and the other Officers; who were, Thomas Brown, First Vice President; N. Jordan, Second Vice President; Daniel Davis, Treasurer; and James E. Porter, Secretary.

Their dress was black coat and pants, white vest, white gloves, and black hats. The badges were of blue silk with white rosettes, and a knot of black ribbon.

The Association's fine blue silk banner, with mourning streamers, had on one side a ship under full sail, and on the other, the dates of organization and incorporation.

This Society was followed by the

Longshoremen's Protective Association, with Marshal D. W. Daniels to the fore.

The President, Thomas Smith, was accompanied by Wm. Wharton, Vice President; Harrison Taylor, Treasurer; and John L. Brown, Secretary.

There were nearly two hundred men in line, dressed, like their fellow-workingmen's societies, in black cloth suits, white vests and gloves, and black hats, and the Association badge, trimmed with black.

Their silk banner was also draped with the insignia of mourning.

The next body in order was the

Avenir Mutual Aid Association, under their Marshal, Ernest Johnson.

Nearly two hundred of the Members were in the ranks. They wore black cloth coats and pants, white vests, black cravats and gloves, and black round hats. The badges were of black silk, suitably inscribed, with gold trimmings for Officers, and silver for Members.

The beautiful and costly silk banner of the Association, and several silk flags were profusely draped in mourning.—The Officers were:

Jules Armand, President; Vincent L'Herrissé, First Vice President; Louis J. Decoudreaux, Second Vice President; Mertil R. Crocker, Secretary; Jules Serre, Assistant Secretary; Jos. Marcos Tio, Treasurer; Placide Decou and Aristide Adams, First and Second Commissary.

The Division was closed by the

United Sons of Light, a benevolent Association, headed by their Marshal, Wm. Hall, and his Aids, John Dennis, Henry Curtis, John Jackson, and Edward Cobb.

They paraded with one hundred and twenty-five Members, dressed in black, with black silk hats, white vests and gloves, and wearing purple scarfs and badges. These and their purple silk banner were neatly draped in mourning.

The Officers were: David Douglas, President; Isiah S. Johnson, Vice President; Alexander Jackson, Secretary; and Matthew Greene, Treasurer.

The Tenth and last Division mustered over eleven hundred men.

NOTES.

The PROCESSION was more than three miles long; and as necessarily, it moved slowly, it was nearly three hours on the march. In the Procession there were sixteen thousand men; and there were at least eighty thousand spectators to see it go by. The doorways, windows and galleries of all the houses were occupied, and the sidewalks and streets were packed as closely as could be with the patient lookers-on. There was not the slightest disturbance anywhere among that great multitude. Every one appeared absorbed in the solemn reflections that the day and the pageant naturally suggested. The only sounds heard were the slow tolling of bells, the occasional boom of a cannon, and the dirge music played by the bands.

The Third Division was to have numbered in its ranks a delegation, headed by the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, and representing the Officers and Sailors of the foreign and domestic shipping in port. Nearly a hundred of them assembled at the Upper Bethel in the morning and took part in the services there, to which allusion has already been made. An unavoidable delay then occurred, which did not prevent

them from marching down to Canal street, with the Pastor conducting them, but they arrived at the rendezvous too late to join in the Procession. They waited, however, and listened to the orations subsequently delivered.

A prominent object of attention on St. Charles street, was the tall unfinished shaft of the Lee Monument, in the middle of Tivoli Circle, a short distance above the Washington Artillery Armory. It rears its white marble column from the centre of a high mound ; and, standing boldly out against the sky, is seen from a long distance off. It was now made more conspicuous by the bands of sable drapery that enwrapped it from cap to base, and by the national ensign that, attached to a light wooden frame-work rising still higher in the air, hung in folds, tied up in crape. It was a graceful tribute to the memory of the dead President,—a distinguished Republican leader and Federal General—from a body of prominent citizens, every man of whom had zealously served the Lost Cause.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY ARMORY.

This massive three-story edifice,—located on St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia,—was widely known in previous years as the Exposition Building. In purchasing it for an arsenal, the Washington Artillery Battalion had made no change in its main Hall, on the second floor, which was originally constructed for ball and concert purposes. It is one of the largest halls of the kind in the country,—capable of easily accommodating three thousand persons on the floor. It is so skillfully planned and its proportions are so harmonious that its great length, width and height do not oppress the eye, which besides, is gratified by the abundance of soft light through the numerous windows in double rows, by the delicacy of the blended coloring, and the chaste designs of the ornamentation. Its spacious dimensions and airy elegance are familiar to tens of thousands of visitors from all parts of the country, who have participated in the numerous brilliant entertainments given within its hospitable portals.

On "Memorial Monday," however, its aspect was entirely changed. The City Council Committee, of which Administrator Walshe was the Chairman, had planned funeral decorations that were

rapidly carried into effect by skillful and willing hands; and the result was a grand tableau of a singularly sombre character, that nevertheless did not overload or hide entirely from view the simple beauty and grand proportions of the Hall itself.

The wide double stairways, that wound up from the entrance vestibule on St. Charles street to that on the second floor, were decorated along the sides and walls with broad bands of black crape. Similar bands, in strips, hung down the walls of this upper vestibule, the many windows and balconies of which were filled with guests, watching the Procession as it moved by, on its way to Canal street, to be dismissed. The wide doors giving entrance from the vestibule into the Hall were faced with black.

Within the Hall, the tall, square pillars,—ranging on either side from the doors to the distant rear,—were wrapped in sable cloth. At about eight feet from the floor, on each pillar, was fastened a group composed of a shield in the centre, crossed flags pointing out on its right and left, and wreaths of cedar above and below.

The lower cornice, just above the pillars, was covered with a wide black band, all around the Hall; and from this cornice fell, from a central point between each two pillars, heavy folds of black cloth, swaying across the pillars, and looped up to the cornice with large black and white rosettes.

Bands of black cloth were also stretched across the Hall, from the corners and sides: starting from the cornice and meeting in the centre, under the sun-light, where they supported an outstretched United States flag.

In the rear, a wide and deep platform had been erected, for the use of the Officers of the meeting, the Clergy, Speakers, and some of the invited guests. A railing ran around it, and the whole was shrouded in black, with wreaths of evergreen and black and white rosettes here and there on the cloth. Back of the platform, the wall was covered with black; and upon this dark background appeared a large portrait of the dead President, beneath which was a shield containing the coat-of-arms of the United States. Both portrait and shield were festooned in crape.

The iron-balustraded gallery high above the platform, designed for musicians, was also covered with black; and from the centre was sus-

pendent an escutcheon, containing the coat-of-arms of the State of Louisiana. On either side of this shield projected a flag, looped up half way with black crape.

Long before the hour at which the Catafalque arrived in front of the Armory, the rows upon rows of chairs that filled the floor began to be occupied, chiefly by ladies. Many old, well-known citizens also came in quietly at this time, of whom were several who had appeared as officers in the grand funeral pageant of December, 1852, to which allusion has been made in the Preface.

As, for example, Gen. John L. Lewis, Ex-Mayor and Ex-Sheriff, and for a long series of years in the past otherwise prominent in the State and city's public affairs, and always esteemed and respected. His form is erect, his step firm, his voice clear, his eye bright and his mind active; and it was difficult to realize that this vigorous and intelligent old gentleman was verging on to eighty years. There was also the veteran merchant, Moses Greenwood, over fifty years ago the pioneer of the commercial intercourse between New Orleans and the Territory of Arkansas, and still, with dignified mein and erect form, an active member of the Chamber of Commerce.—Also, influential and widely known business men—as, Messrs. E. J. Hart, James I. Day, H. A. LeSassier, A. J. Gomilla, Carl Kohn, E. L. Carrière, Jules Cassard, U. Marinoni, H. Peychaud, J. Tuyes, Jno. T. Hardie, Paul Fourchy, and Albert Baldwin—who had not opportunity to appear in the procession, but were prompt to respond to the City's invitation to join in the ceremonies in the Hall.

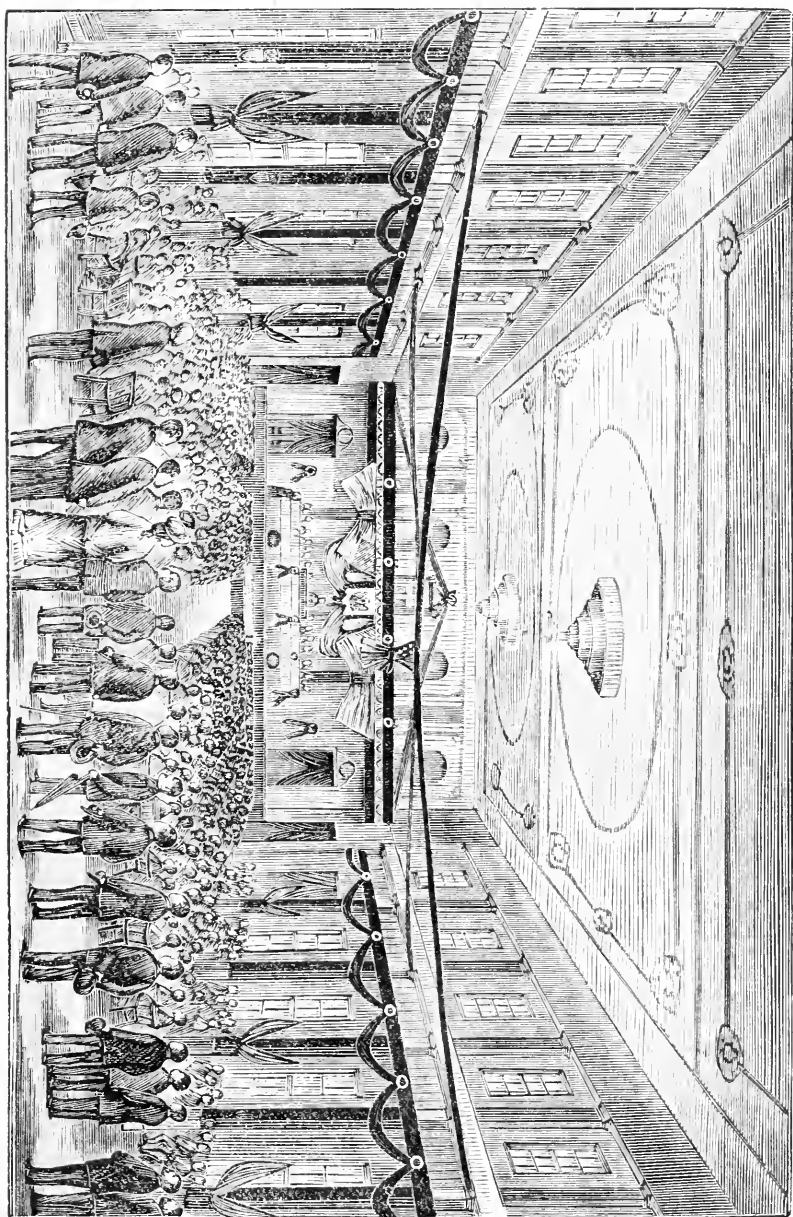
Administrator Walshe, as Chairman of the Council Committee, was early at the Hall, and in his usual quiet manner, diligently superintending the details of the reception and the subsequent ceremonies, in which he was energetically assisted, as soon as they arrived, by his colleagues on the Committee. Administrators Fagan and Delamore.

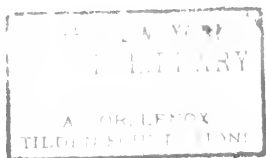
The following gentlemen, selected by Mayor Shakspeare and the City Council Committee, acted as the

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Chairman: Alex. E. McConnell, the Mayor's Private Secretary.

Messrs. Al. Donnaud, Theodore D. Wharton, and Omer H. Bartlette, of the New Orleans Times' staff;—C. H. Parker, R. B. Matthews,





and J. A. Quintero, of the New Orleans Picayune;—Richard C. Weightman and John F. Baringer, of the New Orleans Democrat;—A. Capdeville and F. E. Smith, of the New Orleans Bee;—John Weichart, of the German Gazette;—E. Craighead and Henry Armstrong, of the Evening States;—Henry Michel, of the City Item;—Rev. Mr. Cumacero, of the Jewish South;—L. J. Bright, of the New Orleans Price Current.

Also: Messrs. E. L. Bower, Chief Clerk of the Mayoralty; M. McNamara, Secretary of the City Council; D. M. Brosnan, the City Surveyor; Major John W. Fairfax; W. G. Boylan, E. Bouligny, R. H. Bartley, G. Bernoudy, Remy Clarke, P. S. Campbell, E. A. Ducros, John J. Fitzpatrick, E. M. Fox, Geo. W. Flynn, W. M. Gurley, H. Guillothe, A. P. Harrison, F. J. Hyatt, Theodore James, A. Jarret, H. Johnson, John A. Kuhner, F. S. Kendig, P. J. Krammer, W. H. Michel, D. E. McCarthy, N. B. Phelps, Thos. Reynolds, M. Redon, C. A. Shields, C. Stein, B. C. Shields, C. D. Stewart, T. G. Uthorn, D. F. Walsh, P. S. Wiltz, and J. A. Villarubia.

The gentlemen whose names appear after that of Major Fairfax, are all clerks connected with the different Departments in the City Hall.

As soon as the Procession began its march down St. Charles street, for dismissal at Canal, the RECEPTION COMMITTEE had their hands full in ushering to their seats the hundreds upon hundreds of persons who now appeared in the Hall. Despite the crowd and movement, there was no more noise than usually attends the seating of a church congregation.

Presently, Mayor Shakspeare and Lieutenant Governor McEnery entered the Hall, followed by the Clergy, the Orator, the Consuls, and the citizens who had been selected by the City Council Committee to act as Vice Presidents. Then appeared the various delegations of War Veterans, the other State, Parish and City Officials, and the other Invited Guests generally. They moved slowly up the central aisle to their positions on and near the platform while the general public rapidly filled the multiple rows of chairs.

When all were seated, the front of the platform was seen to be occupied by the Mayor, in the centre, with the Lieutenant Governor on his left, and the Orator on his right.

On the left of the Lieutenant Governor sat Secretary of State, Strong, Auditor Jumel, Treasurer Burke, and Judges Poche and Lazarus.

On the right of the Orator were the Clergy, and next to them the Consuls. In the rows of chairs further back sat the Vice Presidents.

The chairs on the right of the platform, fronting it, were occupied by the Veterans of 1812-15, the Mexican War Veterans, the Veterans of the Army of Virginia, those of the Army of Tennessee, the German Union Veterans, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

In the chairs on the left of the platform, and fronting it, sat the Speaker of the House, the Hon. R. N. Ogden; Senator Edwin Harris; General Owen and General Dupré; State Immigration Commissioner W. H. Harris; Ex-Chief Justice Marr; Judges Voorhies and Holmes; Representatives Aitken and Frantz; Doctors Davidson and Holliday; Police Commissioner Byrne; Doctors Formento and Jos. C. Beard and E. Hernandez; City School Directors Collins and Stringer and Secretary O'Brien; Civil Sheriff Duffly's Deputies and Clerks; and the Federal Officials.

Immediately in front of the platform was a table for the Reporters of the Press; and near them, occupying several rows of chairs specially reserved for them, were the Officers of the NEW ORLEANS LIEDERTAFEL (already named in the report of the Third Division), with the additional Members of that Society, who were to execute the selections of vocal music.

On the right of the Singers, conspicuous by their uniforms, sat several Officers of the Fire Department,—prominent among them the tall and portly Chief, Thos. O'Connor.

When all were seated, Administrator Walshe, at the entrance doors, gave notice to a group who were waiting in the vestibule. Then, whilst solemn silence reigned in the assembly, there slowly entered the Hall and moved up the central aisle, the Masonic Pall-Bearers, carrying between them the Coffin, covered with fresh gathered flowers and evergreen wreaths, and decorated with the floral cross, shield and anchor. They were escorted by the Governor's Military Staff Officers, already mentioned.

The Coffin was placed in front of the rostrum that was in the centre of the platform; the Pall-Bearers and the Staff Officers took

seats near by; and the ceremonies began by a fine Orchestra, placed in the gallery over the platform, performing in excellent style, under Prof. Sporer's leadership, Rossini's grand "*Stabat Mater*."

MAYOR JOSEPH A. SHAKSPEARE then rose; and, standing at the rostrum, spoke as follows, in clear, distinct voice, and in a very earnest manner,—showing how deep an interest he felt in the solemn ceremonial and the event that gave rise to it.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have assembled this evening to express our sorrow for the calamity that has befallen our country in the melancholy death of our President, and our sympathy for the bereaved widow and children. The City Administration felt that it was due to their fellow-citizens, representing the third largest commercial city in the country, to let the world know that, whatever and how intense our party differences, they had been wisely forgotten, and that all were united in respect for, and confidence in our President. We are united, too, in our grief for his loss. The public demonstration of to-day, however remarkable, has more than a local significance. The whole land is in grief. It is an outpouring of the nation's heart. Everywhere to-day the people are paying a sincere tribute to the memory of the President. It is a just tribute. During the brief period in which he filled his high office, he had secured the people's confidence; he had endeared himself to their hearts. It is fit and meet that we should join with our countrymen throughout the length and breadth of the land, in thus publicly giving expression to our sorrow."

The MAYOR then introduced the Lieutenant Governor of the State as the PRESIDENT of the MEETING.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR M'ENERV

arose; slowly advanced to the rostrum and said, in a quiet, dignified manner, and low, clear voice,—every word spoken deliberately and impressively:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I return thanks for the honor of the compliment extended me. It is unnecessary for me to explain at length the object of this meeting, any more than it would be for me to go down into the popular heart and account for the great length and breadth of the popular outpouring of to-day. We have paid to-day the last tribute of respect to the President of the United States. We have properly honored his high official position. But he is now stripped of all his power. He has no more patronage to bestow. He is placed beyond the reach of adulation. And now, after having rendered this honor to the great office he held, and which was vacated in so sad a manner, it is fit we should be here this evening to hear something of his private virtues from eloquent lips."

The Lieutenant-Governor resumed his seat; and W. J. McCall,

Secretary of the "General Committee of Arrangements" and also of the "City Council's Committee," came forward and read the following list of

VICE PRESIDENTS;

Hon. Joseph A. Shakspeare,

Hon. B. T. Walshe,

Hon. W. E. Huger,

Hon. John Fitzpatrick,

Hon. P. Mealey,

Hon. Geo. Delamore,

Hon. J. V. Guillothe.

And, as Representatives of States and Territories:

Hon. Robert McMillen, Alabama; Hon. Moses Greenwood, Arkansas; Col. James Langan, California; H. H. Seward, Colorado; W. E. Seymour, Connecticut; J. J. Mellon, Delaware; Page M. Baker, Florida; Joseph H. Ogelsby, Illinois; Joseph A. Hinckle, Indiana; Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Iowa; Wright Schaumburg, Kansas; Gen. John L. Lewis, Kentucky; Gen. Fred N. Ogden, Louisiana; Ex-Mayor Ed. Pillsbury, Maine; J. C. Clark, Maryland; S. D. Moody, Massachusetts; E. C. Villere, Michigan; E. Howard McCaleb, Mississippi; Eugene Krost, Minnesota; J. Ad. Rozier, Missouri; A. E. McConnell, Nebraska; Louis Schwartz, Nevada; C. C. Tracy, New Hampshire; W. G. Wheeler, New Jersey; Jas. I. Day, New York; Rev. A. M. Green, Ohio; Steven D. Pool, North Carolina; P. Maspero, Oregon; B. D. Wood, Pennsylvania; Geo. H. Fayerweather, Rhode Island; Jno. B. Lafitte, South Carolina; Harry Allen, Tennessee; Col. Jack Wharton, Texas; J. Q. A. Fellows, Vermont; Col. R. B. Pleasants, Virginia; Henry Peychaud, West Virginia; S. Oteri, Wisconsin; John Dornier, Arizona Territory; H. C. Castellanos, Dakota Territory; Ben Onorato, Idaho Territory; E. C. Wharton, Indian Territory; Dan Owens, Montana Territory; Jos. H. De Grange, New Mexico Territory; John C. Bach, Utah Territory; F. Fisher, Washington Territory; R. Frotscher, Wyoming Territory; Horace F. Phillips, District of Columbia.

The President then announced a Prayer by the Rev. Dr. B. M. PALMER, of the Presbyterian Ministry. All heads were bowed whilst that eloquent Divine delivered the following

PRAYER :

"Almighty God! We adore Thee as the King eternal, immortal, "invisible, the only wise God,—the Father of lights, from whom "cometh down every good and perfect gift; with whom is no varia-

"bleness, neither shadow of turning,—the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who is over all, God, blessed forever! Thou dwellest in light which no man can approach unto. Before the glory of Thy majesty the angels veil themselves, while they cry 'Holy! holy! holy! is the Lord of hosts, the whole earth is full of his glory!'

"It hath pleased Thee to lay thy chastening hand upon this our nation; and from thy throne Thou lookest down upon a whole people bending before Thee under the burden of a public sorrow. We dare not ask the reason of this great bereavement, for Thou doest according to Thy will in the army of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay Thy hand, or say unto Thee: 'What doest Thou?' But, though clouds and darkness are round about Thee, we rejoice that Justice and Judgment are the habitations of Thy throne, while Mercy and Truth go before Thy face. Sanctify this discipline of Thy Providence to us, as, over all this land, we bend in humility and prayer before Thee this day. Give us grace to discover Thy hand in the sorrow which clothes a nation in mourning; for 'Shall the trumpet be blown in the city, and the people not be afraid? Shall there be evil in the city and the Lord hath not done it?'

"Help us in the sincerity of true penitence to bewail and confess before Thee our private and our public sins, which have drawn upon us this severe chastisement; and when Thy judgments are in the earth, may the inhabitants of the world learn righteousness.

"Take under Thy care the interests of this great people; and as they gather around the grave which to-day is common to them all, may the pathos of a common grief cause all their hearts to flow together in the union of a stronger and a broader affection! Give peace and prosperity throughout all our borders; crown our land with plenty; and teach us by the largeness of Thy mercies, 'how happy is that people whose God is the Lord.'

"We invoke Thy special blessing upon that house which Thou hast shattered with a single blow! Bring the consolations of Thy grace to her whom Thou hast called to sit in the loneliness of unexpected widowhood! With Thine own hand wipe the tears from her eyes, and give her beauty for ashes; the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. Reveal to her faith the depths of that promise: 'Leave thy fatherless children! I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me!'—Spare the little ones of the flock, that they may grow up at her side and be the support and stay of her declining years!—Uphold and comfort the venerable mother whose strong staff is broken beneath her at the very edge of her own life; and may the joys of a brighter world burst upon her sight as the light of Earth goes out to her in the darkness of this bereavement!

"Hear this our prayer, 'O Thou that dwellest in the Heavens, and in Thy faithfulness answer us, and in Thy righteousness.' And to Thy great name we ascribe honor and praise, and glory, and majesty, and dominion and power, now and forever: AMEN!"

A fervent "Amen!" responded from the multitudinous assembly to the fervent appeal of the Preacher; and no eye was ashamed to show the moisture elicited by the pathetic allusions to the bereaved ones.

The Members of the LIEDERTAFEL then gathered on the platform, and under the leadership of Prof. Carl. Weiss, with organ accompaniment by Prof. J. H. Eckert, sang in their own delicate and artistic style Mendelssohn's tender and beautiful PARTING HYMN, beginning:

"It is ordained by God above
 "That we must part from those we love."

The Singers, fifty in number, included the Officers previously named in the Third Division, and Messrs. F. D. Becker, B. Bruenn, F. W. Bremer, F. Busch, L. Cahn, R. Christ, G. W. Doll, H. Deiler, Wm. Debus, R. Einstein, J. Firmenich, Alfred Goldstein, Gust. Goldman, A. J. Helmke, A. J. Hoffman, S. Honigmann, Jul. Heintz, Th. L. Helm, F. Jahnke, G. Yongnell, Jos. Joachim, Quit. Kohnke, J. Krebs, K. Lorenzen, Dr. C. Ludwig, Edward J. Ludwig, Chas. Ludwig, Dr. Langenberker, H. Marx, J. C. May, Dr. Mainegra, A. Nolte, E. Pragst, Jr.; Albert Rosenmeyer, C. Schaible, M. W. Salomon, A. Stein, M. Vonderbanck, G. Vieth, A. Vosswinkel, P. Wunder, H. Wolter, C. Winkelmann, Chr. Wachenfeld, Gust. Walde, and E. F. Wienhusen.

The REV. DR. J. F. GIRAULT was then announced to read a Selection from Holy Scriptures. He read from "Joel," Second Chapter, beginning at Verse 11:

"And the Lord shall utter his voice before his army; for his camp
 "is very great; for he is strong that executeth his word; for the day
 "of the Lord is great and very terrible; and who can abide it?"

It is not out of place here to mention that Rev. Dr. Girault, of the Episcopal Ministry, is also a veteran of the Mexican War and of the Confederate Staff.

The Orchestra, under Prof. Sporer, then executed a funeral dirge. After which President McNery introduced the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. A. H. MAY, who, in deliberate, impressive manner, read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

The Citizens of New Orleans, assembled this day without regard to creed, party or race, and desiring to give some expression, however inadequate, to their feelings, in view of the bereavement which has been visited upon the American people, do hereby resolve:

1. That in concert with our fellow-citizens throughout our common country, who have met to mourn upon this day of national grief,

we feel again the horror which thrilled us when we were first surprised and shocked by the attempt upon the life of President Garfield. We hoped and prayed then that his life might be spared. That hope has been disappointed. We bow in renewed and deepened sorrow before the calamity of his death, and we cannot but feel humiliated at the thought that our country could have produced the assassin.

2. That our sense of grief is the more profound when we consider the history and character of the President we have lost. His biography illustrates some of the best and most hopeful features of life in the New World. Born in obscurity and well nigh in want, he came, through self-denial, through cheerful toil, through manly courage, to be scholar, leader of men, first citizen of the Republic. Strong in body, strong in mind, his force was tempered by a noble amiability.

We can truly say of him as he said of a predecessor:

"He was one of the few great rulers whose wisdom increased with his power, and whose spirit grew gentler and tenderer as his triumphs were multiplied."

He loved the whole land; he took an enlightened view of all its sections and all its needs; and we lament his death as that of a patriot, a statesman and a friend.

3. That we respectfully offer to the afflicted family of the deceased President our profoundest sympathy with their exceptional sorrow. We recognize the utter weakness of any words to fitly express such condolence, and the utter inability of any human condolence to alleviate such grief. But, poor as it must be, we offer it with all sincerity; and we doubt not that this stricken family of mourners, nurtured as they have been in all that is most noble and virtuous, in their typical American home, will not fail to find a higher consolation in Him who is the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God.

4. That among the special and obvious lessons of this cruel calamity is one which has already been pointed out by publicists and the press throughout the entire country and in other parts of the world; and this lesson is: that the President of the United States should neither be worn out by the importunities nor exposed to the reckless resentment of disappointed office-seekers; but that the duty rests upon the Representatives of the people, as matter of urgency, to see to it that the civil service of the United States be placed on a sounder, a more rational and a more business-like basis. We hold that, in the words of James A. Garfield, "to reform this service is one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesmanship."

5. That, while we thus sorrow, we do not sorrow without hope for our country. The late President, on a former day of darkness, declared in memorable words that "God still reigns and the Government still lives."

We recall this truth with an increased sense of its significance to-day.

We believe in the perpetuity and progress of this Government of the people; with a faith which, we trust, no misfortune can shake, and which surely no act of crime, such as we now deplore, can in anywise impair.

6. That we recognize, with feelings of heartfelt gratitude, the expressions of sympathy, in this national affliction, which have come from other nations, both of the Old World and the New; and especially from Her Majesty, the Queen of England;—and we find in such

expressions not merely a proof of an amicable interest in our present and future, but also the harbinger of a surer friendship and federation among the nations of the earth.

7. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of State of the United States for such disposition as he may deem appropriate.

As a matter of form, President McEnery put the Resolutions to the vote; and of course they were adopted unanimously.

Another excellent performance by the Orchestra was followed by the Reading of Holy Scripture by the REV. DR. JOHN MATTHEWS, of the Methodist Ministry. He chose the Ninetieth Psalm:

"Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations;

"Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God."

The delivery of Rev. Dr. Matthews is always markedly deliberate and emphatic. It was now more than usually earnest and solemn; and his listeners were made to feel with him the everlasting truth of the Psalmist's melancholy words:

"For all our days are passed away in thy wrath: we spend our years as a tale that is told."

THE HON. CHARLES F. BUCK,

was then introduced to the audience by the Presiding Officer as the Orator of the Day.

Mr. Buck, in clear, flexible, and pleasing voice, and emphatic, impressive manner, then delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Announcing his subject to be:

ON THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ASSASSINATED JULY 2, 1881.

It was one of nature's holidays. Calm and peaceful, resplendently brilliant rose the the bright "monarch of day" on the 2d of July, 1881, over a happy and peaceful country. There had been no "ominous tidings of mishap," no "lamentings heard in the air," nor prophesying with accents terrible

"Of dire combustion and confused events."

Fifty millions of people went, rejoicing, to pursue their usual avocations. They compose the greatest nation known in the history of human development. They are a nation of rulers—of sovereign equals, governed only by the laws of their own making. From time time they choose a worthy citizen of their number, who must put the laws in operation and see them executed. He represents the *executive* sovereignty of the people. The man exalted to that station is honored

above all mortals. The sceptre swayed by the chance of inheritance is a tinsel nothing—not worth the birth-right of the humblest American citizen. Then, how much greater than all is he, the chosen sovereign of a nation of sovereigns!

In the course of the appointed time such an one had just been singled out. There had been a fierce contest of opposing claimants, embittered by memories of the past, differences of the present, fears and misgivings for the future. But the will of the majority is the choice of all, and the successful candidate of a party becomes President of the people. James Abram Garfield,—who now lies still in death,—of the State of Ohio, candidate of the Republican party, received a majority of all the votes cast for President of the United States in the Electoral College, and on the 4th of March, 1881, was installed in the duties of his high office.

The grim asperities of conflict had already smoothed their "wrinkled front." The new President himself had said: "If there ever was a people on this earth who had reason to be tired and weary to the bone and heart of political contention, the bitterness of party malice, and all the evils that can be suffered from partisanship, it is this afflicted American people." And the people were tired of it all, "to the bone and heart." The repose and quiet which followed the contest were the verdict of universal acquiescence. The chasm which divided the people was rapidly closing, making a smooth and common level for all to stand on.

The soul of the chief elect was full of the grandeur of this consummation. In his inaugural address he predicts that it will surely come. He appeals to the people with the eloquence of tender entreaty: "Why should it not be now?" Let me recall what he says in this connection, right here:

"As countrymen, we do not differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battlefields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and restored union, win the grander victories of peace."

Noble words! inspiration of the spirit of peace which hovers over the mounds where molder the bones of slain freemen!—They went straight to the heart of the people, because the people were ready for the day "of honorable reconciliation and peace." And the people throughout the land were happy and contented. They accepted the inauguration of Mr. Garfield as the completion of the civil revolution which followed upon the revolution of arms, and as the commencement of the era of perfect pacification. The President had proclaimed himself the apostle of this new Union, and all honored him for it, and all trusted him.

No, not all.—History is tragedy; the characters, peoples;—the motive power of the action, the spirits of good and evil, out of the conflict of which the fate of the actors evolves itself. An infatuation born

of the spirits of evil which destroy but build not up, possesses the brain and faculty of a being of flesh and blood like ourselves, with feet to walk upon erect in the image of God—it sounds like blasphemy to say so—and arms and hands to do his wicked will; an imputation to kill the President of the United State in times of perfect peace. He follows the doomed man, like his destiny. He is diabolical, cold and relentless as fate. He sees his victim in the peace of his home where he is happy, making others happy; the sight of it, for the moment turns him from his purpose. Sophistry of the fiend! He is toying with his prey. He relaxes not his terrible design; he only defers its execution. He sees the doomed man at his devotions in the house of God, and thinks he will do it then. But no, the hour has not yet come. The dark shadow of destiny lurked but struck not; but it never wavered in its purpose. The day came. It was decreed in Heaven. The mortal part of James A. Garfield was doomed to martyrdom and death.

Two acts in the trilogy of the nation's trials have been concluded. The first, the conflict of blood, ended with the death of Abraham Lincoln. The second, the strife of the passions, closed on the inauguration of Garfield. The third, the expiation, begins with the sacrifice of the apostle of peace, whose soul had become the incarnation of the spirit of a better future. "The stars had said it." Twice the angels of mercy palsied the murderous hand; twice the conscious power of innocent and noble manhood awed the coward from his aim. But it was not to be. A third time the spirits of evil move their wretched instrument to his dark design. The victim is wholly unconscious of the shadow at his side. His soul is elated with the joy of supreme happiness. He has rendered well the first duties of his high call. The seeds of a harvest of peace and plenty had been sown. Garfield felt himself the Chief Magistrate of a happy and united people. He surveys his work and sees that it is good, and he rejoices in it. He seeks respite from his labors—the father and the husband claim their natural due. He is on his way from the halls of power to enjoy his peace in the shrine of domestic love. At that fatal railway station, the cares of government behind him, the consciousness of duty well done with him, the prospect of naught but what is good and beautiful before him, the President of the United States had reached the height of human happiness and glory.

Alas!

"The gods oft grudge what they have given;
And ne'er unmix'd with grief has heaven
Its joys on mortals shed."

In the moment of this supreme consummation of the toils of a life, the dark shadow of evil at his side became the avenging Nemesis of Fate, jealous of the happiness of man. The "unexpected" happened. Out of the clear sky of that bright and peaceful second of July fell the thunderbolt. The assassin-instrument fulfilled his awful mission.

By noon of that ever memorable day the lightning messenger had spread the sad news over the civilized world: "The President of the United States has been shot."

Consternation filled the hearts of men and pallor blanched their cheeks. Was it treason? Was it conspiracy? Was it domestic broil? Thank God, no! It was the act of a madman; and by its fruits we shall know it: the decree of a Providence working out after its own inscrutable manner the destiny of nations. "The blood of the martyr is the

seed of the church." On the drenched graves of battlefields bloom the attributes of a great and free people.

Death was not instantaneous. The victim lingered between life and death for seventy-nine long and painful days. Let us draw a veil over that weary struggle. It almost made one "waver in his faith" that the prayers of a nation availed naught; that fortitude and patience and resignation availed naught; that love and devotion availed naught. Agony and suffering were not even spared; yea, they seemed to overfill the fullest measure of woe that human flesh can bear. It shrunk and wasted, and wasted from day to day; but the spirit kept its throne in all the grandeur of divine descent. "I cannot understand how I am so weak, when I look so well." It continued to waste and wear away, under the very hands of ministering love, till nothing remained but the coarse outer frame of "mortal coil" through which flowed no longer blood enough to warm the heart within; then the spirit took its flight, and the sacrifice was complete.

The President was dead! dead by the assassin's bullet! and the nation is in tears! Sorrow for the dead is hallowed by sympathy with the living; a loving husband, a noble father, a faithful son, lies in death, lost to his dear ones because he was President of the United States. That is the crime for which he died—Justice of Destiny, pardon us in our ignorance if we understand not the fitness of thy decree!

And the people feel that he died for them, and so they mourn and honor him, and make amends to his bereft.

James Abram Garfield was an extraordinary man, of extraordinary career; and fate, though cruel, remained true to him to the last, extraordinary in his death.

Heroes have lived and died in all ages; great and good men have gone before, whose work still abides and bears fruit; excellent genius and intellect have reared pre-eminent and lasting monuments ere this; but the annals of recorded time furnish no parallel, so comprehensive, so rounded and complete as the life and death of President Garfield.

Poets will exalt, and statesmen, historians and philosophers pause to moralize on this singular life, and still more singular end, long after the generation which witnesses his death shall have passed away. Garfield's life is the epitome of the struggle of mankind.

He came into the world with nothing but the privileges and attributes which he brought from his Creator. He left it at the top-most round of human glory—a character moulded to perfection in the school of adversity through which he attained his eminence.

It becomes a part of my task, even at the risk of wearying you, not, I hope by the subject, by I fear by my inability to do it justice, to review as briefly as I can the main incidents in the life and services of the honored dead to whose mortal remains we are now offering the last sad tribute of recognition and respect.

James Abram Garfield was born on the 19th of December, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Northeastern Ohio. His father, Abram Garfield, bought eighty acres of uncleared land in the midst of a forest, miles away from the habitations of men. On this he erected a log hut, about twenty by thirty feet, of most primitive simplicity. Such was the birth-place of the President whose death the people mourn to-day, whose memory is honored by the world.

The family consisted of six: the parents and four children. When James was two years old the father died and left the mother with four

orphaned children, the oldest of which, Thomas, was about nine years old. The eighty acres of land had not been paid for in full. The mother sold fifty to get out of debt. This was the beginning. It is as memorable for the sacrifice which turned it onward and upward as for its lowliness. The widow knew privation and poverty were her lot and the lot of her elder children. Eliza Ballou, still living, mother of Garfield, is of the family of a heroic and gifted Huguenot who fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Her love and her hopes centered in her youngest son. He at least shall be a man among civilized men. He must be lifted out of the stagnation of isolated life to a sphere of action where prizes are gained and victories achieved. The elder brother gave himself up to this sweet fancy and offered himself that James might go forward. This was the sacrifice. Cheerfully he followed his humble lot. He was content to be a toiler, "a hewer of wood and drawer of water," if only his younger brother could be fitted for a better destiny.

That is the most instructive period of the deceased's career which commenced when his brother led him by the hand to the country school-house, and ended when, at the age of twenty-five years, he graduated at Williams College. He worked his way through poverty and privation, but the end was ever clear to his mind. The struggle of to-day gave momentum to the effort of to-morrow. "Character is a perfectly educated will," some one has said. Up to the age of sixteen or seventeen years, Garfield showed nothing extraordinary in his being except that independence and individuality of will without which no one ever became great. But his application had been desultory and his pursuits unsteady. A strange fancy possessed him to adopt a seafaring life. It must have been the outgrowth of that indefinite yearning which impels great souls in that transition struggle from the vagaries of youth to the concentration of their faculties on some settled purpose. It ended by his becoming a canal-boat driver, of which he was cured by an accident, which so nearly cost him his life, that his escape seemed a miracle to him. He returned to his mother, whom he found, in the silence of night, offering prayers by the fire-light for her wandering son. From that moment his character was formed; his "will was perfectly educated;" he knew exactly what he wanted, and to resolve was to succeed. He set his heart on graduating in some Eastern college. He believed in thorough education as the great civilizer of nations and the maker of men. He had heard or read that Wellington said, the battle of Waterloo was planned in the shades of Eton College. The reasons he gave for selecting an Eastern college are characteristic: "Having always lived in the West, I think it will make me more liberal, both in my religious and general views and sentiments, to go into a new circle where I shall be under new influences."

How he paid his way is known to all; partly by aid of kind friends, partly by the earnings of his labor at odd hours, and serving as a janitor at the college.

In 1856, after his graduation, he became teacher of Latin and Greek at Hiram Institute. He soon became Principal, and while so occupied, in 1858, married the noble woman who is to-day the nation's widow: all her greatness and glory and happiness shrunk into the cold and withered form of a murdered husband.

At Hiram Institute, Garfield laid the foundation for that oratory which gave him such readiness and command on all occasions. He lectured to the school extemporaneously several times every week on

historic, literary, or scientific subjects. Some time before this he had written to a brother teacher:

"Tell me, Burke, do you not feel a spirit stirring within you that longs to know, to do, and to dare? to hold converse with the great world of thought, and hold before you some high and noble object to which the vigor of your mind and the strength of your arm may be given? Do you not have longings such as these which you breathe to no one, and which you feel must be heeded, or you will pass through life unsatisfied and regretful? I am sure you have these, and they will forever cling around your heart until you obey their mandate. They are the voices of that nature which God has given you, and which when obeyed, will bless you and your fellow-men."

A man so gifted by nature and so perfected by study and reflection, could not content himself with the professor's chair. The opening ambition of his life was accomplished; he was armed and equipped for the real struggle in which honor and distinction are won. The second period of his life he entered with an even chance and soon distanced competition.

In 1859 he was elected a member of the State Senate of Ohio. When Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men was read, in the midst of clamor and confusion, he jumped to his feet and moved that twenty thousand troops and three million dollars be voted as the quota of Ohio. I refer to this to show a characteristic of his mind: the faculty to see and do the right thing at the right time, which is genius. He rose with every occasion and mastered the situation at every turn. While preparing for his departure with his regiment he writes:

"I have had a curious interest in watching the process in my own mind, by which the fabric of my life is being demolished and constructed to meet the new condition of affairs."

His military career was brief but brilliant. He rose rapidly to the rank of Major General. He had but few opportunities of action, but whatever he did was done with the clearness, precision and self-reliance of the born leader. There was inspiration in everything he touched. The mind's perception was clear and penetrating; the action that followed overwhelming and complete.

In 1863, while on duty with the armies of the North, he was elected to Congress by the Nineteenth District of Ohio. He did not leave the army until satisfied, by the assurances of superior officers and the request of President Lincoln, that he could do so with honor.

On the 4th of December, 1863, he took his seat in the House of Representatives, thirty-two years old—the youngest member of the House, as he had been the youngest General in the army and the youngest member of the Ohio Legislature, after struggling twenty-five years of his life to gain an even start with his fellow-men.

The history of his congressional life is beyond the scope of this occasion; nor would I attempt to describe his oratory. In this, his own generation, when, perhaps, hundreds of thousands are living who have felt the power of his mind as it flowed a living current from his lips, it would be folly or presumption on my part to repeat at second hand the traditions of eye-witnesses. This I know, that clearness and precision, and firmness never forsook him; that he acquired a confidence in his own judgment which he always followed; not because he could not believe himself to be wrong, but because he made it a canon of his life's faith to please his own conscience above all other things or persons.

During all his time in Congress, he was an advocate and leader of that policy of reconstruction of the Republican party, the scope and effect of which are well known.

In the heat of discussion and the passion of repartee sharp and stinging words might sometimes cross his lips, but at the bottom of all he said or did was a stratum of justice and the image of liberty and equal rights. Uncompromising in his fealty to Republican ideas, he never lost an opportunity to draw his hearers to the beauty of peace and the promises of reconciliation.

In 1875, during a bitter discussion on a motion to restore Jefferson Davis to the rights of citizenship, he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I close as I began. Toward those men who gallantly fought us on the field I cherish the kindest feeling. I feel a sincere reverence for the soldierly qualities they displayed on many a well-fought battlefield. I hope the day will come when their swords and ours will be crossed over many a doorway of our children, who will remember the glory of our ancestors with pride. The high qualities displayed in that conflict now belong to the whole nation. Let them be consecrated to the Union, and its future peace and glory. I shall hail that consecration as a pledge and symbol of our perpetuity."

One word more on Garfield's relation to the great questions of legislation which engaged the attention of Congress. I would not be just to the memory of the dead if I did not recall his position on the great financial problems. From the moment he entered Congress he foresaw the difficulties which were likely to come, and he set himself to work to master the subject in advance. He reduced it to the simplicity of maxims: "Pay your honest debts with 'honest money'; paper money you may issue, but let your paper dollar be a certificate of actual value, convertible at the pleasure of the holder into a fixed amount of 'royal coin'; 'fiat' paper money is a delusion and a snare: the more you issue the more you need, because the more there is of it the more worthless it becomes."

Let one utterance suffice to illustrate the strength of his convictions on this subject. He had been absent in Europe. The Republican party of Ohio had been swept into "the Greenback current," and had adopted a platform looking to the payment of bonds in greenbacks. He was told that there was no stemming the torrent. An indiscreet word might cost him the nomination. He returned to Ohio, attended a reception and was called to make a speech. And he said:

"Much as I value your opinions, I here denounce this theory that has worked its way into this State, as dishonest, unwise and unpatriotic; and if I were offered a nomination and election for my natural life, from this district, on this platform, I should spurn it. If you should ever raise the question of renominating me, let it be understood you can have my services only on the ground of the honest payment of this debt and these bonds, in coin, according to the letter and spirit of the contract."

In person the deceased is described as a model of perfect manhood, of commanding stature and majestic mien, strong in repose, vehement in action. His moral nature was lofty as his intellect was grand. The grasp of his hand was strong and his heart was warm. His domestic life was pure and holy. He revered his mother with the devotion of a faith; he loved her not as the child loves the parent, but the parent the child; for in the course of years he had become the

stronger, and she was his care as he had been her's. His household was simplicity and faith and confidence and love.

Into small as into great things, he carried the magnetism of genius and the presence of inspiration. It is that which has electrified the people of his country. This universal outpouring of sympathy and mourning: this grief so deep, so real, that men feel it but speak it not: this spontaneous consecration in fifty million human hearts to a fame and a love and a glory, hallowed and undying—is it a false sentiment, a fancy of the moment? No; it is real as it will be everlasting. It comes not from us alone; it springs from our hearts in response to the divinity that radiates from the manifestations of a soul grand in all the attributes which make man God-like.

His strange, eventful life, with its struggles, its purities, its devotion, its success, and its sacrifice, is a national possession and a national heritage. May its teachings be also a national blessing.

It remains for us to make it so.

The President died because his mission was Peace. Let the object of the assassin be thwarted. By the memory of your sacred dead, consecrate yourselves to that Peace which he promised: the new Union which he foresaw; the new destiny of a reunited people.

And when it is attained, let the Nation rear her monument to Harmony and Concord, and on it inscribe in letters of everlasting gold: "Sprung from the blood of the predestined James Abram Garfield, martyr President. Accursed be the generation that forgets the sacrifice!" This is the sentence pronounced by the justice of his country!"

The closing sentence was spoken with a power and energy that elicited the spontaneous applause of the entire audience.

The President then announced a PRAYER by the Rev. James K. Gutheim, the well-known and learned Rabbi of Temple Sinai.

The Prayer, uttered in his deep tones and in his usual grave, dignified manner,—was characterized by the choice diction, earnest feeling and clear thought that always enchain the closest attention of his hearers.

The LIEDERTAFEL Singers again assembled around the organ on the platform and sang Silcher's fine choral, the "Tribute to the Dead," beginning:

"In silence sleeps the Hero."

The sweetness and perfect harmony of the voices, and the admirable manner in which the most delicate passages of the score were rendered—so toned down as to make the combined notes sound as one long-drawn, gentle sigh—were worthy of the highest commendation.

In the absence from the city of the Right Rev. Bishop F. H. Leray, of the Catholic Church, who had been announced to pronounce

the Benediction, the Rev. Dr. Palmer officiated. And then the assembly slowly dispersed.

Long ere the ceremonies terminated, the shades of night had gathered, and the Hall was illuminated by the brilliant sunlights in the centre of the lofty ceiling. They had often shone upon bright scenes of gaiety and amusement, and such gorgeous pageants as no city but New Orleans, in the carnival season, places before hosts of visitors. They never shone, however, upon a more grandly impressive scene, or one better exhibiting the people of the Crescent City in their nobler phases of genuine manly feeling,—simple and unaffected—true and earnest—and the more worthy of admiration and respect from this very simplicity of earnestness and truth.



ON THE RIVER.

One of the most original and impressive displays of the feeling that ruled New Orleans on "Memorial Monday" was

THE RIVER'S HOMAGE TO THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

This aquatic funeral pageant was an impromptu affair entirely, emanating from the fertile brain of Captain B. D. Wood, and in which he was earnestly assisted by Captain Wm. McKay, of the Tug-boat W. M. Wood.

The idea, although suggested only at half past 10 o'clock A. M., was carried through with a rapidity and precision which will ever reflect honor upon all concerned in it. The W. M. Wood lay at the foot of Julia street, and immediately commenced signalling with the long and short whistles usually resorted to for the calling of any tug boat when needed.

In less than thirty minutes after the signalling, the tug boat^s N. M. Jones, Maud Wilmot, Charlie Wood, Fern, Wasp, and Magnolia lay in front of the commodore of the line—the W. M. Wood—in response to the several calls.

Committees were in readiness to bedeck the Tugs appropriately for the occasion. All seemed imbued with the solemnity of the event, and never a word of levity nor a jesting glance was heard or seen during the time the men were assisting in draping their boats.

Although under no discipline nor orders whatever, each Captain and crew vied with the others in originality of adornment, while all displayed a willingness truly remarkable.

At half past 1 o'clock a loud whistle from the W. M. Wood proclaimed that all was in readiness.

Each boat at once backed out from her moorings, and a general rush ensued as each Tug steamed out and headed for Morgan's Ferry, the point agreed upon for the procession to start from.

It was a sight long to be remembered by all who witnessed this start. The river was roused into myriads of waves by these powerful motors, as they plowed along its surface, giving it an appearance of a "boor," such as is occasionally seen on the Hoogly or Ganges, or of a sea when ruffled by a sharp breeze, rather than the customary placid waters of the Mississippi.

In a few seconds the Tugs steamed into line, each boat passing a rope from her stern to the one behind. Then, away they started up stream, a distance of fifty feet apart from each other, in the following order :

The W. M. Wood, Capt. Wm. McKay ;
 The N. M. Jones, Capt. H. McNealy ;
 The Maud Wilmot, Capt. Robert Plant ;
 The Charlie Wood, Capt. Wm. Spence ;
 The Fern, Capt. John Davis ;
 The Wasp, Capt. M. McIves ;
 The Magnolia, Capt. L. McNealy.

Upon the top of the pilot house of the Commodore, W. M. Wood, was a bier formed of cross-pieces in the shape of a huge wood-horse, supporting a coffin appropriately draped and festooned. Between the huge gilded horns in front, was a black cross, while around the usually bright polished brass rails was a prolific display of black and white drapery.

The Fern had her pilot house tastefully festooned, and her smoke-stacks and stays were adorned with bows and streamers.

Around the edges of the Charlie Wood's pilot house was seen black and white drapery in front and on the sides.

The red horns of the Magnolia were hung with black and white, as were also her smoke stacks and pilot house.

The Wasp displayed a flag with black stripes and stars on a white ground, and the usual drapery around pilot house and knee brace.

The N. M. Jones and the Wilmot were neatly hung with festoons, bows and streamers.

As the boats neared Canal street, the W. M. Wood sounded her whistle, which was taken up by all the other Tugs simultaneously, creating a weird and moaning sound, that made one's flesh crawl to hear. At times the chorus of whistles was low and mournful ; then it would swell to a degree almost deafening ; and again subdued to a wailing tone that reminded one of the sighing of the winds in the lull of a great tempest.

So startling was this strange concert of sounds, that the echoes brought crowds of people to the river front, all eager to learn the cause.

Immediately after passing Canal street, a signal was run through the entire line of shipping lying at the wharves ; and as the weird procession plowed its way up the river, every vessel, whether foreign or otherwise, dipped their pennants and tolled their bells.

After reaching the Elevator the Tugs swung around in a semi-circle and returned to Canal street, where they disbanded.

All who witnessed this remarkable pageant on the water were impressed with its novelty and grace, and its perfect adaptation to the desired purpose.

AT LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

Despite the lateness of the hour at which the Procession terminated its march, and the unfavorable aspect of the weather as the day drew to a close, several thousands of spectators gathered around the platform erected at Lafayette Square, on South street, opposite the First Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of ex-Sheriff Thos. H. Handy and Mr. R. H. Bartley.

The platform was tastefully draped in mourning, and there was an abundance of chairs for the accommodation of the numerous ladies and gentlemen who assembled to listen to the speeches. A fine band was also present.

Ere long, the torch-lights around the stand were aflame, and MR. HANDY, as President of the meeting, introduced the REV. DR. THOS. R. MARKHAM to open the proceedings with prayer.

In fervent terms, Dr. Markham implored that the spirit of religious submission might descend upon the bereaved mother, wife and children of the dead President to console them in their desolation ; and that the lessons with which the national calamity was fraught, might be taken to heart by the people of New Orleans.

The Band played Wallace's beautiful composition, "Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer."

Mr. Handy then read the following list of

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Gov. L. A. Wiltz,	Lieut. Gov. S. D. McEnery,
Gen. F. N. Ogden,	Ex-Gov. F. T. Nicholls,
Gen. W. L. McMillen,	Col. Louis Bush,
Hon. John Fitzpatrick.	Hon. Allen Jumel,
Hon. G. Delamore,	Hon. Will. A. Strong,
Hon. J. V. Guilloite,	Hon. A. L. Tissot,
Hon. B. T. Walshe,	Hon. W. H. Rogers,
Hon. P. Mealey,	Col. Jack Wharton,
Hon. W. E. Huger,	Col. C. H. Allen,
Hon. Wm. Fagan,	Col. J. O. Landry,
Col. Jos. Collins,	Col. R. Richardson,
Dr. Thos. Campbell,	Wm. McQuoid,
Capt. Frank McElroy,	Ex-Mayor I. W. Patton,
M. A. Dauphin,	Hon. Jno. McEnery,
Jas. D. Coleman,	Hon. Edwin Harris,
Rev. J. K. Gutheim,	Rev. T. R. Markham,
Rev. J. Moynihan,	Dr. D. C. Holliday,
I. N. Marks,	Dr. J. F. Salomon,
Jno. D. Gaines,	Wm. B. Schmidt,
Tim. O'Neil,	F. M. Zeigler,
Wm. Salomon,	Jno. J. O'Brien,
Thos. C. W. Ellis,	O. N. Ogden,
Jos. A. Walker,	Jno. Coleman,
Geo. Nicholson,	Jos. A. Aiken,
Jno. Janney,	Robert H. Bartley,
P. B. Pabst,	G. Folger,
Thos. O'Neil,	A. Luria,
W. G. Boyland,	B. C. Elliott,
Wm. Walshe,	John Carey,
M. J. Sheehan,	Wm. Henry,
B. C. Woods,	Eugene May,
H. P. Phillips,	E. L. Bower,
Prieur Roach,	John Schellang,
J. Feiteg,	Edgar Leche,
D. M. Brosnan,	Louis H. Pilié,
Wm. H. Bell,	Thos. Reynolds,
G. A. Schneidau,	John O. McLean,
Richard Sinnott,	John C. Donovan,
Chas. Bush,	Wm. Bosworth,
John Hawkins,	Joseph Zeigler,
T. C. Spurl,	Paul Gelpi,
Alexander Smith,	Joseph P. Cunes,
Paul Haller,	Wm. Gabler.

And SECRETARIES: W. G. Boyland and D. Rosenberg.

The following COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS was then appointed:

Hon. Wm. O. Rogers, Superintendent City Schools, Chairman;
 Dr. D. C. Holliday, Jas. D. Coleman, Jno. J. O'Brien, Wm. McQuoid,
 B. C. Elliott, and Thos. C. W. Ellis.

Pending the report of the Committee, Mr. Handy introduced COL. JACK WHARTON, the popular U. S. Marshal, who was cordially received.

Col. Wharton said :

"He was by no means prepared to deliver an address suitable to the occasion, but was there only as one of the fifty millions of American people to express his deep grief at the death of the great man whom he revered, and who had but so lately gone to rest. During the seventy long days of his illness the American people trod lightly and the wheels of Government ran as smoothly as if they had been covered with velvet, lest they should disturb the strong but gentle sufferer who lay in the White House wounded by the bullet of an assassin."

The Speaker referred to the sympathy which all felt for the family of the President, and said "that even the great Queen of England had not failed, in a beautiful manner that will gain her much love, to express the regret she felt at the misfortune which had befallen them."

"The late President had been put in the Executive chair by the people, but he was the representative of God, by whom he was endowed and blessed. Garfield was great in peace, great in war, but he was to-day greater still in the hearts of the American people."

"There is a movement on foot to erect a monument to President Garfield. While the speaker favored the purpose, he thought that while the present generation lives Garfield needs no monument, as he will live in the hearts of the people, and his name will never be forgotten."

"The procession was far grander than he had dreamed of, and its unexpected length had caused the time fixed for the opening of the meeting to be postponed several hours. He therefore asked to be allowed to close with the assurance that his heart was with the audience in any expression of grief which they might make. He would suggest, however, that all should bow quietly in submission to the will of Him who held the waters and the earth in His hand to do with them what he would."

Hearty applause greeted this impromptu address, and the Band played Pleyel's hymn.

HON. MR. ROGERS, Chairman of Committee, then read the following

RESOLUTIONS :

The Citizens of New Orleans, assembled on this occasion in obedience to the proclamations of the President of the United States, the Governor of this Commonwealth, and the Mayor of the City, "to render alike the tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate," do solemnly resolve :

That we humbly and reverently acknowledge the hand of God in the affliction which has overtaken our land. In a time of public peace and prosperity, in the enjoyment of personal rights common to all citizens of the Republic, in the discharge of that high office to which he had been elected by the voice of the people, James A. Garfield was shot by an assassin, and, after weeks of patient and heroic suffering, in

which he became still more endeared to the country, surrendered his spirit to God who gave it. In the general sorrow which this death, under circumstances so appalling, has occasioned, it becomes a people whose God is the Lord to acknowledge His power and bow in submission to His chastening hand.

Resolved, That standing in the shadow of this great national bereavement, surrounded by the tokens of general grief, our buildings draped with the emblems of mourning and the sounds of labor hushed in our streets—we, who are assembled here as in the presence of the dead, disregarding all past differences and political distinctions, unite in a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased President. In his personal history he illustrated the spirit and the possibilities of our free institutions. In his private life and public service he adorned the highest rank of American citizenship. In the consecration of his talents, his statesmanship, and the influences of his exalted position—to promote the happiness and prosperity of the whole country—he was justly honored as the worthy and illustrious leader of a great people. In his brief but eventful career as Chief Magistrate he so discharged the duties of that high office as to command the respect and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of all enlightened nations.

Resolved, That our sympathies are tendered to the family of our deceased President. The sorrow and suffering to which the members of that family have been subjected, during the last ten weeks of alternate hopes and fears, have been viewed by us with the warmest sensibility; and must ever make their future lives and condition a matter of affectionate interest to the whole country.

Resolved, That we regard with abhorrence the crime which strikes down, in the midst of his usefulness, the man innocent of wrong, the husband and father of a loving household, the honored President of a happy and prosperous people; and we deplore the danger to the peace of society and to the prosperity of our free institutions in the possible spread of a spirit which makes recourse to the assassination of a public officer the remedy for personal wrongs, real or imaginary. And in view of the present calamity to our country and the history of the past, we invoke for our rulers in authority the increased diffusion of patriotism among all classes of society, the firm moral support of all good citizens, and, above all, the protection of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and to the Secretary of State of the National Government.

The Resolutions were approved by the audience with the most thorough unanimity.

MR. CLARK W. BESANCON delivered a brief and feeling address. He said :

“ Although glittering uniforms could everywhere be seen, and although strains of music were heard in all portions of the city, it was no gala day which had called forth the multitude. On the contrary, when he looked around and saw the mourning draperies on every house, he knew that it bespoke that there was in that house a portion of that grief which permeated the whole American continent. There was no distinction of politics or race in mourning for the dead President. The Procession to-day was not one of joyful

" hearts, but one in which all races and colors joined to show how deeply they felt the national loss. The whole community carry in their hearts the sorrow which is inexpressible. The loss which the people have been called upon to meet is indeed unbearable, but it was the duty of all to bow their heads in humility and say: 'May the Lord's will be done!'"

President Handy next introduced that very eloquent and graceful speaker, the HON. E. JOHN ELLIS, M. C. He addressed the audience as follows:

My Countrymen—It is meet and right that your added presence should swell the column of that mourning host that, with crape-clad garments and bowed heads, has this day borne the mortality of James Abram Garfield to its final home, by the dash and throb of the inland sea. This immense concourse, the "solemn stillness" that "all the air" seems to "hold," these trappings of woe and the impressive funeral pageant that this day made its mournful march through the sable-clad streets of our great city, are eloquent and impressive voices of that profound sympathy and sorrow that hold sway in the hearts of fifty millions of Americans.

This day is indeed a "Sabbath of sorrow" in all the length and breadth of our common country, because he, who but six short months ago, amid acclamations of rejoicing, and bearing upon his brow the anointing impress of the American hand, through triumphal arches and over roadways of garlands, and amid music and pomp and circumstances such as never united to grace the glory of Olympian victor or Roman conqueror, was borne to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, —is to-day no more on earth.

Cold is the splendid brain, silent the witchery of the magnetic tongue, still is the good, warm, generous heart, and the magnificent manhood, which in port and stature was fitting temple for the indwelling of the lofty mind and heroic soul, is a darkened and shattered ruin, and swiftly mouldering to the kindred dust.

The morning sun which uprose above his newly-born administration and seemed to flood the continent with golden promise of peace and union and prosperity, has been quenched as swiftly and suddenly as the gleam of the fugitive meteor. At his post of duty, with firm hand upon the wheel and guiding with voice and arm and power the destinies of our Republic,—in a moment of perfect calm,—when sky and sun and sea seemed but one great angel smile of peace, and held nowhere a token of danger,—he is stricken down by the hand of an assassin.

A startled nation feels the shock to its heart's core. Every American worthy to be a citizen of the Republic realizes that a blow has been struck, not alone at a life that should have been held sacred, but at the very life of our institutions; and fifty millions of people gathering around his couch with loving sympathy and earnest prayers, and all that mortal aid could avail, watched his brave struggle for life with fluctuations of hope and fear. In the first hours of the tragedy he said to the surgeon, "Well, Doctor, what of my case?" "You have a chance," said the surgeon. "Well, we will take that chance," cheerily responded the stricken President. And by his heroic bearing, his patience in suffering, the calm brave way in which he faced the gath-

ering darkness, he drew to himself the affection and tender sympathy of the whole world.

To-day a civilized world mourns his loss. Sectional animosities are buried in his grave. Political differences are forgotten. Among the sincerest mourners above Garfield's grave are those who fronted him in the dread array of battle. I see those grand heroes of the South here before me; I saw them to-day moving with measured tread in the solemn funeral march; I have heard them plead from the pulpit in prayers white-winged with faith for the stricken President; I have heard them teach their little ones to add to their nightly prayers a new petition for the life of the heroic sufferer.—And the great party that disagreed with his political views and cast its mighty vote against him, in all of its deliverances and utterances and through all its organs, has uttered but the voice of tender sympathy and affectionate respect above his suffering couch, and now, above his tear moistened grave.

The men of America mourn him because they could but admire the cultivated mind, the enlightened soul, the great acquirements, the manly courage, the eloquent tongue, the kindly heart of the martyred President. The women of the land weep for him who was the devoted son, the tender, faithful, confiding husband and father. The business interests of the Union mourn him because they felt safe and secure in his hands. Commerce mourns him with furled sails and pennants trailing at half-mast, while the voice of winds and waves seem sobbing and sighing their wordless woe. Labor mourns him and stands idle to-day in all her factories and furnaces, and with "hard, rough hands" wipes away the grief drops that flow for him who was the friend of American labor. Agriculture hears voices of weeping amid the reapers and turns tear-blinded away from the golden fields of promise to add the burden of her sorrow to the general woe. And away across the seas from every land come the testimonials of sorrow and sympathy from nations and peoples in which sovereign and peasant alike unite. Upon his lifeless breast is placed in commingled love the immortelle of the laborer and the garlanded wreath of the sovereign.

In the limited time at my disposal, I cannot enter into the details of the life of the dead Chief Magistrate. But there are some lessons which it teaches, and briefly I propose that we gather of these for our guidance and instruction.

Garfield was sprung from the people. At his birth on the frontier of the Republic, poverty presided, and toil welcomed him to life. Without advantages of wealth, without other aid than the guidance and counsel of a true, good mother, he began the battle with the world. Step by step, from the meagre learning of the frontier school-house to the boy upon the canal boat,—from the academy whither he worked his own way to the college that proudly claims to be his alma mater,—from the professorship of the college where once he was a pupil to the seat in the Senate of his native State,—from thence to the rank of Major General in the volunteer armies of the Union,—from thence to a seat in the lower House of Congress, where he gave to his State eighteen years of service;—from thence to the Senate of the United States, and from thence to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, Garfield fought his way patiently and courageously.

If he possessed genius it was simply the capacity for labor and the gift of perseverance. Perhaps it was in review of his own strange career, from the tow-path boy at \$10 per month to the Presidency, that

in a speech he once said, "I feel a profounder reverence for a boy than for a man. I never met a ragged boy on the street without feeling that I owe him a salute for the possibilities that may be buttoned up under his jacket."

Here, then, is one valuable lesson from the life that is just closed. It is: that labor and perseverance are the true touchstones of success; and that with these the poorest and humblest boy of the Republic may arise to honorable and useful places, and win fame and name that will give him honor while he lives and a people's sorrow when he dies.

Sprung from the people, Gen. Garfield never forgot the people. The source and secret of his long and unbroken successes was his close sympathy with his people. He appealed directly to the popular heart and carried that heart with him. He never courted politicians, nor leaned for aid upon them. Nor was his the unreal, shadowy fame that in this day is so often made by newspaper correspondents. He looked for support directly to the true source of power, the hearts and the confidence of the people, and he was true to his people and they were true to him. Successes and accumulated honors did not change him.

Full of humanity, of quick and generous sympathies, preserving fresh and unalloyed in his heart the home love and the domestic virtues, it was not wonderful that he drew the hearts of the people after him. In the hour of his supreme triumph, just when the sonorous tones of his voice had rung his inaugural address in the ears and hearts of assembled thousands, and his lips had just pressed the seal of his soul upon the oath of his high office, he turned away from the plaudits of the tens of thousands, from the outstretched hands of Chief Justices and Senators, and diplomatists and ex-Presidents, to kiss the noble old mother that bore him, and the Spartan woman who was the crown and glory of his life and the mother of his children. The intense humanity of the man was always above the office.

So in the very hour of his assassination, and when, as he supposed, life was fast ebbing away, he forgot himself in his thoughts of home, and wife, and children, and directed how the fateful telegram should be worded that was to inform and yet not rudely shock the woman whom he loved. And when she came, nerving herself to meet him, it was his voice, weakened by suffering, but still tender and cheerful, that said: "Don't cry, sweetheart, we will pull through this trouble all right."

Words like these, uttered at such a time, smote upon the very heart-strings of his countrymen and thrilled them to tender, tearful sympathy with the loving and great-hearted sufferer.

President Garfield, in these traits of his character, has taught us two valuable lessons. He has impressed the value and virtues of the domestic affections, and taught us that these should be kept pure and undefiled; and also that the man who would have the people true to him, must always be true to the people, and look directly to them as the only legitimate source of power.

Although a strong partisan in his feelings he was capable of lofty magnanimity. Elected to the United States Senate in place of the venerable and gifted Furman, he paid to his distinguished predecessor and opponent a tribute of the loftiest praise. His friendships in the House of Representatives were not governed by party, creed or sectional lines. His personal relations were close and intimate with men who had fought him in war and disagreed with him in peace. His heart was quick to do a kindly act.

From my own personal association with him during six years of public service, I recur with melancholy pleasure to an instance of the generous and courtly way in which he could do a kindness. There was in the Post Office Department at Washington a clerk, a kindly, chivalrous man, who unfortunately became intoxicated one day, and in consequence was dismissed from his post. I felt a strong interest in the young man, both for his own merits and because of a sweet girl whom he had just married, whose family were among the earliest of my friends in Washington. He was, besides, the son of a noble Confederate soldier who met his fate beneath the battle flag of the South as he led his gallant Carolina regiment in the fiercest of the fray at Manassas. And so my young friend and his devoted young wife came and asked me to intercede with the Postmaster General that he might be reinstated. More than willing to make the effort, I yet knew that I could accomplish but little without strong Republican influence to aid me. And so I drew up the requisite petition and signed it, and crossing the hall to where Gen. Garfield sat, I related all the circumstances to him, and invoked his aid. Without a question he took the petition from my hand and wrote:

"Apollo should not always bend his bow. If he had, what would long since have become of me, and of you, Mr. Postmaster General?"

"JAMES A. GARFIELD."

When I presented the petition, the Postmaster General (it was the kindly, genial Key, of Tennessee), read the indorsement of Gen. Garfield and laughingly ordered the reinstatement of my friend.

Another time, I remember to have gone to Garfield with the request that he would make a speech on the Mississippi River Commission bill. The debate was drawing to a close, and the time was limited. "General," said I, "I would be glad if you would make a speech in favor of this measure." "I had not thought of doing so," he replied, "but if you can secure some time for me I will speak." I had secured some fifteen minutes for some remarks I wished to make, but I knew Garfield's power, and I gladly gave him my time; and so I told him: "You will be recognized next, and will have fifteen minutes."—Then kindly taking my hand, he said, earnestly, "I am glad that there are occasionally great questions upon which we can meet and harmonize. Thank God, the mists are clearing away between the sections. And when they are gone, and we see clearly, how vast will be our wonder that we permitted prejudice and passion to blind and befog us so long." And soon he arose and spoke with such tremendous power that he carried largely more than half the House with him.

The thought that he then expressed to me in life seems to have been realized in his death. Thank God, the mists *are* clearing. In his grave, sectionalism seems this day to be buried. And for this great boon, for which the patriot heart has so long prayed, perhaps this sacrifice, stupendous though it be, was needed.—There was a time of danger once in Rome, so runs the old Latin legend, when a great, yawning gulf, opening in the Forum, threatened to engulf and destroy the Eternal City; and the frightened priests were told by the vengeful gods that it would never close until Rome's most precious treasure was thrown into it. And so Curtius—type of patriotic devotion for all the ages—divining that a State could hold no treasure so priceless as the life of her bravest and most patriotic son, armed and panoplied himself in glittering steel, and mounting the charger that was used to bear him to the battle's front, leaped into the dark abyss; and, as if saved by this

most glorious sacrifice, the black chasm slowly closed its hideous jaws and Rome was saved.

More than sixty years ago, the dread gulf of sectionalism yawned by the very altar of our country. No matter, now, whose was the fault. It appeared, it grew, it widened. It brought hatreds, and strifes, and threats, and bitterness, and drew away the hearts of Americans from the love and the trust of the fathers. In vain did heroes bleed, in vain did sages warn. Finally there came war; and over, and into this gulf, Americans fought, and the blood of Americans, shed by American hands, was poured. A million of noble lives were offered up. Women wept their husbands, and children mourned their fathers, and yet the gulf would not close. And since the strife and the bloodshed, the gulf has remained until now.—To-day, thank God, it is closed!

The warm outburst of sympathy and love that broke from the great heart of the South for the stricken President, who was their enemy in war, and whose political course and theories in peace were with those who seemed against the prejudices and sympathies of the South, has touched the generous heart of the mighty North as it has not been touched before. In the gloom of this common grief, the sections see each other as they have not seen before; and over the suffering couch and around the tear-moistened grave of the martyred President, they have met and realized, with the old love of our fathers warm in their sad hearts, that they are one; one in love, in hope, in sympathy and destiny forever. And so the gulf of sectionalism closes upon the sacred form of the dead President. God grant that the sacrifice may prove enough! God of our fathers, grant that the Union, thus recemented, may grow stronger and stronger as the years roll on, and live a quickening and animating presence, in the heart of every American. And if this shall be so, then will James A. Garfield's death have accomplished what his life was powerless to achieve, though he wielded the soldier's sword and wrote the statesman's law.

In his long and eventful career, it would be more than strange had Gen. Garfield made no mistakes, and been led into no errors.—“It is human to err.”—But let us forget, in this solemn hour, whatever of mistakes or errors he may have committed. Let the mantle of charity fall upon anything that may be unpleasant to remember. As we would have our own faults forgotten, let us forget. As we would be forgiven, let us forgive. It is nobler to remember men's virtues and to bury their mistakes, when they have passed away. He would have been more or less than mortal, had he made no mistakes. Life, with him, was one long continued battle. Is it, then, matter of wonder that he should have worn scars?

Gen. Garfield was not a genius in the ordinary acceptance of that term; but he had, what he himself pronounced the very best substitute for it—the capacity to do hard work. His mind was clear and strong. Nor did he let the keen blade of his intellect grow dim or dull with rust. All through the exactions and requirements of twenty years of public life, he was a hard student. He was accustomed to read the classics; and hardly a day passed in which he failed to read from the best Greek and Latin authors. He wrote Latin verses in his moments of leisure, and the choicest passages of Horace and Homer and Juvenal were on his tongue. He found time, too, to devote to scientific research; and delighted in the worship of those priests of truth and nature who wooed from their divinity her weird secrets.

As an orator he was bold, strong, aggressive. His voice was deep

and sonorous. It was powerful rather than musical, and had in it rather the ring of Vulcan's ponderous hammer than the clarion music of Hermes. At times he was intensely emotional; and then his voice would deepen, and roll, and peal, like the notes of some wondrous organ when it dashes its storm of melody along pillared aisle, and fretted vault, and up against sculptured dome.

One scene in the House of Representatives is forever fixed upon my memory. It impressed me then; but since the weary weeks of his struggle and suffering, and since his spirit has broken from its mutilated prison house and is forever at rest, that scene comes to me with vivid sadness.

Garfield was doing what I am trying to do. He was paying a tribute to a dead Senator. His heart was sorrowful, and all the tenderness and all the pathos of his nature were aroused.

The noisy House was still for once. Members gathered about the impassioned orator and listened with rapt interest. Then, with a far away look in his tearful, uplifted eyes—the look of a spirit that was brave, but yet weary of the vain strife and stormy cares of this life—and saw by inspiration a better, purer, higher life, where peace forever reigns and smiles—he repeated with power and pathos these lines of Bonar; and as he recited them a flood of tender emotion swept over the House and strong men wept. The lines were these:

Beyond the smiling and the weeping,
I shall be soon;
Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
Beyond the sowing and the reaping,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest, and home!
Sweet home!
Lord, tarry not, but come!

Beyond the blooming and the fading,
I shall be soon;
Beyond the shining and the shading,
Beyond the hoping and the dreading,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest, and home!
Sweet home!
Lord, tarry not, but come!

Beyond the rising and the setting,
I shall be soon;
Beyond the calming and the fretting,
Beyond remembering and forgetting,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet home!
Lord, tarry not, but come!

Beyond the parting and the meeting
I shall be soon;
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
Beyond the pulse's fever beating,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet home!
Lord, tarry not, but come!

Beyond the frost-chain and the fever
I shall be soon;
Beyond the rock-waste and the river,
Beyond the ever and the never,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet home!
Lord, tarry not, but come!

God grant that he has found the "love, the rest and the home" for which his weary spirit must have sighed and longed and prayed during those weeks when the "frost-chains" of the chill and the parching of the fever held his mutilated body in their torturing thrall.

In his boyhood dreams he was enamored of the sea. He longed to be a sailor. There was in its freshness and freedom, in its limitless expanse, its awful solitude and in its stormy voice a something for which his aspiring spirit longed. The counsels of his mother prevailed and turned his life in another channel. But his love for the sea he never forgot; and he longed for it with unutterable desire as he lay battling with the grim destroyer. And so they bore him with tender hands to die by the sea—with the sighing of his early love in his ear, and its thunderous surge and hoisterous voice speaking to his struggling soul of that ocean of eternity upon whose bosom he would soon be launched, and where storms never beat and the waves are always at peace.

And now, my countrymen, what of the future?—The inquiry will force itself upon each and every one of us as to the probabilities and possibilities of the incoming Administration. It must be a source of infinite comfort that our institutions have passed this terrible ordeal without a jar. In a moment of terror and darkness, sixteen years ago, when Abraham Lincoln was stricken down by the assassin's hand, it was the voice of him whom we this day lament, that said: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives." So, in the very thought of Garfield, and in his memorable words, I say to you, "God reigns, and our government will still live on."—Let us not harbor the thought that the lives and liberties and well being of fifty millions of Americans are dependent upon the life or acts of any one man. During the ten weary weeks of Garfield's illness we governed ourselves. Our Chief Magistrate has no power of himself. The power he wields is not his, it is ours. He is the mere shadow and representative of the sovereignty of the whole people.

It is told us by the public journals that on last Friday evening, as the sable-clad train which bore the dead President, slowly moved away from Washington, a gentle rain was falling, when suddenly the sun burst through the clouds and a beautiful double rainbow formed above and around the dome of the Capitol.—Let us accept the omen. Let us resolve to give to the new President a cordial and warm support in all his efforts to promote the public good. Let us show him that we regard him as *our* President, and that we trust his patriotism and his qualifications. Let us cultivate a broad catholic spirit of devotion to the Union in all its unbroken and undivided majesty. Let us set our faces sternly to a reform of those abuses, and a correction of that spoils system which has made the existence of the assassin a possibility.

Then will we realize the omen that God wrote on the clouds when he transformed their tears to smiles as the dead President was borne from the scene of his labors, and the beautiful bow of hope and promise bended its glowing and glorious arch above the dome of the National Capitol.

This very eloquent address was frequently and warmly applauded.

The Band played the "Sweet By-and-Bye;" and Chairman Handy came forward to state that the well known Poet Priest,

FATHER RYAN,

who had been invited, was not able to leave his home in Mobile, but had sent the Committee in charge of the meeting the following telegraph dispatch:

MOBILE, ALA., Monday, September 26th.

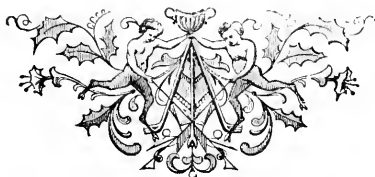
To Messrs. Thos. Handy and Robert Bartley, Committee of Garfield Obsequies:

I regret my inability to be present at President Garfield's obsequies. My heart is with you. Wherever in the North or South, after this day consecrated by the grief of a continent and the world, whoever will dare to lift a voice of sectionalism in the country will insult the beautiful memory of the victim President. He will be worse than the maniac who shot the President; and will strike a blow at the hearts of fifty millions of people fused into one great, vast, sympathetic heart by the bullet that deprives the people of a great and good man.

FATHER RYAN.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was played by the band, followed by "Hail Columbia." Then Rev. Dr. Markham pronounced a Benediction, and the assemblage was dismissed. -

And so ended the FUNERAL OBSEQUIES held by the PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1881, to honor the Memory of the Martyr-PRESIDENT, JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.



APPENDIX.

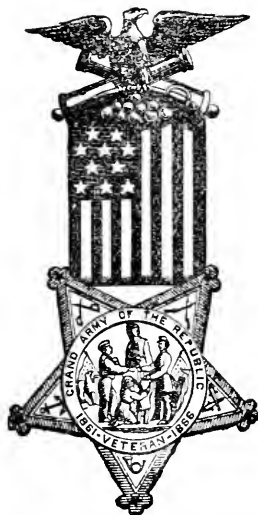
Giving SKETCHES of most of the ASSOCIATIONS, military and civic, that appeared in the PROCESSION on "Memorial Monday," or that otherwise took part in the public proceedings had in New Orleans, first in July, and then in September, 1881.

The Data for these Sketches were obtained from authentic sources.

There has been no occasion like this since the War, when the CITY of NEW ORLEANS was so admirably and so fully represented, through her ASSOCIATIONS of *all kinds*. These Sketches will therefore, it is hoped, be of an interest appertaining to the historical, and on that account, will be read by our children and our grandchildren.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

JOSEPH A. MOWER POST, No. 1.—DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA.



Organized, April 10th, 1872. Charter granted by GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Commander in Chief, U. S.—ROSWELL MILLER, Assistant Adjutant General.

The following were the

CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE POST:

Mark Joseph, James H. Wright, W. G. James, York A. Woodward, Isadore McCormack, Charles Barnard, Fred. H. Whitaker, John S. Nisson, H. S. Burrows, Joseph H. Lawlor, J. W. Harrison, A. D. Woodworth, Frank Gee, and Van R. K. Hilliard.

The present OFFICERS OF THE POST, are:

WILLIAM ROY,	.....	<i>Post Commander;</i>
WM. S. HAMLET,	.....	<i>Senior Vice Commander;</i>
F. W. GIBSON,	.....	<i>Junior Vice Commander;</i>
J. M. BING,	.....	<i>Post Adjutant;</i>
J. H. WRIGHT,	.....	<i>Post Quarter Master;</i>
J. B. LUDWICK,	.....	<i>Post Surgeon;</i>
PATRICK FLOOD,	.....	<i>Post Chaplain;</i>
M. M. FULLER,	.....	<i>Officer of the Day;</i>
G. W. MILLER,	.....	<i>Officer of the Guard;</i>
S. DALRYMPLE,	.....	<i>Sergeant Major;</i>
J. H. LAWLOR,	.....	<i>Quarter Master Sergeant.</i>

PAST COMMANDERS:

MARK JOSEPH,		YORK A. WOODWARD,
W. G. JAMES,	WM. ROY,	WM. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
 No. 15 Pemberton Square, }
 BOSTON, MASS., September 20, 1881. }

[*General Orders No. 10.*]

Dead at Elberon! — The mournful message, the solemn toll of bells, the half-raised flag, the saddened countenances, speak the Nation's sorrow for its illustrious dead. — The weeks of weary, patient suffering are ended, and PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD, our Comrade and old companion-in-arms — the pure patriot, brave warrior, wise statesman, noble ruler, Christian hero, — has been mustered out of our Grand Army, to join the ranks of the invisible host above. In every home in our broad land to-day there is one dead.

But there is no death to one whose life has been brave, and generous, and true. Though the sleeping form may moulder into dust, his memory lives in immortal youth; and in this hour of universal gloom we temper our sorrow and dry our tears in the sunshine of his great worth and bright example.

Spared from the peril of hotly-contested fields, General Garfield has fallen by the assassin's bullet; but not till he had given to the Republic, in the fullness of a well-rounded manhood, a life of purity, sweetness and nobility which will stand as an example to American youth, through unnumbered years to come.

Our tenderest sympathy and warmest love go out to the brave, devoted wife, the aged mother, and the weeping children, in the bereavement which we can only faintly feel and share.

It will be fitting, during the passage of the funeral cortege to the place of final rest, that the Grand Army of the Republic, wherever opportunity presents, should offer to act as escort or guard of honor to the body of their late comrade.

All Officers of the Grand Army, when on duty on public occasions, will wear erape upon the left arm during the next thirty days; colors will be appropriately draped during the same period and flags should be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

By command of

WILLIAM M. OLIN,
Adjutant General.

GEO. S. MERRILL,
Commander in Chief.

IN NEW ORLEANS.

On receipt of the above order in New Orleans, a meeting of JOSEPH A. MOWER POST was held at their Headquarters for the purpose of testifying their profound respect for their late Comrade, JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Col. Wm. Roy, Post Commander, presided, and appointed the following a Committee on Resolutions:

A. S. Badger, Chairman; Wm. Wright, J. B. Ludwick, M. M. Fuller, O. H. Brewster, York A. Woodward, and Geo. Drury, who acted as Secretary.

They soon after presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

"*Whereas*, — The sad intelligence has reached this POST that our Chief Magistrate has passed from earth, stricken down while in the zenith of his fame, by the bullet of an assassin, and

" *Whereas*,—While the nation is mourning her illustrious dead, it is meet that we should assemble and offer our humble condolence and sympathy, and express our deep regrets for a comrade killed in the discharge of his duty; therefore be it

" *Resolved*,—That in the death of Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, the country loses its brightest ornament and the nation one of its wisest statesmen and noblest soldiers—As ex-soldiers, we hailed with delight his ascendancy to the head of the Republic, as a representative of our organization; and it is with sincere sorrow that we behold his descent from that exalted station to the grave;—Be it further

" *Resolved*,—That, in common with the whole people of our country, we condole with his bereaved family in the loss of one who, while possessing all the grand attributes of a ruler, statesman and soldier, was imbued with those finer feelings which make the husband and father dear to his wife and children.

"And the Committee recommend that the Commander of the Post be directed to cause to be forwarded, through the Secretary of War, to Mrs. Garfield and family, a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, and that the Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Press be furnished with copies."

On the day of the Funeral Obsequies in New Orleans, a Committee of this Post, under M. M. Fuller, Officer of the Day, formed a part of the Third Division under Comrade, Marshal Gen. A. S. Badger. The Post, in charge of F. W. Gibson, Junior Vice Commander, at the head of Canal street, at 1 o'clock, 27 minutes and 14 seconds, (being 2 o'clock, Cleveland time, at which hour the funeral cortege there moved), fired the first gun of a mortuary salute of twenty-one guns, at intervals of three minutes.

THE ORGANIZATION.

It may not be inappropriate, at this time and in this place, to present a brief sketch of an Organization, of which our martyred President was an honored member, he having filled the high position of Commander-in-chief of his native State, Ohio. He was also an active member of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R.

The Grand Army of the Republic resembles the old Order of Cincinnati, with this difference: the Order of Cincinnati was originally composed of only the Officers of the Revolutionary Army, while the Grand Army of the Republic is composed of ex-Union Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, who served during the late war. The organization comprises over one thousand Posts, with a membership of over one hundred thousand, and is rapidly increasing in members. It not only assumes to be, but is absolutely unsectarian in religion and unpartisan in politics, making only loyalty and an honorable discharge the condition of membership. It is now well demonstrated that the Grand Army of the Republic has never obtruded itself where politics seemed to predominate.

The object of the Grand Army of the Republic is mainly charitable,—looking to the Widows and Orphans of dead comrades of the late war, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the Nation's dead.

It also inculcates fidelity to our Government, and respect for the Constitution and Laws, and the spread of the divine principle of Liberty among all men.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic have sought to promote a fraternal feeling, as between ex-Soldiers of both Armies; and

to this end, have joined heart and hand in an interchange of courtesies at those beautiful services, held every year, of mutually strewing flowers upon the graves of the American Soldiers.

HELPING HANDS.

During the dreadful yellow fever epidemic of 1878, the JOSEPH A. MOWER Post was untiring in its efforts to relieve the sick and destitute, and its records show that upwards of 800 families were assisted by the Organization, which disbursed \$5000 for the purpose.

AT REST.

Under the auspices, and through the efforts of this Post of the G. A. R., a magnificent monument has been erected in the National Cemetery at Chalmette, where so many thousands of Union Soldiers are buried. The monument is of elegant design, and is an ornament to the Cemetery.

The following report of the number of interments at the Cemetery,—showing the States, number of regiments from each, and number of the dead by States or branch of service,—will be of interest :

Connecticut, 223 men, representing thirteen regiments; Indiana, 265 men, forty-three regiments; Illinois, 293 men, fifty regiments; Iowa, 149 men, twenty-two regiments; Kentucky, twenty-two men, eight regiments; Kansas, three men, two regiments; Louisiana, 330 men, twenty-two regiments; Maine, 631 men, eighteen regiments; Massachusetts, 446 men, thirty-one regiments; Maryland, twenty-four men, one regiment; Michigan, 226 men, six regiments; Minnesota, fourteen men, five regiments; Missouri, 151 men, twenty-three regiments; New Hampshire, 120 men, seven regiments; New York, 620 men, forty-four regiments; New Jersey, eight men, two regiments; Ohio, 108 men, twenty-three regiments; Pennsylvania, forty-one men, eight regiments; Rhode Island, sixty-nine men, four regiments; Tennessee, fourteen men, four regiments; Texas, nineteen men, two regiments; Vermont, 294 men, six regiments; Wisconsin, 240 men, twenty regiments.—Also, U. S. Army, 396 men, representing twenty-three regiments; U. S. Colored Troops, 1670 men, eighty-three regiments; U. S. Navy, 233 men; Quarter Master Department, sixty-four; Commissioned Officers, sixty-seven; Miscellaneous, 167.—Total of Graves known and marked, 6913; unknown and marked, 5279.—Total, 12,192.

Since these data were gathered, many additions have been made to the sleepers in Chalmette Cemetery, and the total number of ex-Union Officers, Soldiers and Sailors who are "At Rest" there, may safely be recorded as 15,000.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1881. }

Wm. Roy, Esq., Commander Jos. A. Mower Post No. 1, G. A. R., New Orleans:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 23d, in which you request me to transmit to Mrs. Garfield the resolutions passed by the members of your Post upon the death of her husband, our late President Garfield.

It will give me pleasure to be the means of informing her of this action of your Post, and of sending to her the resolutions as requested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—LOUISIANA DIVISION.

In the autumn of 1874, a number of the Louisiana survivors of the "Army of Northern Virginia" conceived the idea of organizing an Association similar to one then in existence in the State of Virginia. In consequence, a meeting was called to effect an organization, at which were present: Major E. D. Willett, J. H. Murray, John J. Fitzpatrick, R. C. Black, R. McLaughlin, Jas. Taylor, David Richards, John Shannon, and a number of others, all old soldiers who had served throughout the struggle of four years, under Lee and Jackson.

To show the intent and purposes of this Organization, the following document was drawn up and numerous signed:

"We, whose names are hereunto annexed, having served in the "Army of Northern Virginia, and being desirous of preserving a record of all from Louisiana who participated as officers and soldiers of that organization, in the late war between the United States and the Confederate States; and of collecting and preserving the materials from which a truthful history of Louisiana's share in that struggle may hereafter be prepared; and wishing also to cherish the ties of friendship, and fulfill the duties of charity to the survivors of that army, do hereby adopt, for our government, the following constitution."

Many of those who originally took an active part in organizing the Association have, in the words of the immortal Stonewall Jackson:

"Passed over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

FIRST OFFICERS.

The first Board of Officers regularly elected consisted of:

E. D. Willett, President; A. Brady, First Vice President; W. M. Owen, Second Vice President; W. H. Manning, Third Vice President; H. Kapman, Treasurer; John H. Murray, Recording Secretary; John J. Fitzpatrick, Corresponding Secretary.

Subsequently, the Association obtained from the State of Louisiana a charter, under which it now operates.

It would be well here to state that there are two subjects that can not come up for discussion at the meetings of the Association, namely: Politics and Religion.

The Association comprises among its members survivors of the following commands that served in Virginia from 1861 to 1865, to-wit:

First Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Second Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Fifth Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Sixth Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Seventh Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Eighth Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Ninth Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Tenth Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Fifteenth Louisiana Regiment, Volunteers; Wheat's Battalion; the Louisiana Zouave Battalion; the Louisiana Guard Battery, the Donaldsonville Cannoneers, the Madison Tips Artillery, and the Washington Battalion of Artillery.

There are also a number of those who served with honor and credit, from Virginia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas and Texas, and who are now permanent residents of the State of Louisiana.

THE GOOD WORK DONE.

The ASSOCIATION can show as tangible proofs of its usefulness during its existence: The burial of over forty of its deceased members, and the expenditure of nearly \$8000 for relief for its members and their families.—Also, the erection of a tomb in the Metairie Cemetery, surmounted by an heroic-size statue of the illustrious Stonewall Jackson, and capable of covering the remains of hundreds, if need be. The cost of the tomb, monument, and statue was over \$12,000.

HOW GOVERNED.

The Officers and Committees, in September, 1881, at the date of President Garfield's funeral, were as follows:

Officers.—John B. Richardson, President; Wm. R. Lyman, First Vice President; Louis Prados, Second Vice President; J. Moore Wilson, Third Vice President; N. J. Hoey, Fourth Vice President; Jno. F. Wax, Fifth Vice President; Jno. H. Murray, Treasurer; Jno. J. Fitzpatrick, Recording Secretary; Fred. A. Ober, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Frank L. Taney, Surgeon; Rev. Father Darius Hubert, Chaplain; E. D. Willett, Honorary President.

Executive Committee.—H. Dudley Coleman, Pat. Hays, Thos. D. Davison, J. S. Bradley, Jno. S. Mioton.

Finance Committee.—J. Moore Wilson, Jno. W. Emmett, F. F. Case.

Relief Committee.—David R. Calder, Hy. C. Mackie, Jno. T. Black, J. T. Purvis, Jno. P. Barnard.

Tomb and Monumental Committee (special and permanent).—Wm. R. Lyman, Chairman; Jas. Buckner, Jno. H. Murray, J. B. Sinnott, I. L. Lyons, L. A. Adam.

FLORAL OFFERINGS.

The ASSOCIATION has, for some years,—as with the other ex-Confederate organizations in the city—placed floral and other elegant offerings upon the graves of the Federal dead at Chalmette Cemetery, at the annual ceremonies there under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

One of the most notable events in the history of the Association was the dedication in the spring of 1881, of its tomb and monument in Metairie Cemetery, and the unveiling of the statue of Stonewall Jackson, that crowns the lofty column. Mrs. Jackson and her Daughter were present, by special invitation, and to Miss Julia Jackson was assigned the duty of pulling the cord that removed the veil from the statue. Thousands of spectators witnessed the deeply interesting scene. Among them were the members of the Benevolent Association of the Army of Tennessee, many ex-Federal veterans, as invited guests; and, as a guard of honor, at the foot of the column, a dozen or more of Louisiana soldiers, who had been through the war, in Virginia, and every man of them wounded.

Mr. Lyman made the presentation speech for his Committee; Col. John B. Richardson delivered the reply; Mr. Edwin Marks read a beautiful poem, written for the occasion by "Nariffa" (Mrs. Townsend); Father Hubert, the Chaplain of the Louisiana regiments in Virginia, prayed; Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia (a nephew of

Robert E. Lee), one of Stuart's chief officers, delivered an admirable oration ; and, in response to a general call, the Hon. Jefferson Davis made a short address, in which he paid a most feeling and glowing tribute to Stonewall Jackson, not only as the warrior, but the man and the patriot.

CONDOLENCE.

When the news of President Garfield's death was received, the ASSOCIATION met, and the following message was sent to Washington :

HEADQUARTERS, VETERANS ARMY OF NORTHERN }
VIRGINIA, LOUISIANA DIVISION. }
NEW ORLEANS, September 21, 1881. }

Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington :

"With feelings of earnest sympathy, unalloyed and pure, the material composing the remnant of Louisiana's quota to the Virginia army of the late Confederate States, with bowed heads and loyal, weeping hearts, stand around the bier of the President, and tender to his God fearing, stricken Widow all human consolation."

JNO. B. RICHARDSON, President.

JNO. J. FITZPATRICK, Recording Secretary.

THE REPLY.

The Secretary promptly responded :

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1881.

Jno. B. Richardson, President Veterans Army of Virginia, New Orleans:

"In the name of the Widow and family of our late President, and in behalf of the Government, I return grateful thanks for your eloquent message of sympathy in this hour of universal grief."

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—LOUISIANA DIVISION.

This ASSOCIATION was organized in New Orleans, under the following auspices :

On the 8th of May, 1877, at the instance of Capt. Jas. Lingan, a meeting of the Survivors of the "Army of Tennessee" was held at Hawkins' Club Rooms. The meeting was called to order by Capt. Lingan ; Hon. B. F. Jonas was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, and Capt. Frank L. Richardson, Secretary.

On motion of Capt. E. John Ellis that all present sign the roll, forty-five names were subscribed.

A Committee on Membership and Credentials was then appointed, as follows : Capt. Jas. Lingan, of Austin's Battalion ; Col. Wm. Huger,

First Louisiana Regulars; Col. David Urquhart, Staff; Wm. H. Holmes, of First Louisiana Cavalry; John Augustin, of Fenner's Battery; A. Boishlanc, of Bridges' Battery; Eugene May, of Fifth Company Washington Artillery; Chas. Vautier, of Pointe Coupee Battery; H. C. Brown, of Drex' Louisiana Cavalry; Dr. S. R. Chambers, Surgeon; J. R. A. Gauthreaux, of Fourth Louisiana Infantry; V. Allison, of Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry; Philip Munch, of Twenty-Second Louisiana Infantry; J. A. Luminais, of Thirty-First Louisiana Infantry;—Dan. Curran, of Third Mississippi, and D. O. Harkins, of Seventh Missouri regiments.

A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed: Major John E. Austin, Chairman; Jas. Lingan, E. John Ellis, Leon Bertoli, John C. Golding.

FIRST OFFICERS.

On Tuesday, May 14th, 1877, the Credentials Committee reported favorably on one hundred and five names of applicants for membership. The Committee appointed for the purpose reported a Constitution and By-Laws, which were adopted.

A permanent organization was then effected by the election of Gen. G. T. Beauregard as President; Captain James Lingan, First Vice President; Major J. E. Austin, Second Vice President; Captain Chas. E. Fenner, Third Vice President.

The organization was completed by the election, on the 25th of May, of John C. Golding as Recording Secretary; Major N. T. N. Robinson, Corresponding Secretary; and S. D. Stockman, Treasurer.

At a meeting held January 11th, 1878, the Hon. Jefferson Davis was elected an Honorary Member of the Association; a special certificate of membership and a gold badge were voted him; and Captain John Augustin, Dr. Warren Stone and Victor Olivier, Jr., were appointed the Committee to make the presentation to Mr. Davis.

A similar certificate of membership and badge, were also voted to Gen. G. T. Beauregard.

SECOND YEAR.

At the annual meeting, held May 14th, 1878, the following Officers were elected to serve for one year: Captain James Lingan, President; Col. Augustus Reichard, First Vice President; Capt. John Augustin, Second Vice President; Capt. J. A. Chalaron, Third Vice President; John C. Golding, Recording Secretary; N. T. N. Robinson, Corresponding Secretary, and S. D. Stockman, Treasurer.

The terrible yellow fever epidemic of 1878, which carried so many thousands to untimely graves and produced so much suffering, not only from sickness but privation, found the Officers and Members of the Association as prompt, courageous and persevering in meeting the trials and dangers of peace as they had been those of war.

Early in September, a special meeting was called to adopt a plan of charitable work, and the following Relief Committee was appointed, on behalf of the Association: Messrs. G. A. Williams, J. A. Chalaron, Frank L. Richardson, Victor Olivier, Jr., H. N. Jenkins, Isaac Scherck, and Frank Herron. The Chairman was Col. Augustus Reichard, Acting President.

The Committee did noble service, not only in helping the Members of the Association who required assistance, but many others whom they found in sickness and distress.

LEGALLY INCORPORATED.

On the 31st of March, 1879, the Association secured a charter, under the general law of the State, and then elected the following Officers, under the charter: Col. Augustus Reichard, President; Frank L. Richardson, First Vice President; John Augustin, Second Vice President; William Pierce, Third Vice President; R. H. Brunet, Jr., Recording Secretary; Joseph Collins, Corresponding Secretary; A. Boisblanc, Financial Secretary; S. D. Stockman, Treasurer; and Dr. A. R. Gourrier, Physician.

In the Summer of 1879, during a renewed visitation of yellow fever, the Association lost by that disease one of its most distinguished members, the gallant General John B. Hood.

FIFTH YEAR.

The election of Officers, to serve for the year 1880, took place January 11th, and resulted as follows: J. A. Chakaron, President; John Augustin, First Vice President; H. N. Jenkins, Second Vice President; A. J. Lewis, Third Vice President; Jos. D. Taylor, Recording Secretary; Eugene May, Corresponding Secretary; A. Boisblanc, Financial Secretary; S. D. Stockman, Treasurer; Dr. Y. R. LeMonnier, Physician.

It will be seen that Mr. Stockman has been Treasurer of the Association ever since its organization.

In the Spring of 1881, the Association saw with sincere regret the departure for Europe, to reside there permanently, of Col. A. Reichard, one of our most esteemed citizens and merchants, and one of the most accomplished staff-officers, during the war, of the Army of Tennessee. His old comrades did not fail to appropriately testify their regard and affection for him.

MILITARY RECORD.

The origin of the ARMY OF TENNESSEE dates, it may be correctly stated, from the 3d and 4th of September, 1861, when Gen. Leonidas Polk occupied Hickman and Columbus, Ky.

On the 7th of November following, the Army of Tennessee, under Gen. Polk, had its baptism of fire and won its first laurels, in the Battle of Belmont.

On the 10th of September, 1861, the whole of the Confederate forces in the field, not only in Tennessee, but in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Nation, were concentrated into the "Department of the West," and placed under the command of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Ere long, Gen. Beauregard was sent out from Virginia and had a special district assigned him, of Mississippi, Western Tennessee, the banks of the Mississippi, etc.; but, substantially, the Army of Tennessee was, until the close of the war, the pivot of the leading military operations of the Confederacy outside of Virginia.

The burdens of the war fell heavily upon the officers and men, who were ill provided, throughout, with ordnance, commissary and quartermaster supplies. But they were never lacking in the highest qualities of the patriotic soldier; and the record of that Army is one that cannot be contemplated without admiration and sympathy. Their achievements in a long list of bloody battles will ever be held in honored remembrance. Their stout, brave and thoroughly equipped foes did not withhold from them the meed of praise that gallant and

chivalric warriors ever render to equally gallant and chivalric opponents.

And it is in this fine spirit that the Survivors of both armies have met in New Orleans since the war,—especially on those anniversaries when the dead soldiers of both sides are remembered and honored.

In these exchanges of soldierly and manly courtesy and good feeling, the BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION of the ARMY of TENNESSEE,—LOUISIANA DIVISION—have been in the front line, along with their ex-Confederate brethren, and, on the other side, with the Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE SURVIVORS

Of the four years' war, who compose the LOUISIANA DIVISION of the BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, are over three hundred in number, and represent the following commands:

Austin's Battalion; First Louisiana Infantry; Third Louisiana Regiment; Fourth Louisiana; Seventh Louisiana; Eighth Louisiana; Eleventh Louisiana; Twelfth Louisiana; Thirteenth Louisiana; Sixteenth Louisiana; Eighteenth Louisiana; Twentieth Louisiana; Twenty-First Louisiana; Twenty-Second Louisiana; Twenty-Fifth Louisiana; Twenty-Eighth Louisiana; Thirtieth Louisiana; Thirty-First Louisiana; the Crescent Regiment; the Chalmette Regiment; Miles' Louisiana Legion.

Dreux' Louisiana Cavalry; Scott's Louisiana Cavalry; First Louisiana Cavalry; Second Louisiana Cavalry; Fourth Louisiana Cavalry; Leeds' Light Horse; Orleans Light Horse.

The Fifth (Slocumb's) Company, Washington Artillery; First Louisiana Artillery, regulars; Crescent Artillery; Louisiana Guards Artillery; Bridges' Louisiana Battery; Pointe Coupee Battery; Orleans Guards Battery; Fenner's Battery; Gibson's Battery; Blanchard's Artillery; Semmes' Battery; Holmes' Battery; Ferguson's Battery; Dent's Battery; Ralston's Battery; Watson's Battery; Wither's Light Artillery; Ketchum's Alabama Battery; Hannibal Flying Artillery.—The Engineer Corps.

The Quitman Rifles, Texas.—The Virginia Military Cadets.—The First and Seventh Missouri Infantry Regiments.—The Twenty-Third Regiment Arkansas Infantry.—The One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.—The First Alabama Cavalry; Twenty-First Regiment Alabama Infantry; The Third, Tenth, Twentieth and Twenty-Seventh Regiments Mississippi Infantry.—The Fourth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.—Govan's Brigade; Featherstone's Brigade.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

On the evening of Wednesday, September 21st, the ASSOCIATION held a special meeting, Capt. John Augustin, Acting President, in the chair.

The Executive Committee were requested to draw up a set of resolutions expressive of the regret of the Association at the death of President Garfield.

The Committee soon after presented the following:

HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION, }
 ARMY OF TENNESSEE—LOUISIANA DIVISION, }
 NEW ORLEANS, September 21, 1881. }

"There are epochs in the lives of nations whose special features are of such an elevated character—strongly exemplifying the true, pure and good among the people—that it becomes the duty of all thinking citizens to raise a voice in attestation and point out to the world the lesson and the example.

"The peculiar circumstances which have surrounded the assassination, prolonged sufferings and death of the late President of the United States, resplend amid the gloom of the surroundings with brilliant manifestations of dauntless and patient courage on one side; devotion to law and order and abiding faith in the wisdom of our institutions on the other hand.

"For nearly three months the Head of the Commonwealth, stricken by the bullet of a fanatic assassin, has remained helpless and undirecting, yet not a hand has been raised to seize the Government, not an ambitious whisper has disturbed the serene solemnity of the death room. This is a sublime example!

"In view of this admirable conduct of a great people stricken in a vital part,—of the heroic fortitude of the martyr whose sufferings and death have served to bring out in dazzling relief all that is grand and noble in American hearts,—We, the Members of the Association of the Army of Tennessee, of the late Confederate States, Louisiana Division, specially assembled, do hereby express our regrets upon the death of the late President James A. Garfield, our admiration for his valorous record as a Soldier of the Union, and for his patient endurance during such long and painful sufferings. Our hearts go out in condolence with his brave, Christian widow and bereaved family, whose grief we would alleviate by these expressions of our tender sympathy."

JOHN AUGUSTIN,
 First Vice President and Chairman.
 H. N. JENKINS, Second Vice President.
 A. J. LEWIS, Third Vice President.
 EUGENE MAY, Corresponding Secretary.
 J. D. TAYLOR, Recording Secretary.
 A. BOISBLANC, Financial Secretary.
 S. D. STOCKMAN, Treasurer.

IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The reply to the above was from Mrs. Garfield, through her dead husband's old and devoted friend, Col. Rockwell:

MENTOR, OHIO, November 5, 1881.

John Augustin, Esq., First Vice President Army of Tennessee, New Orleans, La.:

"Dear Sir:—Mrs. Garfield directs me to acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. Secretary Hunt, of the resolutions of the Association of the Army of Tennessee. You will please to accept her sincere thanks and convey the same to the Association of which you are the Chairman."

Very truly yours,

C. C. ROCKWELL.

THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

WHAT LOUISIANA DID IN 1846-47.

The State of Louisiana furnished fully 10,000 men for the war with Mexico. There were, first, the six infantry regiments and the battalion of artillery that volunteered in response to the call of the veteran Maj. Genl. Gaines, U. S. A.,—commanding in this Department—for men to go to the immediate help of the beleaguered Genl. Taylor, on the Rio Grande. This fine brigade was placed under the command of that well-known New Orleanian,—an accomplished and public spirited citizen and excellent volunteer officer, who had seen service in Florida,—Genl. Persifor F. Smith.

These six infantry regiments were: the First or Washington Regiment, under Col. J. B. Walton and Lieut. Col. Henry Forno; the Second, Col. James H. Dakin and Lieut. Col. Emerson; the Third, or Jackson Regiment, Col. Samuel F. Marks and Lieut. Col. Theodore G. Hunt; the Fourth, or Montezuma Regiment, Col. Horatio Davis; the Fifth Regiment, Col. Peyton; the Sixth Regiment, Col. O. Featherstonaugh.

The Orleans Artillery Battalion, under the veteran Major Gally (an ex-French army officer), was mustered in on the *Place d'Armes*, with full ranks; and was at once sent to Fort Jackson and Fort St. Phillip to relieve the Regulars, there on duty.

The first three infantry regiments were raised in New Orleans in a few days after the receipt of the news, by Genl. Gaines,—it was on the 3d of May, 1846—that Genl. Taylor, who had marched, by President Polk's orders, from Corpus Christi to the Lower Rio Grande, and encamped where Brownsville now is, was surrounded and threatened with destruction by an overwhelming Mexican force.—Col. J. B. Walton landed his regiment at Point Isabel, on the morning of the 10th of May; and Col. S. F. Marks, with his regiment, on the 17th of May. Quick work and gallant work!

No one who witnessed it, can ever forget the intense excitement the news from Taylor, and the rapid organization and departure of the force for his succor, created in this city. The popular feeling was at fever heat. It was even more intensely excited when the news came soon afterwards, that "Old Rough and Ready" had fought two desperate battles with the strong and well appointed Mexican Army, and was the victor in both.

Louisiana's six regiments were not permitted, however, to remain in Mexico their full six months, as Genl. Gaines had mistaken the law, which required them to enlist for either three months or the war. But, whilst in consequence, many of the officers and men came back, enough remained on the Rio Grande to form two full regiments of infantry, under Col. DeRussey and Col. W. Biscoe, and three battalions under Major Fiasco, Major Girault, and Major Besancon, who remained in the service. Col. Marks, Maj. Dupéru, Capt. Copeland S. Hunt, and many other Officers of the First Louisiana Brigade also entered the service for the war. Col. Walton was tendered a position on headquarters staff, and was with Gen. Scott to the triumphant peace.

Capt. A. G. Blanchard, of this city, had raised the "Phoenix Company" on the Rio Grande, when the Brigade was ordered home. His

Lieutenant was Wm. Tenbrink. Capt. Blanchard was afterwards assigned to the Twelfth U. S. Infantry as its Major. The "Phoenix" men did good service at the famous battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, and afterwards with Scott's Army.

When the President, soon after the war began, called for Louisiana's quota of troops to form the new ten regular infantry regiments authorized by Congress, the State and City promptly responded. One of the officers she sent to the field in one of these regiments, was Lieut. Col. Paul O. Hébert, a West Point graduate; then State engineer; after the war Governor of Louisiana, and then a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. He died last year. He distinguished himself in Scott's battles.—Another very distinguished Louisiana officer, just from West Point, was Lieut. G. T. Beauregard.

The Louisiana men were considered as proof against yellow fever, and were consequently nearly all used for detached service at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other exposed points. For this reason chiefly, the State and her soldiery have never had justice done them in the histories of the Mexican War.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Col. Walton is still hale and hearty, after going through the great civil war as commander of the Washington Artillery.—Col. Jas. H. Dakin, who was the architect of the old Verandah Hotel, the Custom House, the State House at Baton Rouge, and other fine edifices, died in 1852.—Col. H. Forno, well known in the olden time as Chief of Police of the Second Municipality, served with distinction with the Louisiana troops under Jackson and Lee, and died after the war from the results of a railroad accident.—Col. Emerson was Judge of one of our District Courts up to within a few years ago, since when, he, too, has passed away.—Col. S. F. Marks was Postmaster in New Orleans, and then commanded the 11th Louisiana in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh.—Col. T. G. Hunt was Judge of the Criminal Court in this city for many years; distinguished himself during the late war, first at the head of the Fifth Louisiana Infantry; and rose to be a Brigadier General. He is still practicing law here.

The subsequent history of the other officers mentioned cannot be given, except that Major Gally died many years ago; that Capt. Tenbrink died here a few years ago; that Major A. G. Blanchard rose to be a Confederate Brigadier General during the late war, and is now practicing here his profession of civil engineering; and that Major Girault, after serving on the Confederate Staff, has been for many years the esteemed Rector of St. Anna's Episcopal Church in this city.

Gen. Persifor F. Smith, who won a brilliant reputation during the Mexican War, remained in the regular army, and died many years ago at San Antonio, whilst in command in Texas. His son, Dr. Howard Smith, still one of our leading physicians, was one of the chief Confederate medical purveyors.

THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

The LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION of the "Mexican War Veterans" was organized August 18th, 1873, with about one hundred and fifty veterans present. Gen. Harry T. Hays,—who, when quite young, had served in his brother Jack Hays' Texas Rangers, in Mexico, and then commanded a Louisiana brigade under Jackson and Lee,—was elected President, and J. Benjamin Chandler, of this city, Secretary.

Capt. Wm. Tenbrink was elected President in 1876. In 1878, Capt. John Purcell, who still looks as if he could go through a hard campaign, was elected President, and Richard Lambert,—one of our leading Masonic officers—was chosen Secretary. He was re-elected in 1879, when Col. J. B. Walton was elected President. At the last annual election, Col. Walton was re-elected; R. Lambert was elected First Vice President; James E. Bissell, Second Vice President; George Swarbrick, a well known merchant, Secretary; J. M. Vandegriff (so long one of the officers of the Howard Association), Treasurer; and G. Lyman, Marshal. The Delegates to the National Convention are Mr. Richard Lambert and Capt. John Purcell.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE VETERANS.

In February, 1876, Hon. Jefferson Davis—himself a distinguished Officer of the Mexican War,—was invited by the Association to deliver an address "On the Mexican War and its Results." Mr. Davis at once accepted, the object being to assist the Association's relief fund. The Address was delivered Wednesday evening, March 5th, in the Exposition Hall.

The Decoration Committee were: Harris Parsons, Chairman; J. E. Bissell, N. G. Gunnegle, Henry Roberts, E. H. Burton, Henry McVey, C. H. Forno, and Geo. Kiernan. The Ladies' Reception Committee were: J. W. Demarest, Chairman; S. H. Levy, A. B. Mitchell, J. E. Boehler, W. H. Toler, J. A. Letten, and John Bielick. The Speaker's Reception Committee were: Gen. A. G. Blanchard, Chairman; W. W. Carré, David C. Labatt, E. H. Burton, W. Hylsted, and J. M. Vandegriff.

When the Speaker, escorted by his Committee, entered the spacious Hall, it was crowded with an audience representing the *élite* of New Orleans, not only in fashion but in intellect and culture. President Tenbrink received the Speaker and led him to the platform, followed by the officers and members of the Association, under Capt. John Purcell, First Vice President.

The platform was covered with a vast tent, formed of American flags. By Capt. Purcell's command the front flags fell and disclosed to view a striking tableau; the Speaker seated in the centre-front, the Officers and Reception Committee on either side, the Veterans massed behind them, a stack of muskets and a cannon on the corners. On the canopy hung the Association's motto: "Our Country! Right or Wrong. Our Country."—And beneath, the names of the thirteen battles and sieges, in Mexico, that had given fame to Taylor and Scott.

The speaker was recognized by fourteen of the Veterans as Col. Jeff Davis, commander of their Regiment, the famous First Mississippi Rifles, at Buena Vista.

Mr. Davis' address was brief; but those who have heard him speak, know how felicitously he handles a subject, in a style remarkable for its simplicity, lucidity and point. His remarks to the Veterans around him were very touching.

MEMBERS.

The following is a list of the Officers and Members of the Association in the only printed list at our disposal, published in March, 1876:

Officers—Capt. Wm. Tenbrink, President; Capt. John Purcell, First Vice President; Capt. J. E. Boehler, Second Vice President;

Private J. Benj. Chandler, Secretary; Capt. J. M. Vandegriff, Treasurer; Sergeant J. W. Demarest, Marshal.

Members—J. G. Aubry, Ed. Allingham, James E. Bissell, E. H. Burton, John M. Braun, Fred. C. Bley, Geo. Baldy, John Bielick, George Boydel, J. M. Clarke, J. S. Camden, James Clark, W. W. Carré, C. M. Emerson, C. H. Forno, W. J. Freeman, Justin Frenaux, Wm. Greeb, Hubert Gerard, Frank B. Gillen, N. G. Gunnegle, John B. Greseneur, G. Mason Graham, John Hobsen, P. O. Hébert, D. M. Heard, R. A. Harris, B. F. Hughes, W. Hyllested, Joseph Hadley, John C. Hood, R. O. Jones, Peter Jones, Geo. Kierman, F. A. Keszal, John A. Letten, David C. Labatt, S. H. Levy, Patrick Lally, Adam Loose, Richard Lambert, H. R. McVey, John McMannus, W. H. McLorinan, J. H. Mehaffey, Adolph Meynner, Sam'l McLellan, Wm. F. McLean, M. B. McGary, John McKay, A. B. Mitchell, P. W. Ott, Anthony Pecora, Steven F. Power, Henry Post, Eugene Paysant, Jacob Rice, J. E. Reiter, Henry Roberts, Henry Simon, Robert Simmons, J. E. Stafford, M. Stiff, Nicholas Schwab, James Skelly, H. W. Swan, A. C. Thorn, F. Thaller, Henry Tanager, W. H. Toler, Daniel Thorn, Nicholas Turner, John Woodburn, Geo. Weightman, Mrs. Widow M. E. Wolf, and Geo. O. Wilkinson.

The Honorary Members were: Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. A.; Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A.; Gen. A. Beckwith, U. S. A.; Hon. Jefferson Davis, Gen. H. T. Hays, Gen. A. G. Blanchard, Col. J. B. Deason, and Col. W. H. Torrence.

Since this list was printed, Judge C. M. Emerson, Henry Roberts, A. B. Mitchell, W. W. Carré, A. C. Thorn, S. H. Levy, G. H. Mehaffey, John McManus, Capt. Boehler, Capt. Wm. Tenbrink, Gen. P. O. Hébert and Gen. H. T. Hays have died.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS.

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.

The writer remembers as if it were yesterday, the first appearance of this famous command on the streets of New Orleans. The organization of the Guards had been going on for some months, commencing in November, 1854; and their first parade was very appropriately, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, the 22d of February, 1855.

The anniversary was then always celebrated in New Orleans by a general display of our numerous military organizations—infantry, artillery and cavalry—and there was much rivalry among them as to which should turn out the most men, and present the most martial appearance. The streets were filled with admiring crowds on the date mentioned; and when in the forenoon the CONTINENTALS marched from their Armory down Camp street to Canal, the excitement they created was instantaneous and wide-spread. They marched well; and their picturesque uniform,—recalling so vividly the days that tried

men's souls—elicited universal admiration. Hearty cheers, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and repeated clapping of hands greeted them from all sides. Their march was a triumph. Capt. Chas. A. Labuzan was in command, with Samuel M. Todd, (a Mobile veteran), as his First, and Jas. A. Hopkins as his Second Lieutenant. The band was an excellent one, and the stars and stripes were borne aloft by Ensign Chas. G. Chesley. The GUARDS marched up St. Charles street into Lafayette Square—the scene of so many brilliant military gatherings—and were received by Gen. E. L. Tracy's Brigade, consisting of that fine infantry regiment, the National Guards; the Washington Artillery, Capt. J. B. Walton; and the Horse Guards. The CONTINENTALS were received into the Brigade with due military honors, and then the column marched through the city to Bouligny, where a grand dress parade was held.

OLD FRIENDS.

The roster of the GUARDS at that date was as follows:

Officers: Captain, Charles A. Labuzan; First Lieutenant, Samuel M. Todd; Second Lieutenant, James A. Hopkins; Orderly Sergeant, John Connell; Second Sergeant, Wm. Inslee; Third Sergeant, Robert Little; Fourth Sergeant, Thos. M. Burney; First Corporal, W. F. Hodgkins; Second Corporal, Thos. W. Dick; Third Corporal, Jas. Davis; Fourth Corporal, Sam'l F. Rice; Ensign, Chas. G. Chesley; Secretary, Chas. Callahan; Treasurer, Samuel G. Risk.

Privates: Thos. Askew, G. W. Andrews, J. G. Bates, B. T. K. Bennett, Henry Bidwell, A. P. Bennett, N. B. Baker, Henry Bier, J. W. Brigham, A. W. Bosworth, George Clarke, E. Cox, John Cottle, Jos. S. Clark, M. Carvin, W. W. Carré, John I. Daniels, A. Donnaud, C. V. Diamond, David H. Fowler, Peter Forshee, J. M. Forgay, H. Fassman, George Graham, J. L. Gubernator, Louis Gagnet, Chas. W. Gould, T. Greenfield, H. S. Hill, L. B. Horne, Chas. E. Hall, Robert Howes, H. D. Hewitt, B. W. Hebrard, P. A. Hebrard, Thos. F. Hedges, Chas. V. Jonté, L. A. Kirk, T. R. Longfield, W. T. Logan, F. A. Lumsden, John Leslie, Jr., C. W. Lytle, John B. Leefe, Jas. Martin, Francis Martin, Thos. McLellan, J. E. McClure, Wm. Mish, John McDonnell, R. M. Montgomery, A. W. Merriam, Thos. G. Mackie, B. Miller, Thomas Murray, E. L. C. McKean, J. S. McIntire, Jas. McCloskey, Jos. Moorehouse, E. McFarland, John McLean, Anderson Marsh, J. H. Nicholson, Walter Nicol, Jas. Nimick, Thos. C. Poole, George Purves, Jas. Phillips, G. W. Phillips, Wm. Relf, John Stroud, Jr., H. H. Stanley, Thos. A. Snow, J. H. Sherman, R. A. Slater, Gardner Smith, Wm. Tenbrink, John B. Weir, Richard J. Wade, J. S. Washington, J. L. Warner, A. J. Whitmore.

Markers: Ed. H. Caldwell, W. F. Hodgkins, Jr., Frank S. Lumsden, W. T. Leefe, H. F. Warner.

Band-master: Henry Eberling.—Armorer, Jordan B. Noble, the veteran drummer of 1812-15.

The Honorary Members were: Governor Robert C. Wickliffe; Ex-Governor Paul O. Hébert; Mayor John L. Lewis; Major General David E. Twiggs, U. S. A.; Brigadier General E. L. Tracy, Louisiana Militia; Gen'l. M. Grivot, Adjutant and Inspector General, L. M.; Col. Wm. Christy, veteran of 1812-15; Hon. Gerard Stith, Capt. Henry St. Paul, and Messrs Thos. R. Brady, Glendy Burke, W. A. Bartlett, George Y. Bright, John M. Chilton, Ben De Bar, Ovide DeBuys, P. Deverges, Jas. G. Drummond, Richard Esterbrook, A. Foster Elliott, P. A. Fayssoux, Samuel L. Forgay, Jas. A. Ferguson, John Gale, Wm.

H. Garland, E. A. Hiern, Dan. S. Hickok, J. Morgan Hall, D. M. Hildreth, Thos. Hasam, George W. Hynson, Wm. H. Harrison, E. Jacobs, A. Levison, F. L. K. Ludwigsen, J. McLanathan, Chas. W. Newton, John E. Owens, Louis H. Pilić, Wm. M. Perkins, George Price, E. T. Parker, L. Reinhardt, Geo. Rareshide, D. I. Ricardo, H. R. Swasey, H. M. Summers, A. B. Seger, E. W. Sewell, Sidney Story, Mark Smith, James Stockton, Henry G. Stetson, Peter Thisted, Theophilus Thayer, Isaac Thayer, C. M. Waterman, P. C. Wright, and Theo. Von La Hache.

Of the Officers and Men, Charles Callahan, Chas. E. Hall, Thos. F. Hedges, F. A. Lumsden, and J. S. Washington were on the "Picayune."—Col. Lumsden, its founder, was lost, with his wife and only child, Frank S., when the steamer *Lady Elgin* went down in Lake Erie in 1860. Genial Charlie Callahan was killed in Nicaragua with Walker. The veteran John S. Washington, marine reporter, died since the war. C. E. Hall and T. F. Hedges, good men and true, are still setting type on the "Pic." J. E. McClure, who had helped to found several papers here, was better known as mine host of "Sam's Saloon;" Ed. McKean was long connected with the Press; Gerard Stith was foreman of the "Pic," Recorder of the Second Municipality, and then Mayor; C. M. Waterman became Mayor; and who does not know who were Ben De Bar, John E. Owens and Mark Smith? And Merriam, one of the chief spirits, since the war, of *Comus' Mystick Krewe!*

To one familiar with the New Orleans of twenty-five years ago, this old muster roll recalls a host of incidents and forms and faces,—the incidents, long since forgotten: the forms and faces, most of them, passed away. The theme is replete with sad reflections to the survivors; but the drum beats, and "Away with melancholy, boys!"

SOME CHANGES.

In January, 1857, Captain Labuzan resigned, and Lieut. Todd commanded until his election as Captain, in the following March. His officers were: First Lieutenant, John Connell; Second Lieutenant, F. A. Lumsden; Brevet Lieutenant, Gardner Smith.

In March, 1859, Capt. Todd was succeeded by George Clark, who, meanwhile, had been elected First Lieutenant in place of John Connell, deceased. Capt. Clark's officers were: First Lieutenant, C. B. Hobday; Second Lieutenant, A. W. Merriam.

VOLUNTEERING FOR SERVICE.

In 1861, when the great civil war began, the CONTINENTALS, under Capt. Clark, in March, formed, with nine other companies, a full regiment, under Col. J. B. Gladden,—a veteran of the celebrated Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican War, and killed at the head of his brigade at Shiloh. The Surgeon of the regiment was Dr. A. Donnaud. The services of the regiment were tendered to the Confederate States Government, then at Montgomery, Ala., but they were not accepted; the rule being to receive volunteers only by companies. The Continentals' regimental organization was, in consequence, dissolved.

Soon after, a call was made on Gov. Moore for Louisiana's quota of volunteers. The CONTINENTALS, COMPANY A, promptly tendered their services for the war, with one hundred and nine non-commissioned officers and privates, and the following officers: Captain, George

Clark; First Lieutenant, A. W. Merriam; Second Lieutenant, E. McFarland; Junior Second Lieutenant, Aaron Davis.

OFF TO VIRGINIA.

COMPANY A was mustered into service May 22d, 1861; went to Camp Moore, June 1st, to prepare for active service; was mustered into the Confederate States service June 7th; was assigned as "A, Company" to the Seventh, or "Pelican" Regiment of Louisiana, under Col. Harry T. Hays (brother of the famous Texas Ranger, Jack Hays); soon after left for Virginia; arrived at Manassas Junction, June 21st, 1861, and remained in the Army of Northern Virginia until the surrender at Appomatox.

The Seventh Regiment distinguished itself, especially when in Stonewall Jackson's corps. The CONTINENTALS, COMPANY A., underwent many changes,—the usual result of war's trials. Second Lieut. McFarland became Captain, and was killed at Sharpsburg; Lieut. A. Davis was killed at Port Royal; Lieut. Dearie was killed at Mayrie's Heights; W. P. Thompson became Lieutenant, then Captain, and was killed at Gettysburg. Beside these four officers, the Company had twenty-four non-commissioned officers and privates killed in battle.

HOME PROTECTION.

Immediately after the departure of Company A. for Virginia, those of its members who remained in New Orleans formed COMPANY B., with one hundred men on the rolls, officered by Wm. F. Hodgkins as Captain; John F. Jones as First Lieutenant; A. Donnaud, Second Lieutenant, and A. B. Beals, Third Lieutenant. The Company performed military duty as 'Home Guards' until the Federal forces occupied the city, in April, 1862, when the command was disbanded. Just previous to that date Lieut. A. Donnaud died from the results of exposure in camp, and his was the last military funeral had in the city under Confederate rule.

OFF TO KENTUCKY.

In July, 1861, COMPANY C., CONTINENTAL GUARDS, was organized, with 106 non-commissioned officers and privates, officered by John G. Fleming as Captain; Thomas W. Peyton as First Lieutenant; Frank Babin as Second Lieutenant, and Lott M. Zones as third Lieutenant.

COMPANY C. was sent to Camp Moore, and assigned as "Company F." of the Eleventh Louisiana Regiment, commanded by Col. Sam. F. Marks, a veteran of the Mexican war. Ten days after, the Regiment was ordered to Columbus, Ky. In November, 1861, it took part in the battle of Belmont, and obtained from Gen. Leonidas Polk the credit of having turned the tide of battle. The GUARDS had in this conflict one man killed and eight wounded.

Three days before the battle of Shiloh, Capt. Fleming was ordered on special duty to Island No. 10 by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. First Lieutenant Peyton being on recruiting service in New Orleans, Capt. F. telegraphed him to return and take command. Lieut. Peyton arrived on the field during the second day's battle, and Capt. Fleming the following day, resuming the command. In the battle of Shiloh, the GUARDS lost eight men killed and twenty-seven wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. Thomas S. Pierce, (brother of Capt. William Pierce) who was appointed by Gov. Moore to succeed Lieut. Babin, resigned at Columbus in November, 1861.

A NEW COMMAND.

After the retreat from Corinth to Tupelo, Miss., a reorganizing process commenced as to several regiments; and at Camp Moccasin, on the Tennessee river, opposite Chattanooga, the gallant Eleventh Louisiana disappeared. From its fragments sprang that *corps d'elite*, Austin's Sharpshooters, commanded by the late Major Ed. Austin, of New Orleans, who had distinguished himself at Belmont and Shiloh. This Battalion was composed of two Companies, and its Company A. was the CONTINENTAL GUARDS, COMPANY C. intact, who selected this service from choice. Capt. Fleming having resigned, First Lieut. Peyton was promoted Captain and Wm. Pierce, Second Lieutenant.

The Sharpshooters were ever in the front throughout the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee, until at the terrible battle of Nashville the Battalion was literally torn to pieces in a tempest of fire.—At the opening of the battle of Chikamauga, the Battalion was deployed as a skirmishing line, though the two companies were not together. The CONTINENTALS, under Major Austin, charged and captured a battery, and held it for half an hour in front of the Federal army until the Confederate main line came up and secured the guns. In this charge, the GUARDS lost one killed and three wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Wm. Pierce, who lost a leg.—It is still, however, a "game leg."—Lieut. Pierce had been wounded once before, at the battle of Farmington, May, 1862.

This Company of the Continentals lost,—besides Lieut. Thos. S. Pierce, killed at Shiloh,—Lieut. Lott M. Zones, killed at Franklin; Capt. Peyton, killed at Murfreesboro; and forty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates killed in battle or died from wounds.

AFTER THE WAR.

After the termination of the war, in 1865—military organizations not being permitted here—the survivors of Companies A., B., and C., formed themselves into a society entitled the "Continental Benevolent Association," with Capt. George Clark as President; Lieut. A. W. Merriam as Vice President; Capt. Jno. G. Fleming, Secretary, and Emanuel Blessey, Treasurer.

In October, 1875, through the exertions of R. M. Montgomery, Wm. Pierce, John G. Fleming, and other members of the Association, the present COMPANY A. of the GUARDS was organized; and on the 8th of January, 1876, the CONTINENTALS once more appeared on the streets of New Orleans.—They mustered thirty-six non-commissioned officers and privates, and were officered as follows: Captain, Richard M. Montgomery; First Lieutenant, William Pierce; Second Lieutenant, B. H. Watkins; Junior Second Lieutenant, E. F. Perilloux; Surgeon, J. M. Cullen.

Fifteen years had passed away—years replete with history—since the picturesque old uniform of the days of '76 had last greeted the admiring spectator's gaze. It seemed almost as if those years were but a dream, or that Time had stood still.

KIND DEEDS.

In 1877, the GUARDS' widely known and highly esteemed commander, Captain Dick Montgomery, died.—His successor, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PIERCE, a thorough tactician and a strict disciplinarian, has, it may justly be said, brought the CONTINENTALS up to the highest

standard of military merit.—In addition, under his enterprising and kindly auspices, they have distinguished themselves by promptly and effectively aiding, as a body, in all entertainments or other projects, the objects of which were for benevolent or patriotic purposes. Their rule in these matters is well set forth in the following quotation from their Commander's last annual address to them: "Whenever there is "a chance to do anything to benefit others,—no matter how apparently insignificant it may be—gladly embrace the opportunity."

SHAKING HANDS.

The CONTINENTALS have won for themselves, in addition, a national reputation, of which they are justly proud, by their active demonstrations, soon after their reorganization, in allaying as far as in their power the bitterness and rancor created by the war and by the subsequent political processes of 'reconstruction.' In this spirit, when they reorganized in 1876, they cordially admitted Federal veterans to membership with them. A few months after, when the Grand Army of the Republic celebrated Decoration Day at Chalmette Cemetery, the CONTINENTALS sent a handsome floral offering to place on the graves of the Federal dead.—And one of their commissioned officers served in the Federal Army, and is a member of the G. A. R.

In this same spirit, was undertaken in June, 1880, their excursion to Boston, to take part in the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. They were heartily encouraged and assisted in this by the State and City authorities, by their brother military organizations—by the Lee Monumental Association, and by the Veterans of the Mexican War, of the Army of Northern Virginia, and of the Army of Tennessee, by the Southern Dramatic Club, and, as well, by a large number of our most influential citizens.

AT BUNKER HILL.

They started on this trip—the first of the kind since the war—on the 12th of June, taking with them a beautiful silk flag to be presented by the City of New Orleans to the City of Boston, and entrusted to Secretary of State, Will. A. Strong, with Administrator W. Marks to represent our City Authorities. Among the privates were several volunteers, and among them was Capt. Wm. H. Beanham, of the Louisiana Field Artillery. There were also two colored men, as servants, in grey uniform, Thomas Chatham and John Henry, each of whom had lost a leg in the Confederate service: the former at the battle of Chickamauga, with Austin's Sharpshooters, and Henry, at the battle of Grenada, with the Fifteenth Mississippi.

The reception of this representative New Orleans military command in Boston was an ovation. Their hosts were the people of Boston, men, women and children. And the participation by the CONTINENTALS, on the 17th of June, 1880, in the celebration, right in the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, of the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the battle, was one of the most memorable events since the close of the civil war.

The roll of the GUARDS which took part in the excursion, was as follows:

Officers,—Capt. Wm. Pierce; First Lieutenant George D. Moffatt; Second Lieutenant John M. Cullen.

Non-Commissioned Officers,—Orderly Sergeant, W. H. Latham;

Color Sergeant, J. C. Hood (a veteran of the Mexican war); Corporal J. M. Coos; Quartermaster A. Borman; Commissary W. J. Maltby.

Privates,—T. M. Baker, Wm. H. Beanham, Geo. F. Brown, W. J. Beirne, Alex. Belcher, E. D. Dean, J. V. Ellis, T. Jobin, Wm. Lacour, E. L. Marnion, R. J. McNeil, Samuel McNeil, Thos. O'Connor, J. T. Pigot, M. R. Pittman, Wm. E. Pendleton, Walter B. Parker, S. Stemler, Geo. E. Shepard, Will. A. Strong, J. M. Sherrouse, Thos. Swift, H. H. True, J. R. Walton, and D. H. Watkins.

Drummer,—Geo. W. O'Connor;—Markers, Walter Grivot, Lewis Baker, E. A. Shields, Jr., Wm. Reynolds.

The hearty, generous greeting extended to them at the North at other points than Boston—especially in Buffalo, Toledo, and Chicago,—came home to every true-hearted citizen of New Orleans. He felt it as a personal expression of good will to himself.

AS HOSTS.

In the same patriotic spirit that prompted this excursion to the North, the CONTINENTALS asked in February, 1881, for a return visit from the BOSTON LANCERS and the CHARLESTOWN CADETS, who, with other fine commands, up that way, had treated them so hospitably. All New Orleans remembers what a whole-souled reception was given to these two splendid companies named—not to omit those crack corps the SPaulding GUARDS and the SEVENTY-FIRST, (New York) REGIMENT, who visited our city for the "Mardi-Gras" of 1881, by invitation of the Officers of the First Division, Louisiana State National Guard.

It is not too much to say, that the beneficial results of this cordial interchange of visits by representative soldiers have been felt from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Assuredly, our Northern military visitors carried back with them the conviction that the men who had "worn the gray," were rejoiced to call them friends; friends in need and friends in deed.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

The ARMORY of the CONTINENTAL GUARDS, occupying the ground floor of Odd Fellows' Hall, on Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square, is acknowledged to be one of the handsomest and most complete in the country. It contains many relics of by-gone days, that are exceedingly interesting. The "Continental Club," composed of the active and honorary members of the command is an additional gratifying feature of the organization; and, with its commodious and elegantly furnished rooms, a very acceptable one, tending largely to unite in closer links the officers, the men, the honorary members, and their host of friends.

The following is the Roster of the Command as it is now registered :

UNIFORMED ROLL.

Officers.—Captain, Wm. Pierce; First Lieutenant, C. A. Thiel; Second Lieutenant, C. W. Drown; Third Lieutenant, H. N. Beach; Surgeon, W. E. Schuppert.

Non-Commissioned Officers.—First Sergeant, J. R. Walton; Second Sergeant, G. Jongnell; Third Sergeant, E. B. Reynolds; Fourth Sergeant, Geo. S. Pettit; Color Sergeant, J. C. Hood; First Corporal, Thos. O'Connor, Sr.; Second Corporal, P. B. Gilmore; Third Corporal, Thos. Hasam, Jr.; Fourth Corporal, Ben. Lewis.

Privates.—J. W. Adams, J. F. Aiken, Sam. P. Allen, A. Borman, Jno. Bozant, Volney Brown, Sr., Vol. Brown, Jr., T. M. Baker, W. J. Beirne, A. Belcher, F. X. Barbot, J. Cathalongne, J. M. Coos, G. W. Cooper, Wm. H. Deeves, E. D. Dean, Gayden Davis, Geo. F. Drown, G. W. England, J. B. Ellis, H. Fontaine, A. D. Finley, J. Frank Farrell, Wm. Gillen, L. A. Gerties, Geo. Howe, Wm. H. Harvey, Dave Hughes, Wm. F. Hodgkins, R. H. Hackney, Theo. Jobin, L. P. Julie, Bernard Klotz, C. L. Kouns, L. A. Kearnes, E. W. Kirk, Wm. Lacour, Pres. Lindsay, T. J. Markey, E. T. Manning, J. J. Maginnis, M. Macheca, Saml. McNeil, T. C. McQuithy, Wm. McKay, M. W. McAdam, P. S. Moran, Jno. McGraw, E. L. Marmion, Geo. D. Mofatt, S. McNamara, J. L. Mueller, W. J. Maltby, Thos. O'Connor, Jr., Ben. Onorato, J. Oteri, E. F. Perillonx, Jno. T. Pigott, W. B. Parker, Jno. T. Purves, W. E. Pendleton, M. R. Pittman, J. K. Renaud, T. J. Swift, E. K. Skinner, J. Stemler, W. T. Seovell, E. A. Shields, H. H. True, H. C. Thomas, T. H. Watson, B. H. Watkins, Jno. Slemmer, F. E. Seovell, J. B. Sullivan, W. S. Terry, J. B. Trapolin, W. H. Wrigley, C. W. Warren.

Markers.—Walter Grivot, Chas. Thiel, Ben. Watkins, W. W. O'Connor.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

J. T. Aycock, P. R. Angelovich, J. C. Andrews, V. Berot, F. P. Brugere, Sam'l Brook, H. A. Bonnabel, J. G. Bates, T. W. Bothick, H. C. Brown, Chs. Brill, G. Blanchin, J. Barnard, J. H. Behan, E. Belknap, G. H. Braughn, H. J. Brinker, D. S. Byrnes, E. A. Born, W. H. Beaulham, W. H. Boffinger, Fred. Busch, E. A. Burke, D. R. Calder, Jno. Calder, J. W. Coleman, W. S. Campbell, W. T. Cluverius, B. W. Casey, A. Craft, J. A. Dolan, Joe Donaldson, J. C. Egan, C. G. Fisher, J. D. Fletcher, F. E. Foucher, J. C. Finney, Wm. Fagan, F. Farrell, R. Frances, G. R. Finlay, Chs. Fish, J. G. Fleming, Frank Gordon, A. Grivot, L. Harris, Jno. Henderson, A. Hein, Jas. Hughes, Wm. Henry, John Hennessey, G. M. Harrison, R. Henley, Geo. C. Hamilton, G. L. Hall, E. M. Ivens, Allen Jumel, John Janney, M. W. Joyce, J. Kittridge, Duncan F. Kenner, L. Kerr, M. D. Lagan, Theo. Lilienthal, W. E. Moore, M. B. Muncy, A. K. Miller, H. Maxent, A. Martin, John Mathers, Jr., Adolph Meyer, Victor Meyer, Wm. Mehle, Chris. Mehle, T. McDermott, L. T. Murdock, P. J. Montross, A. W. Moflett, Wash. Marks, Geo. McCloskey, M. J. Muloihil, F. T. Nicholls, J. C. Norton, H. B. O'Donnell, D. Potter, E. Pragst, L. Prados, M. Payro, Jr., M. A. Peck, E. Quartrevoux, M. Quayle, D. S. Ramelli, Paul Roussett, P. B. Rice, Geo. Rea, J. H. Rareslide, W. B. Ringrose, W. A. Robertson, H. M. N. Robinson, J. W. Sherman, C. B. Slack, Moses Schwartz, W. H. Stout, J. G. Schriever, A. Samuels, G. E. Shepherd, J. T. Shearer, J. M. Sherrouse, C. H. Schenck, J. K. Scott, J. F. Simpson, Joe. Starling, John B. Sargent, J. J. Schmidt, Will. A. Strong (Secretary of State), L. Torrey, Chs. Thorn, Vic. Tanner, C. P. Truslow, Fred. N. Thayer, S. M. Todd, J. B. Vanhorn, W. R. Whitaker, C. M. Whitney, Robt. Wilson, J. J. Winn, C. L. Walker, B. D. Wood, Y. Francisco de Zamacona, Mexican Consul.

TESTIMONIAL OF SYMPATHY.

The GUARDS sent the following dispatch to Washington, as the result of a special meeting, held September, 21st:

NEW ORLEANS, September 21, 1881.

To the Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

"*Honorable Sir* :—The members of the Continental Guards, a military organization of this city, earnestly and sincerely tender their sympathy to the widow and family of our lamented President, and sadly regret, with every true American citizen, his untimely death.

"By order of the command:

"E. K. SKINNER, Secretary."

ON MRS. GARFIELD'S BEHALF.

The Secretary of State's reply was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, October 6th, 1881. }

E. K. Skinner, Esq., Secretary of the Continental Guards, Odd Fellows' Hall, New Orleans:

"*Sir* :—I have the sad pleasure to acknowledge, on behalf of Mrs. Garfield, the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, conveying simple and touching expressions of the sorrow of yourself and your comrades, at the death of our beloved President.

"In this hour of supreme trial, not only the heart-broken widow, but the whole American people with her, have been solaced by the eloquent proofs of affection and kinship in presence of this fatal ending of eighty days of hope and dread, which came from every part of our common land.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

THE MASONIC BODIES.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

was organized in 1812, and has now one hundred and thirty-six Lodges in the State—twenty-seven of which are in the City of New Orleans—and has a total membership of four thousand eight hundred and fifty-two members.

The present Grand Master, Judge William R. Whitaker, was made a Mason in Linn Wood Lodge No. 167 in 1864, and first entered the Grand Lodge in 1867 as Senior Warden of Lodge 167. He was for several years on the Committee of Audit and Accounts; was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1873; re-elected in 1874; elected Grand Senior Warden in 1875; re-elected in 1876 and 1877, and Grand Master in 1881. He was for several years, also, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. He is a member of all the Masonic Bodies in the State, and a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor 32°, Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

John Q. A. Fellows was Grand Master from 1860 to 1866. He was

made a Mason in Rising Sun Lodge No. 7, Royalton, Vermont, in October, 1849. He has been presiding officer of every Masonic Body in Louisiana to which he belonged: Lodge, Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council, Grand Commandery, President of the Order of High Priesthood and Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory. He is also Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, for the term of 1871 to 1874; and the degree of Knight of Grand Cross of Templars was conferred on him by the Prince of Wales in 1873.

Edwin Marks, Past Grand Master, was made a Mason in Dudley Lodge in 1858, and became a member of the Grand Lodge in 1867 as Master of Dudley Lodge 66. In 1867 he was a member of the Committee on Audit and Accounts, and then for several years. In 1873-74 was Senior Grand Warden; in 1877-78, Deputy Grand Master, and in 1879-1880, Grand Master.

The present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, James C. Batchelor, M. D., was made a Mason in Alabama in 1846. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge since 1859; was elected Grand Secretary in February, 1867; and has been re-elected every year since. He is Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council 33° of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and is a member of every Masonic Body in Louisiana.—Doctor Batchelor is universally recognized as one of the profoundest and most accurate of Masonic Scholars. His services are recognized in all parts of the world where Masons meet.

THE GRAND CHAPTER.

The present Grand Chapter of Louisiana was reorganized in 1848. There are twenty-one Chapters in the State, three of which are in New Orleans. The total number of members is 931. The Grand Chapter has had twenty-one G. H. Priests and five Grand Secretaries.

The present Grand High Priest is Andrew Hero, Jr., who entered the Grand Chapter in 1872, as H. P. of Delta Chapter No. 15. He has filled several important offices in the Grand Chapter, and for many years was chairman of the Committee on Finance. In February, 1881, he was elected as Grand High Priest.

The Grand Secretary is Dr. James C. Batchelor, who became a member of the Grand Chapter in 1857, and served in several important offices. In 1861 he was elected Deputy Grand High Priest; and in 1867 was elected Grand Secretary, which office he has been unanimously re-elected to fill, every year since.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Louisiana was organized in 1856. It has eight Councils in the State, one of which is in New Orleans, and has a total membership of 289 members.

The Grand Council has had twelve M. I. Grand Masters and five Grand Recorders.

The Most Illustrious Grand Master, George J. Pinckard, has been an officer of the Grand Council since 1875. In 1877 he was elected Most Illustrious Grand Master, and has been re-elected annually since. He is also the M. P. Grand Principal Conductor of the work of the General Grand Council of the United States.

The Grand Recorder is Richard Lambert, who has been an officer

of the Grand Council since 1870. He was for six years Grand Treasurer, and in 1875 was elected Grand Recorder, and re-elected annually since.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Louisiana was organized in 1864. It has four Commanderies in the State, three of which are in New Orleans, and has a total membership of 352 Sir Knights.

The Commandery has had thirteen Grand Commanders and six Grand Recorders.

The present R. E. Grand Commander is George Soulé. He has been a member of the Grand Commandery for a number of years, and has served in all the offices of the Body. He was elected Grand Commander in 1881, and was Assistant Grand Marshal of the Fifteenth Division of the Grand Encampment Parade in Chicago, Ill., in 1880.

The Grand Recorder is Richard Lambert, who has been a member of the Grand Commandery since 1869. He was Grand Commander in 1872, and was elected Grand Recorder in 1877, and re-elected annually since.

THE GRAND CONSISTORY.

Of MM. of the R. S. 32° in Louisiana, was organized in 1851.

The Subordinate Bodies—Councils of Kadosh 30°,—are: Eagle Council of Kadosh No. 6; Los Amigos del Orden No. 7; Foyer Maçonnique No. 8; and Silencio Chapter No. 9.

Chapter Rose Croix 18° is composed as follows: Los Amigos del Orden No. 4; Foyer Maçonnique No. 6; Silencio No. 9; Pelican Chapter No. 11.

The Lodges of Perfection 14° are: Albert Pike No. 1; Foyer Maçonnique No. 3; Silencio No. 4; and Los Amigos del Orden No. 5.

Joseph P. Horner, 32° Kt. Com. of C. H., Ven. Grand Master of Kadosh of the Grand Consistory MM. of the R. S. 32°, was born in New York, in March, 1837.

He became a member of Marion Lodge No. 68, in June, 1860; organized Orient Lodge No. 173 in 1865, and was its Worshipful Master for five years. He was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in 1872. In November, 1860, he became a R. A. M.; and was M. E. H. Priest of Delta R. A. Chapter No. 15 for 1867, and G. H. Priest of the Grand Chapter of Louisiana for 1873 and 1874.—He became a R. S. M. in Orleans Council No. 4, in January, 1862; and M. P. C. Master of Grand Council of R. S. M. for 1871. In 1863 he became a Knight Templar in Orleans Commandery No. 3; was its Em. Commander in 1865, 1867 and 1868; and Grand Commander in 1871 and 1874.

In 1864, he joined the A. and A. Scottish Rite as a member of Pelican Chap. R. Croix 18°; also of Eagle Council of Kadosh 30°, and of the Grand Consistory 32°; and became Presiding Officer in all of those Bodies. In December, 1881, he was re-elected for a third term, of three years, in the Grand Consistory.

Thos. Cripps,—33° G. C. C. of H. and G. Registrar G. Consistory 32° La.—was born in London, in July, 1817. He was initiated a Mason in Marion Lodge No. 68, in May, 1849; was its Secretary in 1853; its W. M. in 1864; and again its Secretary from 1869 to date, a period of twelve years. He has been the organist of the Sup. Council 33° La. since 1872, and to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana since 1873. He has taken all the degrees in the York and Scottish Rites.

THE LODGES.

The Subordinate Masonic Lodges in New Orleans that were represented at the Obsequies here, were organized and chartered as follows:

Perfect Union No. 1, organized in 1793; chartered in August, 1812.—Polar Star No. 1, organized in 1794; chartered in August, 1812.—Perseverance No. 4, organized in 1810; chartered in August, 1812.—St. André No. 5, chartered in June 1839, as "Disciples du Sénat Maçonnique," name changed in February, 1855.—Los Amigos del Orden No. 5, chartered in September, 1842.—Silencio No. 9, chartered in February, 1861.

Germania No. 46, chartered in April, 1844.—Friends of Harmony No. 58, chartered June, 1848.—Mount Moriah No. 59, chartered March, 1849.—George Washington No. 63, organized in 1847; chartered March, 1850.—Dudley No. 66, organized in 1847; chartered March, 1850.

Marion No. 68, organized in 1847; chartered March, 1850.—Hiram Lodge No. 70, organized in 1847; chartered March, 1850.—Alpha Home No. 72: Alpha organized in 1848; Home in 1855; chartered as Alpha Home, February, 1860.—Quitman No. 76, chartered March, 1850.—Orleans No. 78, organized 1847; chartered March, 1850.—Hermitage No. 98, chartered January, 1851.

Louisiana No. 102, chartered in January, 1851.—Ocean No. 144, chartered February, 1857.—Linn Wood No. 167, chartered February, 1861.—Kosmos No. 171, chartered February, 1864.—Union No. 172, chartered February, 1865.—Orient No. 173, chartered February, 1865.—Dante, No. 174, chartered February, 1866.—Perfect Harmony No. 176, chartered February, 1867.—Corinthian No. 190, chartered February, 1869.—Jefferson No. 191, chartered February, 1869.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD AS A MASON.

The following is President Garfield's Masonic history, as detailed by those in position to give it:

"James A. Garfield was made a Mason in Magnolia Lodge No. 20, at Columbus, O., Nov. 22, 1861, while commandant at Camp Chase. His affiliations at the time of his death were with Pental, Pennsylvania, Lodge No. 23, and Columbia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, of Washington, D. C.

"He was the eighth Mason, but the first Knight Templar honored with the Presidency. He was one of the charter members and an earnest supporter of Pental, Pa., Lodge.

"After his election to the Presidency, his Commandery sought to express their esteem for him, by attending the inaugural ceremonies; and although Masonic law forbids any interference with or participation in political or national affairs, the occasion was regarded by the R. E. Grand Commander as sufficiently important and devoid of partisan coloring to grant the desired permission for five platoons, of sixteen Knights each, to attend.

"On July 19, 1881, Hauselman Commandery No. 16, at Cincinnati, elected him an honorary member; and the handsomely engrossed resolutions of sympathy, accompanying the notification, was one of the few matters brought to the President's personal notice during his last sickness.

"His reply, through his Private Secretary, J. Stanley Brown, evinced his full appreciation and acceptance of this distinguished mark of honor and respect."

His funeral at Cleveland was attended by the Knights Templar of Ohio, under Grand Commander Tatem.

THE ORLEANS ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

This fine corps,—the majority of whose Officers and Men is composed of the substantial Creole element of our population—was organized in 1824. It then numbered two Companies, commanded respectively by Captain Benjamin Buisson and Captain Donatien Augustin.

Capt. Buisson was a soldier of Napoleon the Great, and was promoted on the famous battlefield of Montereau, in France, for conspicuous gallantry, by the Emperor in person. During the war between the States, Captain Buisson was one of the first appointed Brigadier Generals of the Confederate Army. Capt. Donatien Augustin—(whose sons served with distinction in the Louisiana regiments during the civil war, and who are still actively connected with the civic and military duties)—became General of that splendid ante-bellum corps, the Louisiana Legion. He also commanded a Brigade of Volunteers, raised in New Orleans, that tendered their services to Gen. Zachary Taylor during the war with Mexico. Gen. Augustin and his Brigade were at once accepted; all the arrangements were rapidly completed for their departure for the field; but, on the very eve of embarking on the transports, counter orders were received from the War Department, and the Brigade disbanded. Gen. Augustin, however, continued to serve in the Legion, with unabated zeal and intelligence.

In the Fall of 1845, when Gen. Taylor was gathering his forces at Corpus Christi, to march on the Rio Grande, the Orleans Artillery Battalion, under the veteran Major Louis Gally, was mustered into the U. S. Army, and remained with Gen. Taylor, doing efficient service during their term.

Again, in 1846, when a call for more troops was made, three companies of the Battalion, under Captains Maurice Grivot, F. Mauberret, and J. Penna,—commanded by Major Gally,—volunteered; and were stationed at Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, relieving the Regulars on duty there.

From the close of the Mexican War to 1860, the Battalion ranked always among the largest, best equipped and best drilled volunteer organizations in the country; and it was prompt to respond to all calls for service in repressing riots, or other serious disturbances of the public peace.

After the death of Major Louis Gally, Captains M. Grivot, F. Mauberret and Alexander Derbès successively commanded the Battalion as Senior Captains. In 1859, Captain Paul E. Théard was elected Major, and reorganized the Battalion into six Companies.

When the war between the States commenced, the Battalion was assigned to duty at Fort Jackson until relieved by Major Bradford with the First Regular Infantry of Louisiana. Upon their return to Camp Lewis, near Carrollton, in June, 1861, the State having no equipments, no harness, no horses, nor field pieces to supply the Battalion, Major Théard resigned.

Four Companies, under the command respectively of Captains Francisco Gomez, John P. Morlot, Geo. Tromeyer and James C. Théard, eager to serve the Southern cause, agreed to do service as Infantry, and were mustered as such into the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. They were immediately detached as Heavy Artillery, and were assigned to duty at Fort Livingston, La. They were finally

merged in the Twenty-second Louisiana Infantry, commanded by Colonel Isaac W. Patton, under whom they did good service, especially at Vicksburg and at Spanish Fort, near Mobile.

After the war, the Veteran Members of the Orleans Battalion, in order to preserve their right to the Tomb Monument in the old St. Louis Cemetery, formed an Association for the purpose of taking care of the Monument. The following members were elected the Board of Directors, and so remain to this day :

Officers:—Col. Paul E. Théard, President; Capt. Paulin Durel, Vice President; Lieut. H. Gally, Treasurer; Lieut. M. A. Calongne, Secretary. Directors:—Captains B. W. Hebrard, C. R. Fagot, Lieutenants P. A. Gomez, Victor Morano, M. B. Dubuisson, and Corporals J. T. Degrais, L. A. Beney and C. A. Rouyer.

On the 6th of May, 1876, the former Members of the Battalion serving in the Militia, reorganized the Orleans Artillery. Four Companies, commanded respectively by Captains Jno. B. Vinet, Geo. H. Tardy, A. J. Bachemin, and P. O. Peyroux, were promptly organized; and on the 13th of September, 1876, P. Maloché was elected Major. He having resigned, Capt. J. B. Vinet was elected Major on the 9th of January, 1877.

In the meantime, three more Companies had been organized; and the Command now numbered seven full companies, officered, in addition to the above named, by Captains Anatole A. Ker, P. S. Wiltz, Jr., and A. Sambola, two of whom had replaced Captains J. Schweitzer and L. F. Bouchereau.

It was then decided to organize the Battalion into a Regiment, and on the 12th of January, 1877, Major J. B. Vinet was unanimously elected Colonel; and on the 3d of May, 1877, Captain Geo. H. Tardy was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain A. J. Bachemin, Major.

Lieutenant Colonel Geo. H. Tardy resigning, Jno. H. Pike was elected Lieutenant Colonel, on the 15th of May, 1877.

On the 9th of January, 1878, the Field Officers of the Regiment having resigned, the following successors were elected: A. J. Bachemin, Colonel; P. O. Peyroux, Lieutenant Colonel; O. DeBouchel, Major.

On the death of Major DeBouchel, Captain P. S. Wiltz, Jr., of Battery "F," was elected Major, February 21st, 1880.

The above officers are still in command of the Regiment.

Since its reorganization, the Regiment, under its different Commanders, has prospered continually, and has responded promptly for duty on all occasions when its services were required. The Regiment is at present quartered in its old ante-bellum Headquarters, the State Arsenal on St. Peter Street. It can justly be said of this Veteran Organization, that whenever called upon by the State, it has been found true to its motto: "Always Ready!"

The Regiment of Orleans Artillery is at present composed of six Companies, aggregating 460 members, and is officered as follows:

Field.—Colonel, A. J. Bachemin; Lieut. Colonel, P. O. Peyroux; Major, P. S. Wiltz, Jr.

Staff.—Adjutant, Lieut. Raoul Tertrou; Quartermaster, Capt. Raphaël Abramovich; Ordnance Officer, Capt. A. Bully-Blanchard; Commissary, Capt. Leon Palas; Surgeon, Major Edw. Ader; Assistant Surgeon, Capt. J. G. Hava; Assistant Quartermaster, Lieut. F. K. Renaudin; Chaplain, Archbishop Perché.

Line.—Battery "A."—Captain, Leon Nunes; First Lieutenant,

Jno. T. Pittman; First Lieutenant, Jr., Louis Caron; Second Lieutenant, P. B. Salafich.

Battery "B."—Captain, Chas. Lejeune; First Lieutenant, Thos. J. Camp; Second Lieutenant, Alb. Muller.

Battery "C."—At Donaldsonville.—Captain, D'Everaux Jones; First Lieutenant, Pierre Kloppman; First Lieutenant, Jr., J. J. Lafargue; Second Lieutenant, Fred. Earhardt.

Battery "D."—Captain, Geo. Schaeffer; Second Lieutenant, Jacques Levy.

Battery "E."—Captain, Anthony Sambola; First Lieutenant, Jr., Emile Boehler; Second Lieutenant, Nicholas Theodore.

Battery "F."—Captain, Emile Pachoud; First Lieutenant, Louis Donafort; First Lieutenant, Jr., Eug. Huppenbauer; Second Lieutenant, Chas. H. Richardson.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergeant Major, Peter J. Coiron; Quartermaster Sergeant, Paul Forget; Ordnance Sergeant, A. Calongne; Commissary Sergeant, Joseph Roth; Color Sergeant, J. Gerhardt.

THE FRANCES TIREURS.

This volunteer military Company was organized June 30th, 1877, by Captain A. Selle,—now Honorary Captain—and by Sergeant Major Grégoire.

The Company's first parade took place on the 12th of August, the same year, in honor of the "blessing of their flags," by the Catholic Church. The Company numbered, on the occasion, four Officers, eight non-commissioned Officers, and sixty-five Privates.

The "Frances Tireurs d'Orléans" is an independent organization, not belonging to the State Militia, and receiving no appropriation from the State for its maintenance. In its ranks are to be found many soldiers who took an active part in the French ranks in the campaigns of the celebrated Franco-German War of 1870-71.

Although composed exclusively of Frenchmen, the "Frances Tireurs d'Orléans" have always attended all ceremonies and parades of our Military, in honor of memorable events in the history of the country. The "Frances Tireurs" usually parade as the guests of the Orleans Artillery Regiment. They showed by their presence in the obsequies of the 26th of September, 1881, that the great loss which America has sustained, was shared in by all the dwellers within her confines.

The Company is at present officered as follows: Captain, A. Dumestre; First Lieutenant, B. Maylié; Second Lieutenant, James Faure; Second Lieutenant, Jr., J. Pujol; Adjutant, P. Setze; and it numbers forty-four non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

The uniform, which is that of the French Army, always attracts great attention, and is composed of: Red képi, marine blue cloth coat, red pants with light blue band, and red epaulettes for non-commissioned officers and privates, and gold for the officers.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

This excellent infantry command was organized in the Fall of 1877, as follows:

Company A, the "Meyer Rifles," Captain M. C. Royes and First Lieutenant H. Hourbeigt.—Company B, Captain A. M. Aucoin.—Company C, the "Howard Light Guards," Captain B. J. Goodman, First Lieutenant C. D. Bullock, and Second Lieutenant, W. B. Stansbury.—Company D, Captain Gabriel Fernandez, Lieutenant A. Lanata.—Company E, the "Zouaves," Captain Geo. H. Lord, First Lieutenant D. P. Mahoney, and Second Lieutenant Thomas Brennan,—and Company F, the "Summer Rifles," Captain Chas. G. Ogden.

The first Colonel of the Regiment was Adolph Meyer, Esq., one of our leading cotton factors.

The other Staff Officers were: Lieutenant Colonel Richard Wilde, Major Thomas McIntyre, and Adjutant Guy Carleton. All three were connected with the city Press.

The Regiment's first uniform was blue cloth tunics and pants, white cross belts, brass epaulettes, and blue caps. Company E, however, wore the well-known Zouave costume.

The armory was the spacious second story of the old Armory Hall, on Camp Street, below Poydras,—where the Regiment, before being mustered into the State service as "The First Regiment, Louisiana State National Guard," drilled assiduously for some months.

Its first public parade took place on the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, January 8th, 1878,—dress parade being held in Lafayette Square,—and the verdict, not only of the general public, but of the military critics, was, that the new command was most emphatically a success in every way: in the individuality of the officers and men, in the neat and serviceable appearance of the uniform, and in the evidences of excellent drill.

In February, 1879, the uniform of the regiment was changed: the officers retaining the blue cloth coat and pants, with gold trimmings, and the men being furnished with dark grey cloth suits, white cross belts, and plumed shakos.

The headquarters and drill rooms were removed from the Armory Hall to the Turners' Hall, on Lafayette street.

In February, 1880, the regimental armory was removed from Turners' Hall to the upper story of the Washington Artillery Arsenal, on Carondelet street, where the command has ample facilities.

Meantime, as usual with all volunteer commands, many changes had taken place in the Staff and in the Line. Lieut. Col. Wilde and Major McIntyre resigned, and were succeeded by Captain Geo. H. Lord, who was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and C. C. Cain, who was elected Major. Lieut. Carleton, Adjutant, also resigned. In 1880, Major Cain resigned, and that office was vacant for a year.

In 1880, the roll of the Regiment was as follows:

Field and Staff Officers:—Colonel, Adolph Meyer; Lieutenant Colonel, Geo. H. Lord; Lieutenant T. H. Underwood, Adjutant; Lieutenant Theo. Heliman, Quartermaster; Capt. A. M. Aucoin, Commissary; Capt. Otto Schwaner, Ordnance Officer; Major W. H. Watkins, Surgeon; Capt. W. M. Schuppert, Assistant Surgeon.

Company A.: Captain, M. C. Royes; First Lieutenant, H. Hourbeigt; Second Lieutenant, P. Lobell.—Company C.: Captain, B. J.

Goodman; First Lieutenant, J. L. McClure; Second Lieutenant, Ed. Bauduc.—Company D: Captain, G. Fernandez; Second Lieutenant, A. Lanata.—Company E: Captain, D. P. Mahoney; First Lieutenant, R. H. A. Mooney.—Company F: Captain, T. J. Bath; First Lieutenant, Dulanty.—Company G: Captain, Peter Buttz; First Lieutenant, Chas. Usher.—Company H: Captain, Chas. Aron; First Lieutenant Tujague.

It will be seen that, since 1877, Company B had disbanded, whilst Companies G and H had been added to the Regiment.

The Regiment was now part and parcel of the First Brigade, Louisiana State National Guard, Brigadier General John Glynn, Jr., commanding.

In the Spring of 1881, General Augustus Reichard, commanding the Second Brigade, resigned, and Colonel Meyer was selected by Governor Wiltz to succeed him. Lieutenant Colonel Lord was thereupon elected Colonel of the First Regiment and Captain M. C. Royes, its Major; he being succeeded, as Captain of Company A, by his First Lieutenant, C. H. Hourbeigt. In August, 1881, the vacant Lieutenant Colonelcy was filled by the election of the veteran Thos. McIntyre, and J. Massich was elected Sergeant Major.

The present organization of the Regiment is given on pages 72 and 73 of this book, with this addition, that Company D is being reorganized.

The First Regiment owed much of its pristine vitality to Colonel Meyer's care. Under Colonel Lord's energetic and skillful control it has become a strong, well disciplined command,—a credit to its officers and men and to the State. It has several times promptly answered calls upon it for service, in keeping the peace.



THE GERMAN BATTALION.

This numerous, martial-looking and well drilled corps was organized in the year 1878, by German residents, and the citizens speaking their language. Among other well known residents who took a warm and active interest in the undertaking, were Messrs. C. F. Buck, Ben. Armbruster, M. Herman, G. Müller, Judge G. H. Braughn, and Augustus Reichard,—the latter, ex-Colonel of the Twentieth Louisiana, in the civil war. After several preliminary meetings, it was determined to commence the forming of Companies. This was rapidly effected, with the following result: Company A.—Captain Geo. H. Braughn. Company B.—Captain Ben Armbruster. Company C.—Captain Maximillian Herman. Company D.—Captain George Müller,—and Company E., Captain Ferdinand Schumacker.

In December, 1878, the five Companies were organized into a Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Reichard and Major Geo. H. Braughn. The Staff consisted of Lieutenant Charles Lochbrunner, Adjutant; Captain Ed. Lilienthal, Quartermaster, and Dr. F. Loeber, Surgeon.

The Battalion was organized as an independent military corps, and so remained until the beginning of 1880, when it concluded to enter the State National Guard. That is, all the Companies, except

the Company commanded by Captain Müller, which preferred to retain its independent position. Thereupon, Companies A, B, C, and E were mustered into the State service, and Company E became Company D of the new Battalion. This, in February, 1880; the mustering officer being Col. C. L. Walker, of Gen. Behan's Staff.

The Washington Artillery and the Crescent Regiment having also entered the State service, it was determined to form a new Brigade, the Second, with the German Battalion as a component part; and, upon the unanimous recommendation of all the officers of the three Battalions, the Governor appointed Colonel Reichard a Brigadier General to command the new Brigade. Emphatically, the right man in the right place.

Col. Reichard's promotion was followed by the election of Major Braughn to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Battalion, and Captain Ben. Armbruster to the Majority.

Since the first organization, the changes among officers and men, incidental to all volunteer commands, have taken place in the Battalion, but its strength and discipline have in no ways been affected. The Field and Staff and the Line Officers are now as presented on pages 69 and 70 of this book.

The arms of the Battalion, which is fully armed and equipped, are Springfield rifles, breech-loading, and bayonets, furnished by the State. The uniform is provided by the Battalion, and is substantially that of the Prussian Imperial Guards: dark blue coat with red cuffs and collars; very dark gray pants with red stripes; helmets with white horse-hair plume. The officers wear in addition white-silver sashes and epaulettes, a very showy, and at the same time, martial uniform, setting off the officers and men to great advantage.

The Armory of the Battalion is on Dryades street, just above Canal. The Band numbers twelve pieces, with Frank Portune as leader, and is uniformed like the command.

The Battalion always appears with full ranks, and never fails to elicit admiration by its steady discipline and soldierly appearance. It is very fortunate in its excellent corps of officers. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding and his officers are justly proud of their command.

...

THE CRESCENT REGIMENT.

This popular infantry regiment is the successor of the Crescent City Battalion, which was organized in October, 1877, with the following companies:

Crescent Rifles, Captain R. B. Pleasants, League Guards, Captain S. H. Buck, Vaudry Rifles, Captain A. E. Morphy, Louisiana Greys, Captain Edwin Belknap.

The Battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Chas. E. Fenner, with Richard C. Bond as Major, both elected unanimously, and both of them officers who had seen much active service in the ex-Confederate Army. Many of the other officers, and of the rank and file, had also been under fire.

Shortly thereafter, the Nicholls' Rifles, an independent company, Captain Ed. Flood commanding, were received into the Battalion.

The following Staff Officers were then appointed: Adjutant, Lieutenant W. C. H. Robinson; Commissary, Captain John Augustin; Surgeon, Dr. Cornelius Beard; and, on the Non-Commissioned Staff, B. C. Mire as Sergeant Major. All of them had seen active service.

Ere long, Captain Buck resigned the command of the League Guards, and was placed on the Staff as Ordnance Officer. Lieutenant William F. Pinkard succeeded Captain Buck in the League Guards, and soon won and kept for them an enviable reputation for thorough drill and fine soldiery appearance.

During the month of May, 1878, the Battalion decided to enter the "State National Guards," and were mustered in early in June. The ceremony took place in Lafayette Square, and was witnessed by a host of spectators, among whom were many ladies, as also officers of other commands, in uniform, with several U. S. Army Officers, invited guests. The Companies were out in full numbers; and, in their handsome grey uniforms, with white epaulettes, white cross-belts, and shakos with plumes, and ample proofs of thorough drill, at once established themselves in the popular favor—a flattering position they have held ever since. Dress-parade followed the muster; and then, preceded by their large and excellent band, the Battalion marched to St. Patrick's Hall.

The main hall of that grand edifice easily accommodated several thousand spectators, gathered to witness the very interesting ceremony of the presentation to the Battalion, by Major Bond, of a beautiful stand of colors. The Companies drew up on three sides of a hollow square, the fourth being formed by the platform on which sat Governor Nichols and a large number of State and City officials and other invited guests.

Major Bond, in a brief, well-worded address, presented the colors to Lieutenant Colonel Fenner, who received them in a spirit-stirring speech. Governor Nichols, one of the most distinguished Colonels and Brigadiers of Lee's Army, then delivered an address, most appropriately and happily conceived and delivered.

Ere the assembly was dismissed, Lieutenant Colonel Fenner announced that he had inaugurated a competitive company drill, to take place annually, the prizes to be twenty-four handsome silver medals, that he had already provided, and to be worn for a year by the Company winning them.

The excellent effect of this stimulus to the soldierly ambition of officers and men to excel, has been witnessed since by thousands of spectators at the annual public drills of the Battalion.

The first of these competitive drills took place in June, 1878, in St. Patrick's Hall; and, after a close contest, in which the League Guards, under Capt. Pinkard, and the Crescent Rifles, under Capt. Pleasants, were the chief rivals,—the odds among the spectators being rather in favor of the latter—the "Leagues" carried off the prizes.

Their defeat stimulated the "Crescents" to renewed efforts; and, at the second annual competition, in May, 1879, they won the victory.

This was the first of these interesting exhibitions that took place at the Fair Grounds, and in the open air; and, as the attendance of spectators was by thousands—the ladies being out in full numbers—and each Company had its hundreds of admirers and backers, the result was a most gratifying success, especially as after the delivery of the medals by Lieutenant Colonel Fenner to the rejoicing winners,

the spacious ball room was brilliantly illuminated and a grand military ball filled out the evening delightfully.

All the five Companies took part in this second competitive drill, and their improvement was marked. The Louisiana Greys were now known as the Burke Rifles, under Captain Atwood Violett. They were named after Major E. A. Burke, who had been, during the war, an officer on General E. Kirby Smith's staff, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was now appointed Captain and Quartermaster of the Crescent City Battalion.

Up to this time the Companies had had their individual armories, scattered here and there; but they now secured the upper part of the Mechanics' Institute, on Dryades street, giving them ample accommodations.

In 1880 the Battalion lost its highly esteemed and able commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Fenner, who, being appointed by Governor Wiltz an Associate Justice on the State Supreme Bench, did not think it within the line of duty in that position to hold any other office. His farewell to the Battalion was the occasion of an interchange of kindly feeling not likely to be forgotten by any of the parties present.

About this time the Battalion united with the German Battalion and the Washington Artillery to form the Second Brigade, First Division, Louisiana State National Guard. The officers of these three fine commands united in selecting as their Brigadier, Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Reichard, of the German Battalion—a type of the perfect soldier and gentleman. He appointed that zealous and intelligent officer, Lieutenant Robinson, Adjutant of the Crescent Battalion from its inception, to be his Chief-of-Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This created a vacancy in the Adjutaney of the Crescent Battalion, which was filled by the appointment of that thorough tactician and energetic officer, Lieutenant John G. Woods, of the Crescent Rifles.

Major R. C. Bond was elected Lieutenant Colonel, to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Fenner; and, shortly after, two Companies of the Second Infantry Battalion, L. S. N. G.,—which corps had dissolved—joined the Crescent Battalion. They were the Hester Rifles, Captain Chas. Dommaud, and the Jumel Guards, Captain Henry Pickles, both of them excellent company commanders.

This made a Regiment of the Crescent Battalion. Accordingly, Lieutenant Colonel Bond was promoted to Colonel; Mr. Ed. Ivy was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and J. D. Hill (Lieut. Colonel of the late Second Regiment), was made Major.

In the third annual competitive drill, at the Fair Grounds, in May, 1880, the League Guards, Captain Pinckard; Crescent Rifles, Captain Pleasants; Vaudry Rifles, Captain Morphy; Nicholls Rifles, Captain Flood, and Burke Rifles, Captain Violett, participated.

The Companies drilled assiduously for several weeks under the direction of U. S. Sergeants, and the judges were U. S. Army officers. The attendance was very large, and the contest a most exciting one. It ended by the judges awarding the medals to the League Guards.

A competitive inter-state drill being announced at Nashville, the Regiment sent a delegation there, composed of men from each Company, all under the command of Captain Pleasants. Quartermaster Burke, with characteristic energy and liberality, was largely instrumental in the success of this improvised expedition.

Shortly after, the Vaudry Rifles regretted to lose their commander, Capt. A. E. Morphy, who had been with them three years. He had won both their confidence and their affection. Ere they were aware of his intent to resign, they had presented him with a handsome sword. Captain Morphy's successor was Lieutenant John G. Woods, who resigned the Regimental Adjutancy to take this position.

Then came the news of the death of Colonel Bond, who, in failing health, had sought renewed strength in a trip to the West. His remains were brought to the city; and thence taken by steamboat, up the river, to Donaldsonville, the place of his birth. The Regiment and a large concourse of friends accompanied the body to the steamer. The military escort to Donaldsonville and firing party there, was composed of the Vaudry Rifles, under Captain Woods and First Lieutenant P. R. Angelovich, with Theodore D. Wharton as Orderly Sergeant, and Geo. F. Wharton as Marker. Col. Bond's death, in the prime of manhood, was deeply regretted.

Lieutenant Colonel Ivy, an excellent officer, became Colonel of the Regiment; Major J. D. Hill, its Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Atwood Violet, of the Burke Rifles, was promoted to Major.

The Crescent Rifles, shortly after Col. Bond's death, were grieved to be compelled to receive the resignation of Captain Pleasants. His proficiency as an officer, his strict sense of duty, and genial, quiet ways as a friend and comrade, had had much to do in giving the Crescents their enviable reputation. He was succeeded by First Lieutenant Leslie Bobb.

Lieutenant Henry H. Baker, of the Crescent Rifles,—one of the war veterans of the Washington Artillery,—now organized a new Company, composed of young men, none of whom were under six feet in height, and they were appropriately named the "Stonewall Grenadiers." Their admission to the Regiment gave it a strength of eight fine Companies.

Sergeant-Major B. C. Mire, well versed in his duties, was elected Adjutant of the Regiment, to succeed Lieutenant Woods; and the Field and Staff then stood, at the close of 1880: Colonel, E. Ivy; Lieutenant Colonel, J. D. Hill; Major, Atwood Violet; Adjutant, Lieutenant, B. C. Mire; Quartermaster, Captain E. A. Burke; Commissary, Captain John Augustin; Ordnance Officer, Captain J. D. C. Stevenson; Surgeon, A. B. Miles.

The fourth annual competitive drill of the Regiment, in May, 1881, attracted general attention, not only here, but in other Southern cities, for it was announced several weeks in advance that there would be two days' competition: on the first, among the Crescent Companies, for the Femmer medals; and on the second, for monied prizes, for which any and all military companies could compete. In response to the latter, it was published that Memphis, Mobile and Houston would enter the arena.

The attendance of the public at the Fair Grounds for this very interesting exhibition of soldierly skill and bearing, was larger than at any previous gathering. Visitors came from far and near to witness it. On the first day, four companies of the Crescent Regiment competed, and surprised the spectators by their proficiency. The test was much more elaborate and trying than ever before.

The gallant League Guards, under Captain Pinckard, came fully up to their usual standard; but the Crescent Rifles, under their new commander, Captain H. Allen,—Captain Pleasants, volunteering as a

Lieutenant for the occasion—carried off the prizes. Captain Whitney won many plaudits for the Nicholls Rifles; but, to the general astonishment, the Vaudry Rifles, under Captain Woods, came out second in the score, thus beating the formidable "Leagues," and coming within a few points of the victorious "Crescents."

The new commander of the "Crescents," Captain Allen, had been a Lieutenant in the celebrated Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis. On this, his first appearance at the head of the "Crescents," his quiet, determined bearing, thorough knowledge of tactics, and rapid, sure, easy handling of his men, at once placed him in the front rank among our military men.

The second day's, or inter-State drill, will long be remembered by the thousands who witnessed it. The Judges, as on the first day, were U. S. Army Officers; and it was evident they were exacting and rigid to the last degree. The programme laid down in advance, was such as to thoroughly test every officer and every private; and it may well be conceived how closely and eagerly every movement was watched by the legions of friends and admirers of each competing Company, and how warmly and enthusiastically every delicate or brilliant display was applauded,—especially by the ladies, who were in bewildering array, from Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas.

After a long and most exciting contest, the Judges awarded the first prize to the Chickasaw Guards, and the second to the Crescent Rifles. The Guards' splendid appearance and magnificent drill produced a profound impression. The Companies ranked, in the net number of points won by each, as follows: 1, Chickasaw Guards.—2, Crescent Rifles.—3, League Guards.—4, Houston Light Guards.—5, Vaudry Rifles.—6, Mobile Rifles.—7, Nicholls Rifles.

It should be said for Captain Whitney, of the Nicholls Rifles, that he entered the race, fully appreciating the immense odds against him—for he was comparatively an untried commander; but he nevertheless showed the resolute confidence and pluck of a good soldier, who, though defeated, is not dismayed.

During the two days, the grounds were kept in regular military style, by the commands of Captains Baker, Donnaud, Pickles and Wilson.

Soon after this exhibition, the second annual inter-State drill took place at Nashville, and the Crescent Rifles, under Captain Allen, took part in it. Their competitors were the Porter Rifles, the Bluff City Guards, and other noted commands.

As the Crescents lost the prize for which they fought by only 2-100 of a point,—according to the decision of the U. S. Army Officers, who acted as Judges,—they were not at all downcast by their defeat. Their splendid reception when they got back home, amply consoled them.

Later on, Colonel Ivy, to the regret of the Regiment, resigned, as did Lieutenant Colonel Hill. The veteran Pleasants was elected Colonel; Major Violett became Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Baker was elected Major. Adjutant Mire, who had filled his duties to general satisfaction, resigned; and Lieutenant Robinson resumed the Adjutancy at the request of Colonel Pleasants, who knew how well fitted he was to the position. Colonel Pleasants then announced the following as the Regimental Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Staff: Quartermaster, Captain E. A. Burke; Surgeon, W. G. Mitchell; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson; Sergeant-Major, S. A. Trufant; Commissary and Ordnance Sergeant, Paul Holloway.—

Colonel Pleasants found that the State law did not entitle him to a commissioned officer, as a Commissary; and much to his and the Regiment's regret, the Staff lost the services of that valuable officer, Captain John Augustin.

Colonel Pleasants, who is no holiday soldier, at once set to work to bring the Regiment up to the highest standard of drill and soldierly appearance, commencing by instituting, at the Regiment's new armory on Canal street, Officers' Schools of Instruction. The results have already been beneficial, as has been shown in recent parades, musters, and inspections—more especially when the different commands passed in review on the 18th of December, before Governor McEnery and the French Staff Officers, visitors to the Yorktown Centennial.

THE MITCHEL RIFLES.

This independent military company, composed of citizens of Irish birth, is named after the late John Mitchel, whose name became first familiar to the reading public everywhere as one of the leaders of the zealous and talented men who in 1847-48, made the "Young Ireland Party" famous. Among John Mitchel's colleagues in this celebrated political movement were those distinguished Irishmen, Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher, besides a number of other eminent "sons of the green Isle."

One of the most brilliant speakers and writers of this band of patriots was the gifted young Joseph Brennan, who came to New Orleans, "an exile from Erin," in 1849, and soon made his mark as a speaker, a poet and a writer for the press. The terrible yellow fever of 1853 broke his health, and ere long poor Brennan found rest in one of our cemeteries. The compiler, his *confrere* on the press, with pleasure still remembers the young patriot's fine face, melodious voice and gentle manner,—types of a generous spirit and a warm heart, allied to unflagging industry and unfaltering devotion, at all hazards, to what he deemed the right.

John Mitchel was a member of Parliament, and was also one of the "Exiles of 1848." With Meagher, he finally settled down in this country. In the civil war, Mitchel espoused the Southern cause, and distinguished himself as a journalist in Richmond, Va.

The Mitchel Rifles, after many vicissitudes of fortune, have succeeded in placing their command on an enduring foundation, not only as to finances, but as to equipments and numerical strength. They have now a roll of over forty active, and thirty honorary members. Their armory is at No. 103 St. Charles street. The uniform is of grey cloth, with green and gold facings and trimmings.

The officers on "Memorial Monday" were: Captain, Michael Griffin; First Lieutenant, H. F. Brennan; Second Lieutenant, B. Moran; Orderly Sergeant, James O'Connell.

Since September, an election has been held that resulted as follows: Captain, Jos. H. Lawler; First Lieutenant, Thos. McDonnough; Second Lieutenant, L. Pluntener; Junior Second Lieutenant, John H. Green; Sergeants, B. Moran, G. F. Tolan, Wm. McGuire, and P. Coyne.

Several of the above named officers have seen military service in

the field in both hemispheres, as Captain Lawler, Lieutenant McDonough and Captain Griffin.

GERMAN GUARDS.

This Company was formed in March, 1878, and joined the German Battalion, then in course of organization as an independent corps. The Guards remained with the Battalion as Company C up to February, 1880. Then, the Battalion having entered the State National Guards, Company C withdrew, and kept up its independent organization, under the name of the GERMAN GUARDS.

The Company's uniform differs but little from that of the German Battalion. Their equipment is complete, and whenever they appear on the streets, they invariably attract admiring attention by their fine marching and accurate manoeuvring. Their headquarters are at No. 48 Bienville street.

Their muster roll shows fifty active, thirty-five passive, and twenty-five honorary members. The Secretary of the Company is Henry Opitz; the Treasurer, G. T. Schilling. The Officers in command are: Captain, George Müller; First Lieutenant, O. A. P. Stoll; Second Lieutenant, A. Wernes; Feldwebel, W. A. Suhren. The commands are given in German and English.

The Guards were to have participated, by invitation, in the ceremonies at President Garfield's inauguration, but were prevented by circumstances beyond their control. When the news of President Garfield's death was received, a prize drill and complimentary ball, that the Guards had prepared, were postponed. A meeting of the Company was held, at which resolutions of regret for the death of the President, and sympathy for his family, were adopted. It was further determined that the Armory should be draped in mourning and that the members wear mourning badges for one month.

THE IRISH RIFLES.

The IRISH RIFLES, COMPANY A, was organized in the year 1874, as an independent command. It has done its share of active duty, promptly and well, whenever called on since; and has maintained its organization despite many troublous events, such as epidemics. The Rifles are handsomely uniformed, well equipped and well drilled. Their rank and file number forty-eight men, officered by Captain John Fitzpatrick; First Lieutenant, Matt. Henry Kane; Second Lieutenant, Michael Ryan, and First Sergeant, P. M. Garry. The latter officer acted as commanding officer on the day of the Garfield Funeral Ceremonies.

CAZADORES DE ORLEANS.

This Company, composed of Spanish residents, was organized in May, 1877, as an independent command. In October, 1879, it was re-

organized, so as to embrace the double qualities of a military company and a civic society. Its uniform is very elegant—unlike any other in this country, yet strikingly soldierlike. The Company, which is fully equipped and marches well, musters sixty active members, rank and file, with fifty honorary members. The Officers are: Captain, José Llado; First Lieutenant, Jaime Pons; Second Lieutenant, Jaime Anglada; Third Lieutenant, J. M. Laben.

LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY.

The LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY was first organized in 1870, when there appeared to have come a calm over the stormy sea of our local and State politics. The Regiment formed with the "First Regiment of Infantry" (not the present one, of course) the revived Louisiana Legion, so popular in the olden times. The first Field Officers of the Artillery were: Colonel, C. W. Squires; Lieutenant Colonel, W. J. Behan; and Major, G. LeGardeur, Jr.,—all three ex-Confederate veterans.

These and other strong battalions, well armed and equipped, were of the Division of State Troops, then organized in this city by the Republican State Government, and were commanded by Major General Hugh Campbell, who had been prominently active in Republican local and State politics.—It looked, for awhile, as if there were to be no more fierce party troubles in Louisiana.

These hopes were dissipated by the famous "Warmoth-Carter" imbroglio of 1871, in which persons and parties were so commingled, that it was difficult at times to clearly understand the causes, details and results.

The Artillery was on duty during that trying period, under orders from superior authority, when peace and order were threatened, to preserve them.

In 1872, Col. Squires resigned; Lieut. Col. Behan was promoted Colonel of the Regiment; and the late M. Buck Miller was elected Lieutenant Colonel, Major LeGardeur waiving promotion in his favor.

In 1873, when the Kellogg *regime* was first established, under the authority of the United States District Court, supported by the military authority of the United States, the Regiment recognized only Hon. John McEnery as the legally elected Governor. It refused to obey orders from Gov. Kellogg: and prepared, in its armory in Davidson's Court, on Carondelet street, to resist an attack threatened, after a demand for surrender, by the admirably drilled and well-armed Metropolitan Police, under General A. S. Badger. The Federal authorities at Washington interfered, and the Regiment surrendered its arms to General Smith, U. S. A. who acted under special orders.

The Regiment ceased, *ex-necessitate*, to exist as an active uniformed corps; but, nevertheless, to a certain degree retained its organization.

When the decisive contest arose with Governor Kellogg in the fall of 1874, the officers and men of the regiment, as members of the celebrated "Crescent City White League," took an active part in the armed conflict that is now historical. The loss of life on both sides was a sad comment on the deplorable condition of our affairs; but the serious attention of the whole country was thereby aroused and con-

centrated upon them; and thus made the subsequent establishment of the Nicholls' government over that of Governor Packard, a question of national policy that fortunately was settled without bloodshed.

These topics, facts and matters of personal mention would not be recalled in this book, but that the history of the Louisiana Field Artillery, as one united corps, was so closely and constantly bound up in them.

The former foes have since shaken hands; and the brave men on both sides who met each other in battle array in those dark days, have often met since in amicable intercourse.

When the Regiment was finally reorganized under its present title, after these troubles of 1874-7 were over, Colonel John Glynn, Jr., who had commanded it during that period and for some years after, became Brigadier General of the First Brigade, L. S. N. G.; and in February, 1880, the present accomplished commander, Lieutenant Colonel Gustave LeGardeur, Jr., became the Colonel. Captain James D. Edwards, of Battery B, was elected Lieutenant Colonel. In 1874, Captain Bouny, of Battery A, became Major. He resigned in 1880; and Captain J. Numa Augustin became Major.—The Regiment has had the good fortune to retain most of its original officers.

The uniform, showy yet appropriate and soldierlike, has been briefly described on page 73 of this work, where appears also a full roll of the Field and Staff, the Non-Commissioned Staff, and the Line Officers, as they appeared on the 26th September last in the Procession.

The Regimental Armory was long in the Mechanics' Institute edifice—formerly the State House—on Dryades street; but it is now in the rear halls of the Washington Artillery Arsenal, Carondelet street front.

Whenever called on for service the Command has shown itself prompt to respond. For example, when it was reported here in 1880, that a serious riot was under way in one of the river Parishes, the Regiment received orders at 10 P. M. to assemble at the armory, and by 4 o'clock the next morning it was on its way to the scene of trouble.

Among the notable events in which the Regiment has participated of late years, was the public reception of General Grant, in which full military honors were paid him; the public reception of the Northern Soldiers who visited our city in February, 1871; the Garfield Obsequies last September, and the review tendered in December, 1881, by the Governor as a compliment to the visiting French officers, headed by General Boulanger.

In the disastrous overflow of a large part of the city, in April, 1881, this Regiment, with the other commands of General Glynn's Brigade, did good service, under his orders, in protecting the provision depots, and in distributing the supplies, far and wide, among the thousands who were "under water."

The Regiment is thoroughly drilled as infantry and artillery, and its equipment in both services is excellent. The guns are four 12 lb. Napoleons and two 1-inch Gatlings. There are five full Companies or Batteries in the command, of which A, B, C and D, in the city, and E Battery, at Donaldsonville, officered by Captain E. Prosper Landry; First Lieutenant, J. T. Nolan; First Lieutenant, Jr., E. N. Pugh, and Second Lieutenant, L. A. Landry.

Battery A.—This Company, as at present organized, represents the "Roman Rifles," formed in the Fifth Ward during the summer of 1874, and officered by Captain Chas. Roman; First Lieutenant, P. L. Bouny;

Second Lieutenant, P. E. Durand, and Second Lieutenant, Jr., B. Surrat,—all representatives, with the non-commissioned officers and privates, of our old Creole families. The Rifles took a very active part in the memorable events of that year, and of a later period. When the Louisiana Field Artillery was reorganized as part of the State Militia under its present title, the Rifles, with P. L. Bouny as Captain, J. Numa Augustin as First Lieutenant, André Roman as Second Lieutenant, and A. C. Landry as Second Junior Lieutenant, became "Battery A." Captain Bouny's promotion to the Majority in 1879 made Lieutenant Augustin, Captain. He being promoted in 1880, Lieutenant A. C. Landry became Captain; and he resigning in 1881, was succeeded by Captain Geo. Chiapella, the present efficient commander of the Battery.

Battery C.—Under Captain John Glynn, Jr., this Company had several men killed and wounded in the "14th September" fight. In 1878, during the terrible epidemic, the Company reported in a body to the Howard Association, and were assigned to duty as nurses.—The first Captain of the Company after the reorganized Regiment entered the militia, was E. A. Guibert. He died after a short service; and was succeeded by Captain Michel J. Fortier, who is still in command.—Captain Fortier is recognized as one of the most proficient artillery officers in the country, and his battery ranks with the best.—At the sharply contested drill of the inter-State competition, at Nashville, he won the second prize, and in May, 1881, at the inter-State drill at our Fair Grounds, he won the first prize over well trained competitors from Mobile and St. Louis, as well as detachments from Batteries B and D of his own Regiment. In both competitions, the Judges were U. S. Army officers. The men who won these prizes, under his orders, were: Fred Kornbeck, gunner; S. Baudier, No. 1; E. Peralta, No. 2; E. J. Soniat, No. 3; E. Bercegeay, No. 4; Geo. Schomberg, No. 5; Geo. Stern, No. 6; C. Calongue, No. 7. Captain Fortier had charge of the guns that fired the salute when the French military guests reviewed the First Division, in December. Pieces, horses, officers, men, and equipments were in tip-top order, and did honor to Captain Fortier's care and skill.

Battery B.—This Company was organized in October, 1870, with W. J. Behan as Captain. He becoming Colonel of the Regiment, was succeeded by Captain Ed. Montgomery; but that fine officer's health had been injured during war service with the Army of Tennessee, and he resigned and died soon after.

His successor was Captain James D. Edwards, who held the position for eight years. When he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, Wm. H. Beanham, who had entered the Company as a private in 1870, was elected Captain, and still holds the position, for which he is eminently fitted.

First Lieutenant H. B. Thompson also entered the Company in 1870 as a private, and has risen, step by step. Lieutenants Kerr and Lynd have been with the Company a number of years. First Sergeant Hamilton has been the Orderly Sergeant from the first, preferring that position, and waiving all rights to promotion; and of the seventy-two active members now on the rolls, over one-fourth have been there since 1870,—a rare and most complimentary record for any volunteer command.

Genial Captain Beanham went with the Continental Guards as a volunteer in the ranks, in their famous excursion to Boston, and par-

ticipated in the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, in June, 1880. When the Boston Lancers and Charlestown Cadets returned the Continentals' visit, in February, 1881, Battery B, under Captain Beanham, fired the welcoming and parting salutes, and exerted themselves in every way to assist the Continentals in making their guests not only comfortable, but "happy."

The following is the roll of Battery B on the day of the Garfield memorial ceremonies:

Officers: Captain, Wm. F. Beanham; First Lieutenant, H. B. Thompson; Junior First Lieutenant, F. M. Kerr; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Lynd.

Non-Commissioned Officers: Orderly Sergeant Hamilton; Color Sergeant John P. Beanham; Sergeants, F. C. Sallan, J. H. Hammett, H. A. Despomier, S. J. Bowles, F. McKeough, J. H. Leary;—Color Corporal, C. J. Spear; Corporals, J. N. McConnell, John Barrett, W. R. Verlander, R. B. Beecher, T. G. Chandler, Geo. B. McConnell, C. H. Nobles, H. B. Bowles.

Privates: Gus. Aarons, E. W. Benton, W. Brindle, V. G. Clann, J. Claverie, Jr., L. Dćjan, W. Eicholz, Geo. Grundeman, John Hoffman, D. S. Hamilton, G. T. Hebert, H. J. Knight, Thos. Keating, J. W. McDuff, J. McMahon, J. D. McClelland, E. Moses, G. A. Mallory, R. Pruyn, J. W. Riley, J. Rosch, H. H. Seymour, T. S. Shuber, B. R. Shakelford, C. A. Thomas, J. A. Vaughan.

"OLD JORDAN."

In the person of this veteran colored drummer,—Jordan B. Noble by name,—some seventy years of the military history of the United States were represented in the procession of September 26th. In antebellum days, everybody in New Orleans knew "Old Jordan." At every parade of civic or military organizations, his excellent fife and drum band were certain to be heard; and, assuredly, for marching purposes, no other music and no other band could compete with them. They had been so long together that they played in perfect unison, and the spirit and life they threw into their strains, set even the most sluggish souls all agog with animation.—Even at this late day, memory recalls those cheerful sounds; and the fifes and drums once more make the air melodious with "Oh! Susannah! don't you cry for me!" or, "Take your time, Miss Lucy! Take your time, Miss Lucy Long!"

Whatever may have become of "Susannah," or whatever may have been the destiny of "Miss Lucy Long," since those bright, cheery days when we went gypsying,—"Old Jordan," strong and portly, is still about; and, despite his eighty-one years, walks the streets as a sedate looker-on, reads the papers, writes letters, chats with old acquaintances, watches the military parades with interest, and stoutly maintains his ability still to rub-a-dub-dub all its music out of a drum.

From his own manuscript, we learn that he was born in Georgia, October 14th, 1800, and came to New Orleans in 1812. Better now let the old man tell his own story: "I was enlisted a drummer," he writes, "in the Seventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry, in 1813, Major Mims commanding; and served under him until December 23, 1814, when Major Penn, of the Forty-fourth Regiment, took command, and led us "against the British, in the battle of the 23d of December, 1814. He

"commanded our regiment at Camp Jackson, until the British retired from before New Orleans, January 12th, 1815. I was in all the battles, under General Jackson, in that campaign."

"Lively times, Jordan," said the Compiler. "Yes, sir," he replied; "and fine times for us; but"—and the old soldier's eyes twinkled,— "the British didn't like 'em."

In the Florida War, in 1836, Jordan volunteered in the First Louisiana Brigade, commanded by General Persifor F. Smith. In 1846, when the war with Mexico began, and General Taylor was in danger on the Rio Grande, Jordan again volunteered, joining Company H., Captain J. M. Vandegriff, in Colonel J. B. Walton's Louisiana Regiment.

In the civil war, Jordan served in the Federal Army, holding a Captain's commission in the Seventh Louisiana Colored Volunteers, in 1863, under General Emory. He holds honorable discharges from all his commanders; and still keeps, intact, the shell of the drum that he beat in 1812-15, in 1836, and 1846. It and its owner have been in four wars, and are therefore well deserving this special notice.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

ITS EARLY DAYS AND FIRST COMMANDERS.

The First Company, Native American, was the name of an artillery company that, from 1838 or 1839 on, was well known in New Orleans, especially in what was then known as the American part of the city—that above Canal street, including the Second Municipality and the City of Lafayette; and with Samuel J. Peters, James A. Caldwell, Wagner, Recorder Baldwin, Leeds, Freret, Story, Heartt, Robb, Christy, Slark, Mudge, Hewlett, Avery, Rushton, Hodge, Peyton, Shaw, Bullitt, Winston, Freret, etc., among its leading spirits.

The Captain of this Artillery Company was Henry Forno, a natural born soldier, gifted with the genius of command,—as he showed in after years in Virginia, under Lee and Jackson. The Company was the forerunner of the WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, which had Captain Stockton as its first commander. He was succeeded by Captains Allen Hill, Ealer and R. O. Smith. Then General E. L. Tracy was for awhile acting Captain—the Company being in his Brigade;—then Captain Soria commanded, until he was accidentally killed. Lieutenant H. I. Hunting succeeded him; and then CAPTAIN J. B. WALTON was unanimously elected, and has been with the Washington Artillery ever since. Its name and his are indissolubly connected, in Southern military history.

IN 1861.

When the great civil war began, the WASHINGTON ARTILLERY prepared energetically and promptly to take the field. Four full Companies were organized, and a Battalion thoroughly drilled and thoroughly equipped. A Committee was sent to Montgomery to tender the services of the Corps to the Confederate Authorities, for the war. The offer was at once accepted; and on Sunday morning, May 26th, 1861, the Battalion, drawn up in Lafayette Square, was mustered into the

Confederate military service, by Lieutenant Phifer, mustering officer. The Battalion then marched to Christ Church, on Canal street, where their new flag was formally consecrated. The officers and men occupied the central pews, and were addressed by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Leacock, in a sermon still remembered as one of profound feeling and eloquence.

The flag alluded to,—a beautiful one,—had been presented to the Battalion the previous day, Saturday, May 25th, at the residence of Mr. T. C. Twichell, on St. Charles street, next door to where the Battalion's Arsenal now is. Mr. Twichell made the presentation for his wife and other ladies, and Colonel Walton received the flag in one of his brief but effective speeches.

THE MUSTER ROLL.

The following is the roll of the Battalion, as published in the city papers of Sunday, May 27th, 1861.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Major J. B. Walton; Adjutant, Lieutenant W. Miller Owen; Quartermaster, Lieutenant Cuthbert H. Slocomb; Surgeon, Dr. E. S. Drew.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Sergeant-Major, C. L. C. Dupuy; Color Sergeant, Louis M. Montgomery; Quartermaster Sergeant, Stringer Kennedy.

COLOR GUARD.—Corporal George W. Wood; Corporal E. J. Jewell; Corporal A. H. Peale; Corporal J. H. Dearie.

FIRST COMPANY.—Captain, Harry M. Isaacson; First Lieutenant, G. W. Squires; First Lieutenant, Junior, J. B. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, H. G. Geiger.

First Detachment: First Sergeant, Edward Owen; First Corporal, F. D. Ruggles. Privates: W. Chambers, G. M. Judd, Edwin J. Kirschmidt, J. W. Kearney, W. E. Perry, C. Rossiter, J. E. Rodd, T. S. Turner.—*Second Detachment:* Second Sergeant, J. M. Galbraith; Second Corporal, E. C. Payne. Privates: A. F. Coste, E. A. Cowen, H. Crammin, W. T. Hardie, J. M. Payne, J. R. McGaughy, F. A. St-Amant, R. M. K. Spearing.—*Third Detachment:* Third Sergeant, C. H. C. Brown; Third Corporal, W. Fellows, Sr. Privates: T. Y. Aby, C. Chambers, J. E. Jarraud, L. Labarre, G. W. Morse, P. A. J. Michel, M. Mount, J. A. Tarleton.—*Fourth Detachment:* Fourth Corporal, F. F. Case. Privates: G. B. DeRussey, C. A. Everett, W. R. Falconer, F. Lobrano, J. P. Manico, G. V. Wiltz, L. E. Zebal, H. L. Zebal.—*Artificers:* W. D. Holmes, S. G. Stewart, Israel Scott.—*Drivers:* Sergeant, Geo. Bernard; John Anderson, Matthew Burns, Jno. Charlesworth, W. R. Dirke, Jno. Eschenman, Wm. Forest, Michael Hoch, Jno. L. Hoch, Jas. Hotligh, Jno. Jacobs, Thos. Kerwin, Fred Lester, Pat Mooney, H. Meyer, David Nolan, R. Nicholas, Jno. O'Neil, Chas. Rush, John Wilson.

SECOND COMPANY.—First Lieutenant, C. C. Lewis, commanding; First Lieutenant, Junior, Samuel McPherson; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Slocomb.

First Detachment: First Sergeant, Jos. H. DeGrange; First Corporal, J. D. Edwards. Privates: Sam Hawes, H. M. Payne, J. S. Meyers, Tracy Twichell, J. J. Land, J. W. Emmett, J. A. Hall, G. Humphrey.—*Second Detachment:* Second Sergeant, Gustave Aime; Second Corporal, C. E. Leverich. Privates: J. D. Britton, —Randolph, W. E. Florance, J. W. Parsons, J. Howard Goodin, Thos. H. Suter, F. Allenal, F. O. Buckner.—*Third Detachment:* Third Ser-

geant, H. C. Wood; Third Corporal, Julius Freret. Privates: W. C. Giffen, L. C. Woodville, A. A. Brinsmade, E. L. Hall, R. Axson, Wm. Roth, E. D. Patton, A. C. Knight.—*Fourth Detachment*: Fourth Sergeant, C. Huchez; Fourth Corporal, B. V. L. Hutton. Privates: G. E. Strawbridge, A. R. Blakeley, R. Bannister, Jr., R. C. Lewis, H. B. Berthelot, W. J. Hare, J. H. Randolph, W. H. Wilkins.—*Artificers*: John Montgomery, Leonard Craig. *Drivers*: John Weber, Toney Hulby, John Fagant, Geo. Barr, Wm. Carey, B. B. McKesson, Wm. Little, Jas. Crilly, John Cannon, Jas. Leyden, Ed. Loftus, Edwin Lake, Jas. Brown, M. F. Lynch, Louis Rouch, Wm. Oliver, Cor'l Mc Gregor, Alexander Bucher.

THIRD COMPANY.—Captain, M. Buck Miller; First Lieutenant, J. B. Whittington; Second Lieutenant, L. A. Adam.—First Sergeant, Frank McElroy; Second Sergeant, A. V. Hero; Third Sergeant, L. Prados; Fourth Sergeant, J. T. Handy.—First Corporal, E. J. Jewell; Second Corporal, A. H. Peale; Third Corporal, W. H. Ellis; Fourth Corporal, — Collins.—Privates: Napier Bartlett, H. D. Summers, J. H. Moore, W. Mills, Robert Bruce, J. J. Holmes, T. H. Fuqua, O. N. DeBlanc, A. W. Morgan, P. W. Pettis, E. Rivière, F. Kremelburg, Chas. Hart, Samuel C. Boush, Geo. McNeil, J. H. Collis, Frank Shaw, W. S. Toledano, E. Toledano, P. O. Fazende, Fred Hubbard, Jos. De Meza, L. E. Guyot, J. F. Randolph, S. Dehalaron, J. T. Breuford, C. W. Deacon, Stringer Kennedy, Howard Tully, Wm. Leefe, J. W. Brown, C. H. Stocker, J. R. Porter, S. G. Sanders, B. L. Braselmann, — Plutigne, C. E. Fortier, R. Maxwell, Emile Anvil, Ernest Charpuian, T. M. McFall, M. W. Cloney, Ed. Duncan, C. A. Falconer, H. J. Phelps, T. Valentine, Samuel W. Noyes, M. W. Chapman, W. R. Noble, W. C. Coyle, F. A. Coyle, L. P. Forshe, J. C. Bloomfield.—*Artificers*: Jos. Blanchard, Jas. Keating.

FOURTH COMPANY.—Captain, B. F. Eschleman; First Lieutenant, Joe. Norcom; Second Lieutenant, Harry A. Battles.—Second Sergeant, W. J. Behan; Third Sergeant, Geo. E. Apps; Fourth Sergeant, J. D. Reynolds.—First Corporal, George Wood; Second Corporal, J. H. Dearie.—Privates: A. D. Augustus, B. F. Wridler, J. R. McGowan, J. M. Rohbock, H. F. Wilson, C. C. Bier, J. C. Wood, Jno. S. Finch, F. A. Brodie, Bernard Huffe, G. L. Cratcher, J. F. Lilly, T. G. Stewart, Samuel A. Knox, Wm. Palfrey, L. C. Lewis, J. H. Smith, G. Montgomery, Isaac Jessup, A. F. Vass, W. W. Jones, P. C. Lane, T. Carey, W. P. S. Creary, W. C. Morrell, W. T. O'Neil, A. Banksmith, Frank Williams, E. Lauer, G. Beck, R. F. F. Moore, Henry H. Baker, J. W. Burke, Jno. Meux, J. V. Valentine, Phil. Vancolm, T. B. White, H. H. White, Jno. B. Chastant, W. J. Sneed, H. D. Seaman, Jr., E. H. Bee, C. W. Marston, C. A. Deval, E. A. Mellard, J. W. Wilcox, V. D. Terrebonne, E. T. Reichart, Thos. H. Cummings, R. H. Gray, J. T. Hale, W. J. Leceane, E. Toubert, Chas. Hardenburg, J. C. Purdy.—*Artificers*: Levy Callahan, Jno. McDonnell.

Battalion Band: J. V. Gessner, leader; T. Gutzler, Ch. W. Struve, J. Arnold, John Deutsche, Jno. Geches, Peter Trum, Jno. Lorbs, Thos. Kostmel, J. H. Sporer, Chas. Meier.

Buglers: F. P. Villasana, William Fletcher.

DEPARTURE FOR VIRGINIA.

It was announced in the papers of Monday morning, May 27th, that the Battalion would take their departure for Richmond, Va., that afternoon, by the Jackson Railroad, and the whole city was aroused by

the news. Lieutenant W. Irving Hodgson, commanding the active members—reserves—who remained in the city, published an order to them and the honorary members to meet at the Arsenal, on Girod street, in the afternoon, to act as an escort to the Battalion.

The four Companies of the Battalion formed in Lafayette Square, the Drivers composing a fifth Company. The escort was composed of the Company under Lieutenant Hodgson, the Louisiana Cadets, the Orleans Guards, some four hundred strong, and the Orleans Light Horse, Captain Leeds. Then the Battalion drew up in front of the City Hall, and were addressed by Rev. Dr. Palmer, in most impressive style. The five Companies responded by three cheers for the "Southern Confederacy," and three more for the "Old Dominion," to which the multitude of enthusiastic spectators replied by cheer upon cheer for the Artillery. The column marched down St. Charles to Canal street, down Canal to Camp; up Camp to Callope, and thence out to the Jackson Railroad Depot. Thousands accompanied them—the ladies numbering hundreds upon hundreds—and even after the long train started, the excited multitude followed as far out as the swamp.—It was a memorable event even in those memorable days.

The Battalion took with them their own uniforms, equipments and arms complete, including their field pieces and the harness. The horses were obtained in Virginia.—Their journey to Richmond was a series of ovations.

They went under fire for the first time, at Bull Run, followed by the First Manassas, and at once established their reputation, beyond controversy, as unsurpassable artillerymen. From that date to the surrender at Appomattox, the record of the BATTALION is historical.

ANOTHER COMPANY.

Not satisfied with the quota furnished to the Army of Virginia, the active members at home—the reserves alluded to—determined that the Battalion should be also represented in the Army of Tennessee. Accordingly, a full Company—known as the Fifth—well armed, drilled and equipped, was organized, and, under the command of Captain W. Irving Hodgson, proceeded to join Beauregard and Albert Sidney Johnston. They were put under fire at Shiloh, by Beauregard himself; distinguished themselves there; and—Captain C. H. Slocomb succeeding Captain Hodgson later on—earned a brilliant reputation, remaining under arms until General Dick Taylor surrendered.

HOME AGAIN.

On their return to New Orleans, the surviving members organized an Association for benevolent purposes. The ranks of the five Companies had been sadly depleted during four years of active service, but the old comrades were true to each other, despite all adversities. Mr. Thos. L. Bayne was chosen president of the Association. The amount disbursed by it for the wounded, sick, and necessitous has been very large.

A NEW BIRTH.

In July, 1875, with a view, first, to reorganizing the old Battalion on a military basis, and then, in a body, to visit the great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, a number of the Veterans assembled in preliminary meeting at Hawkins' Club Rooms. Colonel J. B. Walton presided, and seventy-nine names were signed to the roll.

At the second meeting, fifty-four more names, all of veterans, were

signed. It was determined to organize three Companies, and that none should be received in them who had not served in the army.

Colonel J. B. Walton was then, amidst great enthusiasm, unanimously elected to command the Battalion. His reply was brief, but to the point; and, referring to the proposed visit to the Centennial, he said: "They were to go among men against whom they had fought in battle, and great good, he thought, would result from the visit. He had never known a move that seemed to give more general satisfaction in the community."

W. J. Behan was then elected Major; and M. Buck Miller, J. A. Chalaron and John B. Richardson Captains of Companies A, B and C respectively.

THE THREE COMPANIES.

The drawing for membership of the three companies was next in order, and resulted as follows:

COMPANY A:—Geo. E. Apps, O. S. Babcock, T. L. Bayne, Ben Bridges, S. A. Bryan, M. J. Bebee, C. H. C. Brown, J. P. Benton, J. S. Bradley, John Bradley, Napier Bartlett, Wm. A. Collins, E. A. Clark, A. S. Cowan, Chas. Cotting, Mike Cloney, T. Carter, H. Dudley Coleman, Henry Carey, S. W. Dempsey, Geo. W. Dupré, J. D. Edwards, P. O. Fazende, H. Guillotte, Andrew Hero, Jr., Charles A. Harris, W. D. Henderson, Minor Kenner, Dan Kelley, Pat Leahy, Chas. Leverich, A. Luria, A. G. Lobdell, R. McMillan, Peter Michel, J. J. Madden, E. Peychaud, W. T. O'Neal, J. Rousseau, C. McC. Selph, C. Stocker, W. Tynan, Frank Ulrich, L. E. Zebal, and H. L. Zebal.

COMPANY B: E. D. Augustus, Charles M. Byrne, Robert Bruce, James Bloomfield, W. W. Charleton, E. O. Cook, Frank Case, W. H. Cantzan, E. A. Conan, Geo. W. Charleton, J. D. Carpenter, C. T. Cowand, C. C. Dupuy, Joseph DeGrange, Pat Eagan, B. F. Eschleman, J. Farrell, G. J. Freret, W. C. Giffen, John Garrity, L. M. Girard, E. L. Hews, W. H. Holmes, John Holmes, G. R. P. Jones, A. M. Laffington, Gus. Leefe, C. C. Lewis, R. A. McDonough, Gus. Micou, L. L. Miller, John Metzler, John Meux, John B. Marsh, John Miller, W. Miller Owen, Wm. Oliver, J. R. Porter, Wm. Palfrey, Chas. Palfrey, A. H. Peale, Lewis Roache, Will Steven, J. M. Seixas, Frank Shaw, A. Schnexaydre, E. P. Villasana, and J. B. Whittington.

COMPANY C: L. A. Adam, F. M. Andrews, A. A. Brinsmade, Frank A. Bartlett, J. A. Blaffer, W. P. Brewer, F. A. Behan, John Bozant, Henry H. Baker, W. G. Coyle, Ed. Collins, Denis Cronan, Geo. Crawford, G. B. DeRussey, H. Deitz, E. S. Drew, Jno. W. Emmett, W. H. Ellis, J. Fagan, Bernard Hoft, H. M. Isaacson, J. H. Jagot, A. C. Jones, Edwin J. Kursheedt, A. M. Kelley, Douglas M. Kilpatrick, L. B. Labarre, Frank Lobrano, C. L. Layman, Edgar Mayhan, J. McCormack, Frank McElroy, Henry Miller, H. H. Marks, John R. McGaughy, — McCarthy, W. F. Pinkard, O. F. Peck, John N. Payne, T. G. Roebuck, N. A. Randolph, F. L. Richardson, Anthony Sambola, L. Schneider, B. Strong, E. S. Turpin, Fred N. Thayer, H. F. Wilson, and B. T. Walshe.—A total of one hundred and forty-one names.

Not all these men had served in the Washington Artillery during the war,—some having served in other Louisiana commands; but, though the greater majority of them were young men, all had been often under fire, and quite a number could count up several scores of battles in which they had been engaged.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

At the next meeting, thirty more members were enrolled. The Company officers were then elected, as follows: *Company A*: First Lieutenant, A. Hero, Jr.; Junior First Lieutenant, Frank McElroy; Second Lieutenant, Geo. E. Apps.—*Company B*: First Lieutenant, Eugene May; Junior First Lieutenant, Wm. Palfrey; Second Lieutenant, Wm. T. Hardie.—*Company C*: First Lieutenant, C. H. C. Brown; Junior First Lieutenant, Geo. B. DeRussey; Second Lieutenant, D. M. Kilpatrick; Orderly Sergeant, Harry M. Isaacson.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Lt. Col. Walton then announced the following staff appointments, commissioned and non-commissioned: Adjutant, W. Miller Owen; Quartermaster, John M. Payne; Commissary, John Holmes; Ordnance Officer, W. B. Krumbhaar; Surgeon, Dr. Thos. Y. Aby.—Sergeant Major, E. J. Kursheedt; Quartermaster Sergeant, Wm. H. Ellis; Commissary Sergeant, Mike Cloney; Ordnance Sergeant, O. F. Peck; Artificer and Armorer, J. W. Dempsey.—Color Corporals: H. J. Wilson, W. C. Giffen, Gus. J. Freret.—Color Guard: J. W. Parsons, C. C. Lewis, Alex. H. Peale, Geo. W. Dupré.—Lt. Col. Walton issued his first general order, August 4th, 1875.

ON PARADE AGAIN.

The first public parade of the new Battalion took place on the 8th of January, 1876,—the same day that the "Continental" made their first appearance on the streets since the war. It was fifteen years since the old Companies had taken their departure for the battle fields of Virginia and Tennessee. What terrible scenes those veteran soldiers,—now marching quietly and steadily along—had gone through! what sights witnessed! what trials and sufferings endured!—Perhaps the years that had elapsed since they surrendered their arms, had tried them more than war's fiercest contests. To scores of spectators—the older ones—the sight of the serried ranks and the familiar grey, recalled faces and forms that had once marched gaily along under the flag of the Washington Artillery—the same flag that now floated proudly over the glittering bayonets—but look eagerly as they might, from front to rear, the faces and forms were not there! They would not be there again; never again!

ARMORIES.

The first armory of the new Battalion was in a large building on Perdido street, just back of the Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street. Then quarters were found on Common street, in the rear of the Gas Company's building, corner of Baronne.

An interesting event there was their first inspection by General Beauregard, lately appointed Adjutant General of the State. Lt. Colonel W. M. Owen was in command; and as the General, with him, passed slowly along the ranks, it was evident, despite his characteristic calm demeanor, that the close proximity—face to face, as it were—to so many of his old soldiers, affected the General. The scene was a quiet one; but it was watched with intense interest by a large number of invited guests, among them the officers of a Mexican war vessel, then in the river. What the veterans of over sixty battles themselves thought and felt, as they thus met the hero of Manassas for the first time, in this military array and ceremony, after seventeen or eighteen years

separation—must be left to the imagination. They stood, under rigid discipline, like statues: silent, motionless, immovable.

THE NEW ARSENAL.

About, or over a year ago, the Battalion succeeded in purchasing their present spacious Arsenal, already mentioned in this book. Three stories in height, very wide, and extending from St. Charles to Carondelet street, it affords them ample accommodations for their own purposes; also for social entertainments, balls and concerts, and rooms and halls to be used by other military commands.

The Artillery Armory proper is on the ground floor, entrance on St. Charles street. The guns, seven in number, of different kinds, with limbers, caissons, etc., are near the entrance. The small arms are in racks, against the walls, to the rear, thus leaving an unencumbered area for the movements of a full Regiment.

On the rear wall, over the desk of the officer presiding at meetings, is suspended the celebrated oil painting of the lamented artist, Julio, that represents the last interview of Lee and Jackson, just as the latter was receiving his final instructions from his leader, ere beginning the famous flank march against Hooker. The incident is historically correct, and the painter has depicted it admirably.

THE DAUGHTERS OF LEE AND JACKSON.

This picture was the object of close inspection by Miss Mildred Lee, the daughter of General Robert E. Lee, when she was formally received by the Battalion, during a brief visit here. It was also examined with deep interest by the widow and daughter of Stonewall Jackson, last Spring, at a reception given them in the Arsenal, when the officers and men of the Artillery were introduced to the two ladies. Both receptions, with such illustrious guests for subjects, would have furnished happy illustrations for the painter's brush.

OTHER INTERESTING OBJECTS.

In the officers' or headquarters' room of the Battalion, is a large case, containing many war relics: the beautiful flag, already noted as having been presented in May, 1861, by Mrs. Twichell; a Confederate battle flag presented to the Battalion in Virginia by Beauregard; an old and beautiful flag, of heavy red silk ground, with the arms of Louisiana embroidered in the centre in white silk, and on both sides, near the edges, the names of over sixty battles that the five Companies were in; and a fragment of the Battalion guidon flag, used in Virginia. The flag of the Fifth Company, if we mistake not, is in the possession of the widow of the late Captain C. H. Slocomb.—In the reception room, opposite the officers' room, are oil paintings, portraits of Gen. Beauregard and Col. Owen; a portrait of Col. Walton; a large medallion portrait in marble, relief, of Adjutant Kursheedt; and a number of war maps, and other relics of interest.

A VETERAN.

The active and intelligent Armorer of the BATTALION, DANIEL KELLEY, served through the Mexican war, and became a member of the Washington Artillery in February, 1852. He has been with it ever since, and naturally takes a deep interest in every incident and individual connected with its history.

Before the civil war, Armorer Kelley was "No. 1" of a piece put in

position on the Levee, at the foot of Canal street, to fire a salute in honor of a British war vessel, on her taking her departure. The salute, "a royal one," was fired in the fastest time on record; and it was the subject of comment and praise in the military journals of the day, in this country and in Europe.

THE LAST CAMP.

The BATTALION has erected a large and very handsome Tomb in the Metairie Cemetery, which attracts the eye of every visitor to that picturesque spot. Above the Tomb stands, at ease, guarding the rest of his comrades below, a Confederate artilleryman, in uniform. The accuracy of the costume, natural attitude of the figure, and simple yet profound feeling it symbolizes, are happy examples of the sculptor's chisel. Upon the tomb tablets is the muster roll of the Dead of the WASHINGTON ARTILLERY: "dead on the field of honor."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Walton withdrawing from active command in 1877, was elected "Honorary Colonel," and Captain W. Miller Owen was chosen Lieutenant Colonel. He commanded until December, 1879, with J. B. Richardson as Major, and E. J. Kursheedt as Adjutant. He then tendered his resignation to take effect February 23d, 1880. Major John B. Richardson took command in the interim and was elected Lieutenant Colonel in February, 1880, and Captain Eugene May, of Company B, was unanimously elected Major. See pages 70 and 71 for a list of the Staff and Line Officers in September last.

The Battalion was mustered into the Louisiana State National Guard in December, 1879, Gov. Nicholls, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. W. J. Behan, and Col. Walton assisting at the ceremony.

Adjutant Kursheedt was promoted to Adjutant of Gen. Meyer's Brigade, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The Battalion parted with this efficient officer and old comrade with sincere regret.

The "Veterans" of the Battalion some three years ago formed a special company under Captain C. C. Dupuy. They appear on parade with drawn sabres, instead of muskets.

The Company Officers have undergone a number of changes since 1875, and many new recruits—young men—have been added to the ranks. One special feature of the command is, that when a man joins, he joins the Battalion as a whole, and not any one Company. This identifies every individual with the entire command, and ensures an active *esprit de corps*.

The good feeling that suggested to the Battalion, on its reorganization in 1875, a trip to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876—an excursion that they were compelled to forego, much to their regret—has governed them ever since in their intercourse with the ex-Federal officers and soldiers. It is thus that the true soldiers on both sides have given a noble lesson worthy of example.

THE ARTILLERY TO GARFIELD.

The Battalion, at their regular monthly meeting, two evenings after President Garfield's death, authorized Colonel Richardson to appoint a committee, with Colonel J. B. Walton as chairman, to prepare memorial resolutions. The Committee's report, as follows, was unanimously adopted:

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, }
NEW ORLEANS, September 22, 1881. }

"The Battalion Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, whilst bowing in humble submission to the mysterious will of God, at this solemn moment, in common with their fellow-citizens in every part of this sorrowing nation, are desirous of giving expression of their horror of the awful crime which has deprived this great republic of its chosen constitutional head, and of their sincere and heartfelt grief, that a brave soldier, a wise ruler and a good man in all the walks of life, should have been stricken down by the red hand of an assassin, while yet upon the threshold of his manhood and usefulness ; Therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Battalion Washington Artillery, in meeting assembled, that they recognize in the assassination of President James A. Garfield the country has lost a true friend to the constitution and laws, a just and unprejudiced ruler, a valorous and conscientious soldier, whose heroic bearing during the long period of his confinement, to the hour of his death, challenges the highest admiration and attests the greatness of the man.

"Resolved, That we deplore the loss the country has sustained ; that we contemplate with loathing and horror the act of the assassin, which has in a time of profound peace and unexampled prosperity plunged fifty million people in mourning, and arrested the attention and sincere condolence, in an unexampled measure, of all civilized countries.

"Resolved, That with the greatest admiration and respect we tender to the noble lady, now the widow of our murdered President, our heartfelt and sincere condolence in her great sorrow and affliction, commending her to the Father of all good, who, in His wise Providence 'giveth and taketh away.'

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States for such disposition as may be given to other similar resolutions."

J. B. Walton, Honorary Colonel, Chairman ; H. M. Isaacson, Captain ; Frank McElroy, Captain ; D. M. Kilpatrick, First Lieutenant ; J. S. Richards, First Lieutenant ; A. Hero, Jr., Staff ; Wm. Palfrey, Private : Committee.

THE REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, October 5th, 1881. }

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Richardson, Battalion Washington Artillery, New Orleans, La. :

"Sir:—Now that the onerous cares of public work permit due acknowledgment of the countless heartfelt tributes of sympathy for the family of President Garfield, and of respect for the memory of the dead which come from every quarter of our common country, I hasten to respond to your letter of the 22d ult., enclosing the feeling resolutions of condolence adopted on that day, at a meeting of the members of your organization.

"The spontaneity of this eloquent message is but in keeping with the universal voice of our common country in its brotherhood of keen sorrow ; and carries its fitting share of consolation to the bereaved widow and fatherless children in their deep anguish.

"In their name, and expressing the common sentiment of the

" American people in this hour of widespread mourning, I return to
 " you and your generous-hearted comrades most sincere thanks.

" I am, Sir,

" Your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS.

THE NEW ORLEANS LIEDERTAFEL.

This Society was organized in the month of February, 1872, at No. 20 Exchange Alley under the name of " DEUTSCHER MAENNER GESANGVEREIN," or the German Male Singing Society. It had a membership of about thirty, officered as follows: President, Dr. F. Willhoft; Vice President, M. F. Sibilsky; Recording Secretary, J. P. Hand; Financial Secretary, R. H. Benners; Treasurer, Reinhardt Wirth; Librarian, Heinrich Sporer; Musical Director, Otto Weber.

The numbers soon increased to over one hundred, and the Society's career was one of the most genial, social amusement and pleasure.

In the month of December, 1878, the " Maenner Gesangverein " and the " New Orleans Liederkranz," a singing society which had its place of meeting at the corner of Chippewa and Philip streets, agreed to combine and form but one Society. This was effected, and it was determined to name the new organization the NEW ORLEANS LIEDERTAFEL.

The Carnival season of 1879 brought a great many new names to the roll of members, which has ever since been steadily increasing. Also came with them a good many lady singers; and, of late, there has been enrolled a large number of scholars, both boys and girls, who receive a musical education at the expense of the Society.

The LIEDERTAFEL celebrated in October, 1880, the opening of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad, by inviting the Texas Singing Societies and holding a three days' festival, in which were given two grand vocal and instrumental concerts—one at the Spanish Fort Park, and one at the West End,—winding up with a grand torchlight procession, and a brilliant evening entertainment on the third day at Grunewald Hall, in which the New Orleans German-Turners, the German Battalion and the German Guards also participated.

The LIEDERTAFEL has now over nine hundred members, and a Chorus of about one hundred excellent and well-trained voices. It is the only German Singing Society in this city, and its beneficial and wholesome influence is widely felt.

Its entertainments are of the choicest kind, and whilst thoroughly recherché are, at the same time, gleeful and joyous.

The LIEDERTAFEL members, however, are not alone found where mirth and merriment reign supreme. They also devote themselves to charitable purposes, and are not missing at festivals given for the suffering, the widow and the fatherless.

When the sad news of President Garfield's death was received, the LIEDERTAFEL at once ceased their musical and social gatherings for amusement and recreation; and, mourning sincerely the great loss their country had sustained, determined to attend, in a body, the

obsequies announced by the city authorities. They promptly acceded to the request of Mayor Shakspeare and Administrator Walshe, chairman of the City Committee, for them to sing during the funeral ceremonies in the Washington Artillery Hall; and all who heard them there well remember how much tender beauty their admirable singing of Mendelssohn's "Parting Hymn" and Silcher's "Choral" added to the impressive solemnity of the proceedings.

Recently, the LIEDERTAFEL removed their headquarters to the upper stories of the building, corner of Canal street and Exchange Place—formerly occupied by the "Pickwick Club." There they have ample accommodation. The halls and rooms having been elegantly fitted up, the LIEDERTAFEL opened their new club rooms to their gentlemen and lady members and friends with an elegant entertainment, in which music predominated, and which heralded auspiciously many seasons to come of refined and cheerful enjoyment.

The list of Officers of the LIEDERTAFEL is given on pages 88 and 89, as they appeared in the Third Division.

ITALIAN MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This Association was organized in the fall of 1851; and incorporated under the general law of this State on the 12th of December of that year. The act of incorporation was drawn up by John Claiborne, the well-known notary public of those days. The original incorporators were Messrs. Charles J. Manson, Angelo Binaghi, Achille Perelli, Guiseppe Lanata, B. Blardone, Rocco Santini, and Joseph Genoia—names still well remembered as those of leading citizens of New Orleans.

The title of the Association was prescribed to be "The New Orleans Italian Mutual Benevolent Society," and its object: "To assist, and relieve its members, their wives and children, when sick or in extreme necessity; and to give burial to those of them who pass from this to a better life,"—the latter object to be effected by the construction of a tomb.

The active members were required to be native born Italians, or born in islands geographically Italian, or their sons born and residing in this State. Honorary members were receivable, without regard to birth place. The Officers to be: A President, (an Italian by birth, and a citizen of the United States); a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer; aided by a Committee of Inspection—all to be elected by ballot, annually. The transactions were required to be all recorded in the Italian language.

The Society was chartered for a period of twenty years. The act of incorporation was approved, as required by law, by Mortimer M. Reynolds, State District Attorney here; then by Governor Joseph Walker; and then enrolled by Hon. Charles Gayarré, Secretary of State, at Baton Rouge, then the capital,—on the 14th of January, 1852.

The Society at once completed its organization by electing G. A. Barelli, (the Sicilian Consul,) as President; John Manzoni, Vice President; A. G. Alvares, Treasurer, and G. Calcaterra, Secretary. Those who knew the late Mr. Barelli will remember him as a man of fine presence, cultivated intellect, amiable disposition, and courteous manner. He was besides an enterprising merchant and public spirited citizen. He projected and planned the splendid Moresque iron building, at

the corner of Camp and Poydras streets, which is such an ornament to the city. It was completed by his sons. The designs were by a New Orleans architect, and the elaborate and highly ornamental iron work cast in a foundry at Holly Springs, Miss., before the war.

But two or three of those who originated the Society, or who approved its legal papers, as above recorded, are living. Hon. Mr. Guyarré, the distinguished historian, still enjoys excellent health, and wields as of old a polished and vigorous pen.

The charter was renewed in January, 1872, for a term of seventy-nine years,—or for ninety nine years from 1852; the renewal act being signed before André D. Doriocourt, notary, by Messrs. Giacomo Massa, Vice President; E. Trois, Secretary; Dr. F. Formento, Angelo Socola, G. Sciaccaluga, A. V. Abbo, Gustavo Marzi, G. Della Valle, Guiseppe Vellini, L. Olivari, L. Montedinico, H. R. Piccaluga, Guiseppe Variani and A. Penco.

The act was approved by District Attorney C. H. Luzenberg, January 13th, 1872, and recorded the same day in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages. The original constitution and by-laws were retained, with slight changes; one of them, in reference to the President, requiring only that he shall be an Italian by birth, and omitting the "American citizenship" qualification.

The Society's Officers are now as set forth on page 89. They are well known residents of New Orleans. Thirty of the members of the Society appeared in carriages, in the Third Division, on the day of the Garfield Procession.—The Finance Committee is as follows: Messrs. G. Mazzei, G. Bosio, L. Olivari, A. Botto and G. Grande. The Collector is G. Della Valle; the Physician, Dr. F. Formento. There are over one hundred active members now on the rolls; and a few of them have been with the society ever since its preliminary organization in 1850-51, as, Mr. Aug. Lanata, the well known merchant, and Mr. N. M. Benachi, the estimable Greek Consul. The Society owns a Tomb, and is financially in a prosperous condition.

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This popular Association was organized June 26th, 1858, and is consequently in its twenty-fourth year of usefulness and prosperity. It is an incorporated institution, with its domicile in New Orleans, and place of meeting at Grunewald Hall.

Its objects are mutual benevolence, which it carries out by assisting members in getting employment; relieving their necessities when sick; supplying them with a doctor, and when necessary, a nurse, and visiting them daily. The Association owns a tomb in the New St. Louis Cemetery, in which the deceased members are interred. A sum is also allowed for funeral expenses in the case of the death of a member's wife. When a member dies the sum of \$400 is paid to his family, if married, and to his nearest relative, if he is not married.

The membership is divided into three classes; Life, Honorary and Active. The Life Roll comprises those who have served for sixteen years; and, while entitled to all the benefits of an active member, they pay no dues or assessments, and are not required to perform any duty. Honorary Members are those who have served eight years; and, like the life members, they perform no duties; are entitled to all the privileges, but pay ten dollars a year. Active Members pay monthly and

funeral dues, and are liable to fines for failure to attend meetings, funerals and other duties.

The Association embraces in its membership, nearly every nationality, creed, profession and trade. It is strong, and yearly growing stronger in numbers and resources, and is universally esteemed for the good it has accomplished, and charities dispensed since the day of its organization.

At a special meeting of the ASSOCIATION held on the 24th of September, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, We have received with sincere regret the sad intelligence of the untimely death of James Abram Garfield, late President of the United States. And, whereas, his large hearted patriotism, distinguished services and unflinching devotion to his country, have challenged our admiration, while his sublime patience and heroic courage, during the fearful affliction and suffering which preceded his death, have enlisted our warmest sympathies. And, whereas, the death of one in so exalted a position, and under such circumstances, is no ordinary affliction; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Young Men's Benevolent Association of the State of Louisiana, that we regard it as our highest duty to assemble with our fellow citizens of the Union and add this, our offering to the mighty tribute of honor and respect to his memory that is placed upon his bier by the hands and hearts of his sorrowing countrymen.

"Resolved, That we regard with pride the character and manhood of James A. Garfield, and the example which his career affords of a triumph of a noble life over all the adversities and difficulties which poverty and humble birth can present: an example worthy of emulation, which will ever be treasured by the admiring youths of this great nation.

"Resolved, That we will ever hold in grateful remembrance the distinguished statesmanship of our deceased President, which, since his elevation to that exalted office, has done so much towards cementing the bond of the union of these States; and that we cherish the hope that the 'more perfect union' which was the dream of our forefathers will be the result of his patriotic labors, and the coming glory of the administration which he began.

"Resolved, That we bow in submission to the will of the Ruler of the universe, with faith in His greatness and mercy, which can guide the nation, assuage the grief of the people, and comfort and sustain the aged mother and stricken widow and children of the departed President, son, husband and father.

"Resolved, That to those who were nearest and dearest to him, who knew him best and loved him most, whose grief is such as none others can know, we extend our sympathy, a sympathy that comes from the heart, and whose depth and sincerity words cannot express.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly authenticated, be forwarded to the mother, widow and orphans of the late President."

Louis A. Richards, Chairman; A. Prados, Jr., G. R. Nelson, L. Schneider, S. Sutter, A. N. Laine, J. N. W. Otto, J. F. Mintken, W. E. Schuppert, M. D., Henry Bezou, M. D.

Attest:

JOHN W. BRYANT, President.

N. P. HENLEY, Rec. Sec.

On pages 96-97 will be found the list of Officers and the sketch of the Association, heading the Fifth Division, under Marshal Tissot.

THE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE SONS OF LOUISIANA.

This is one of the oldest and most prosperous benevolent associations of our city. On the 6th of October, 1856, a few of our citizens who felt the necessity of joining together for mutual assistance, in case of sickness and other calamities, organized the Society; and shortly afterwards, in 1857, it was regularly incorporated, under the laws of the State, with a legal existence to expire on the 6th of October, 1881. On that day the charter was renewed for twenty-five years more.

The first President of the Association was Mr. Charles R. Fagot. The list of the Officers last September, and the appearance the Association made in the Funeral Procession, will be found on page 97.

The Association has passed through many vicissitudes, notably during the war, when so many of its members took an active part in that struggle that from a membership of 700, which it counted in the height of its prosperity, between the years 1856 and 1860 it dwindled down to seventy, and even then barely existed.

The termination of the war left the Association in a very demoralized condition, and it was not thoroughly re-organized until the year 1868. In 1875 it counted not more than forty or fifty members on its roll, with not more than the same number of dollars in the treasury. But in that year, it took a new lease of life by acquiring a largely increased roll of membership, and by placing Mr. James Campbell in the President's chair, which he has filled ever since, with the exception of the year 1876, when Mr. Armand Quere was elected to the office, vacating it in the following year.

Since its reorganization, the Association has wonderfully increased in vitality and prosperity, so that to-day its membership, which in 1880 was 375, is 562, and its funds amount to over \$14,000, with a fair prospect of increasing monthly. Its object is, "To assist and give aid to each "and all its members, according to its power and ability, in every "instance of sickness, and to bury its members whenever it pleases "the Almighty to remove them from their fellow men."

YOUNG MEN'S GYMNASTIC CLUB.

This athletic Association numbers 315 on its roll of membership, and has one of the largest and best equipped gymnasiums in this country.

It was organized September 2d, 1872, by the following named citizens: F. J. Aleix, J. C. Aleix, Chas. Burkhardt, Chris. Burkhardt, Jac. Burkhardt, C. G. Collins, Hy. A. Harine, L. L. Knapp, Fred Kuntz, L. A. Nicana, Adolph Rehage, J. A. Rehage, J. Roca, and C. Weinberger.

The Club is in a very flourishing condition, and under the able management of the following Board of Directors:

Hy. Grandmont, Geo. Rousset, L. Infante, John Bassich, Jr., Geo. W. Dinkel, W. R. L. McNeil, Geo. Staigg, R. Musso, and L. F. Sivori.

On page 97 is given a list of the names of the Officers and the display made by the Club in the Procession in honor of President Garfield.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This is a new Association, having been organized in the Third District of this city, at the Stonewall Jackson Hall, on the 4th day of April, 1881, and incorporated on the 3d day of the following June. It is in excellent condition in every respect, and the citizens of the "Old Third" are justly proud of it.

The objects and purposes of the Association are "to assist and give aid to each and all its members, according to its power and ability, in every instance of sickness; to bury the members of the same whenever it pleases the Almighty to remove them from their fellow men."

There are 115 names on the roll of membership.

On "Memorial Monday" the Association with its Officers was the fourth in line in the Fifth Division, as set forth in detail on page 98.

PELICAN MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This is one of the strongest and most effective of our benevolent organizations. It is also a representative organization of the best elements of our old Creole population. Among the fifty-two gentlemen who organized the Society on the 24th of November, 1866, were to be found some of the most prominent and public spirited citizens of the day. Hon. A. L. Tissot, one of the founders and the first President, still retains his position, and, in the language of one of the members, he is likely to retain it as long as he lives.

The Association was legally incorporated on the 31st of October, 1867. It boasts of a membership of 460, and is in a very flourishing condition financially.

Its objects are, "to give one another mutual aid and assistance in case of sickness or other misfortune; to bury those deceased, and create among its members ties of friendship and fraternity."

The Association was fifth in the Fifth Division in the Funeral Procession. A sketch of it there, with its Officers, will be found on page 98.

CLAIBORNE SOCIAL CLUB.

This well-managed Club has made itself one of the most popular in the social circles of our city, by giving picnics, balls and anniversary dinners. Indeed, its entertainments are recognized as among the most agreeable given by any of our Associations—and that is saying a great deal. This meed of praise is justly due the "Claibornes."

The Club was organized April 16th, 1877, at No. 110 North Claiborne street, by the following named citizens: T. J. Ford, H. C. Fineke, Jerry Place, E. Jungel, Jno. Weinnig, V. Mauberret, P. Mauberret, G. Mauberret, F. Mauberret, Chas. Hefer, Otto Hefer, L. Cronau, Jno. Cleary, Chas. Bader, G. Bader, Wm. H. Buckley, W. H. Murphy, Jas. Brennan, H. W. Carbon, V. B. Gonzales, J. Muldoon, Dennis Duffy, W. Barry, Dan Costello, W. C. Meeks and Eug. Mauberret.

The Officers elected on that occasion were: Thos. J. Ford, President; H. C. Fineke, Vice President; V. B. Gonzales, Secretary, and Jerry Place, Treasurer.—The Club was named in honor of the illustrious man who was the first territorial Governor of Louisiana.

During the epidemic of 1878, the Club exhausted its finances by

donating one-half of the amount in its treasury to the Howard Association, and spending the balance in relieving the sufferings of the poor people in its neighborhood, who were afflicted with the dreadful scourge.

The Club, however, speedily rallied from the depleting effect of these kind acts; and to-day it numbers 162 members, and is on an excellent financial standing.

The Board of Control consists of Messrs L. G. Cronan, Jas. Lyons, Gus. Bader, Jno. Weinnig and Jno. Muldoon.

How the Club turned out to do honor to President Garfield's memory, is set forth on pages 98 and 99.

YOUNG MEN'S EXCELSIOR BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This Society had a modest and almost accidental origin. It has undoubtedly had a very checkered career. On the evening of February 5th, 1876, eight young men met by chance at the corner of Chartres and Hospital streets, in the lower part of the city, and a proposition being made by one of them to form a Social Club, and agreed to, the "Hard Times Social Club" was then and there organized. This was the germ of the present excellent organization. These eight young men were: Eugene Mestier, George J. Viosca, A. Duvic, Joseph Sbisa, L. Zimmerman, George Hähl, J. Berigan and James Doran. On February 6th, 1876, a meeting was held at the residence of George J. Viosca, at which the following gentlemen were elected the first officers of the Club: Eugene Mestier, President; George J. Viosca, Vice President; Joseph Sbisa, Secretary; A. Duvic, Treasurer; George Hähl, Warden.

Their first entertainment, a *soirée dansante*, was given at Keppler's Hall, on Decatur street, on the evening of February 12th, 1876. On April 10th, 1876, the Constitution and By-Laws prepared under the supervision of a committee, composed of George J. Viosca, chairman, George Hähl and J. Berigan, were adopted.

In the following month it was unanimously agreed to change the name of the Club to that of the "Young Men's Excelsior Social Club," and to hold its meetings at the hall, corner Chartres and Barracks streets. At the election for officers in December, 1876, Eugene Mestier was re-elected President, which office he has held ever since, through all the changes and vicissitudes of the Club.

The Club having become somewhat enlarged and prosperous, it was proposed that it be changed into a benevolent association; and on the 24th of July, 1877, at a meeting held at the residence of the President, the name of the Club was again changed to the one it bears at present, and its objects and purposes devoted to the benefit as well as the pleasure of its members.

The first officers of the new organization, elected in the following December, were the same gentlemen who hold their present positions, with the exception of the Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Collector and Marshal, which offices were held by Hippolyte E. Capdau, Hermann Manier, William Guérin and Gaetano Lafanci, respectively. On the 27th of the same month, the organization was legally incorporated. Since then, the Association has prospered both numerically and financially. Its roll of membership, which in 1878, amounted to sixty-five, is now two hundred and forty-seven, and its funds, which at the time of its organization in 1877, amounted to about seventy-five dollars, have increased to over fourteen hundred dollars.

On page 99 will be found the Officers' names in September last, and a description of these sterling young men's parade in the procession.

PIKE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This Society, a sketch of whose appearance in the Procession is given on page 99, was founded April 3d, 1876, with seventeen charter members. It was named in honor of our late philanthropic and public-spirited fellow-citizen, Wm. S. Pike. The first officers of the Association were F. H. Robinson, President; C. Heinrichs, Vice President; Jno. Leslie, Recording Secretary; Jno. Unverzagt, Financial Secretary; A. Smith, Treasurer.

Mr. Robinson has occupied the President's chair since the organization of the Association. He is respected and admired by a wide circle of friends.

The object of the Association is: "To assist and give aid to those connected with it whenever they stand in need of assistance; to bury those deceased, whenever Providence, in His mysterious dispensation, shall remove a fellow-member from its midst; to sympathize with their relatives; and also to protect their destitute widows and orphans, so far as lies in its power."

The Society is in a very flourishing condition, numbering 130 active members. Geo. A. Pike, Esq. and Dr. Jno. H. Pike are two of its Honorary Members.

During the terrible epidemic of 1878, the Association, under the worthy President's personal supervision, did noble work in nursing the sick and succoring those in distress.

GERMAN LOUISIANA DRAYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This old and staunch Society was organized and incorporated in 1854, with a membership roll of 242. It is a strictly benevolent Association. Its first officers were: Adam Frank, President; Geo. Vogel, Vice President; Geo. Steuernagel, Secretary, and Henry Ahrens, Treasurer. Its present officers are named on page 100, with a notice of the display of the Association on Memorial Monday. The Association numbers at present 230 members, all hard working and respected members of the community.

LAFAYETTE YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This sterling Society, a comparatively new one, was organized March 12th, 1877. Its first officers were: T. J. O'Sullivan, President; J. B. Steiner, Vice President; F. Bruseau, Secretary; F. Von der Harr, Treasurer; J. Welsch, Sergeant-at-arms; and A. Graf, Jr., Marshal.

There are over two hundred active members now in the Association, all young men, none of them being over thirty-five years of age. Their object is "to assist sick and distressed members;" and, from the names and standing of the Officers, whose names appear on page 100, it may be relied on that this charitable mission is never neglected.

These young men are, for the most part, representatives of that favored part of the city known as the "Garden District." Their display in the procession did it and them great credit.

ST. GEORGE'S YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This popular Association is under the supervision of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Mary's Assumption Church, in the Fourth District, was organized on the 31st of July, 1870, and, though limited in numbers, it is strong financially. Its hall is very handsomely and comfortably furnished, and there may be found there a select and valuable library, of fifteen hundred works, in both the English and German languages. There is also a well arranged reading room.

On page 100 will be found the names of the officers, and the manner in which they and their fellow members paraded on September 26th, last.

Besides the monthly dues and assessments paid by the members, musical, literary and dramatic entertainments are given, from time to time, to increase the finances. Some of these entertainments are for the benefit of schools, churches and asylums.

A tomb fund has been inaugurated, which will soon amount to a sum that will enable the Association to build a large and handsome mausoleum in St. Joseph's Cemetery, on Washington street.

The objects of the Association are: "Friendship, benevolence and charity." These are manifested by assisting and giving aid to the members, especially in every instance of sickness, and to bury them when they die. At present, there are sixty members on the roll. The membership has been at all times sufficiently numerous to ensure continued prosperity to the Association.

SHIP CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This—an Algiers Society, whose officers and parade are given on page 104—is the youngest of our labor organizations, but is a pretty vigorous one at that. It was organized on the 27th of July, 1881. There are over sixty names on the roll of membership, and the finances are in good condition. Considering the many years that our neighbor on the other bank of the river has had so many dock and ship yards, it is somewhat surprising that such a useful organization as this did not long since exist there. This one has the right material, and will not fail to be all its name indicates.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

This is said to be the most powerful Irish organization in existence. It has Lodges in every State and Territory of the United States, and also in Canada and New Brunswick. There are now 1821 Lodges, with a membership which, up to September 1st, 1881, aggregated 23,319 men.

The Order is governed by three Officers and five Directors, who are respectively known as National Delegate, Secretary, Treasurer, and National Directory. The National Delegate is the only member of the Order in America who is a member of the Home Board. New Orleans is at present honored with the highest office in the American branch of the Order, in the person of Mr. Peter Kiernan, who is serving his third term as National Delegate, and who was the first Secretary of the Order for this State, retaining the position for five years, and resigning only to accept higher office.

The National Officers are elected every year by the National Convention, which is composed of National, State and County Officers. The last Convention was held in St. Louis; the next will be held in Chicago, next May.—State Delegates receive their instructions from the National Delegate and Secretary.

The Order has several military companies attached; one full regiment in New York city; one in Chicago, and one battalion, each, in Jersey City, San Francisco, St. Louis and Cincinnati, all duly commissioned and controlled by the National Delegate.

The Organization observed the funeral ceremonies of our late lamented President throughout the country, by orders from the National Delegate; and in Chicago, the Hibernian Regiment, 1600 strong, in full regalia, formed a complete division of the Procession.

The parent stem of the organization is located in Dublin, Ireland. The Order was first established in America in the city of New York in 1847; chartered for the State of New York in 1852; and for the United States in 1881, by the present National Delegate, from whom all Lodges must obtain a charter.

The Order was established in Louisiana in 1874. Mr. Wm. J. Kelly was the first State Delegate, which position he retained for three years.

CONDOLENCE.

The following communication from Hon. P. Kiernan, National Delegate of the Order, was forwarded to all State Delegates in the United States:

"It is with profound and sincere regret that the death of President James A. Garfield is announced to a sorrowing people.

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians will, on the day set aside for his interment, observe it with proper ceremonies of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

"State delegates will see that the A. O. H., in their respective States, properly carry out the formalities prescribed for that day.

"In behalf of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, we hereby tender to Mrs. Garfield and her children, in this their hour of bereavement, our sincere sympathy and respect; for in his death she has lost a noble-hearted, true and faithful husband: the nation a wise, just and patriotic President.

"M. J. COSGROVE,

"National Sec'y.

"PETER KIERNAN,

"National Delegate."

The handsome manner in which the Order here observed these instructions, is described on page 104.

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This well-known Society, whose many deeds of charity are deeply impressed on the records of our city's history, was organized on the 11th of September, 1858. Its first officers were: A. Vierra, President; A. Pons y Valencia, First Vice President; José Barba, Jr., Second Vice President; Anthony Sambola, Secretary; F. J. DaCosta, Treasurer; and E. Ruffi and S. Boehm, Collectors.

The Association is very liberal in its reception of members, and in its scope of benevolent action. It is strong financially; and it numbers at the present time over 300 members. They meet in their own spacious Hall, lately purchased, at the corner of Dauphine and Elysian

Fields streets. The style in which the Association participated in the Funeral Procession, shows their public spirit. The sketch, and the list of their Officers on that day, are on pages 105 and 106.

COTTON YARDMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This representative labor association, though a very young one as to years, is one of the strongest in our city. It was founded in 1879, a temporary organization being effected on December 6th of that year. The following officers were elected to serve temporarily: P. Mealey, President; M. J. Cusack, Secretary; and John Wyse, Treasurer, with eighty members on the roll.

The Association was permanently organized on the 27th of the same month, when Hon. P. Mealey, our worthy Administrator of Police, was again honored with the Presidency, which he has held ever since. The following additional officers were elected: Dan. Mahoney, Vice President; James Roche, Recording Secretary; James McCarthy, Financial Secretary; Jno. H. Behan, Treasurer; and M. J. Cusack, Ed. Harrison, and Jno. Goertz composing the Finance Committee.

The membership had already increased to the number of 220, and the organization was felt to be on the high road to prosperity. It was incorporated according to the laws of the State, on the 24th of January, 1880, with the following charter members: Wm. Barrett, J. Henry Behan, Michael J. Cusack, John Goertz, Edward Harrison, Dan. Mahoney, Patrick Mealey, Patrick Nolan, Martin Reardon, James Roche and John Wyse.

During the year 1880, the Association increased rapidly, and accumulated considerable funds. By the close of the year, 878 members were on the rolls, and the sum of \$7000 was in the treasury. Since then, there has been a still greater increase, so that the Association now numbers 986 members, with the handsome sum of \$13,000 in its funds.

On page 102 will be found the list of the Officers of the Association, when it took its place in the Procession of September last, to honor the memory of the dead President. The splendid turnout of the Association greatly impressed the spectators.

THE FRENCH DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

This Club was organized on the 25th October, 1877, by a number of our French residents, who were desirous of establishing a nucleus around which would rally all of their co-nationalists in this country who were devoted to the progress of liberal ideas, as embodied in the principles of the "French Republicans," and as opposed to what are known in France as the Legitimists, Orleanists, Imperialists, etc. The founders of the Club were Messrs. N. Bouvier, Eugene Desdunes, J. B. Junqua, C. E. Champon, Emile Scheidecher, Jules Noblom, Chas. Adoué, E. J. Duparquier, P. Bossoney, E. Simon, F. Clos, A. Lafleur, P. Marchand and L. Antelmy.

Being the only political organization of French citizens in Louisiana, the Club made it its first duty to celebrate the anniversary of the French Revolution; and, a few months after its organization, the members gave a banquet in honor of the 24th February, 1848.

The same year—1878—the Club, on the 14th July, celebrated as it merited that ever famous event, the “capture of the Bastille,” which officers and members justly considered the birth-mark of free and popular government in France. The French Government, two years later, gave the seal to this great event by selecting the 14th July as the official anniversary of the French Republic.

In 1881, the Club initiated the brilliant fête of the 14th July, which, under the auspices of the French Consul, united all our French citizens in their national celebration; and will be remembered as one of the most successful and elegant public displays ever held in this city.

The Club naturally took a vivid interest in the public proceedings designed to testify to the general sorrow for the untimely death of the chief officer of the American Republic. In this, they and their warm hearted compatriots have zealously followed the example given by the French Government.

The names of the officers of the “Club de la Démocratie Française de la Nouvelle Orléans” appear on page 106.

SPANISH UNION MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

On the 3d of May, 1829, at the suggestion of Colonel G. R. Sancti Petri, a prominent Spanish resident of New Orleans, his compatriots here organized a military company entitled the “Cazadores de Orleans” whose first Captain was Simon Cucullu. Representing the élite of our numerous and respected Spanish colony, the Cazadores entered the militia and soon took rank among the best disciplined and most influential of the many fine commands, of different nationalities, that then represented the cosmopolitan population of New Orleans.

The objects of the Company were not for military ends only, but to strengthen the ties of nationality, and further the general interests of the Spanish residents.

One of the results of its long and active existence was the erection, in the “St. Louis Cemetery, No. 2,” of a magnificent tomb, which cost \$15,000. The mausoleum was dedicated on the 11th of July, 1836; and on the same day the Company’s seventh anniversary was commemorated; and in the Cathedral a beautiful flag was consecrated that had been made by the ladies and presented by Second Lieutenant Lino de la Rosa. The ceremonies were brilliant and impressive. Among the invited guests appear the well remembered names of Governor Edward White, ex-Governor Roman, Senator Cannon, Mayor Prieur, Attorney General Mazureau, Recorder Baldwin, Samuel J. Peters, Caldwell, Pichot, Milbron, and of others prominent in the history of the State and city. A splendid banquet joyously terminated the day.

The Cazadores continued to prosper until the memorable summer of 1851, which witnessed the landing of the Lopez expedition in Cuba; their capture, and the death of the leader and of many of his followers, among whom were a number of citizens of the United States, including many young men from New Orleans. The violent and deplorable scenes in this city that ensued, and in which the unoffending Spanish residents were the sufferers, are well remembered by old citizens.

As one consequence, the Cazadores disbanded, but only as a military organization. On the 25th of September, 1851, they organized the “Sociedad Española de Beneficencia Mutua,” whose principles of charity and good works were energetically and generously carried into

effect until the 19th of January, 1861, when it combined with the "Sociedad Ibera de Beneficencia Mutua."

The "Sociedad Ibera" was formed November 19th, 1832; and following the example of the older organization, was first organized as a military company, entitled the "Cazadores Volantes del Estado," whose first commander, Captain Juan Penas, gave the Volantes a reputation for excellent drill and martial bearing that they retained ever after.

At the epoch these two Companies were formed, New Orleans was a port of refuge for many Spanish emigrants from Mexico, most of them driven from that country by the revolution against Spain. The majority of these refugees were men of culture and refinement, and were an acceptable addition to the Spanish colony here. Whilst the greater number of them left, after awhile, for Cuba or Spain, those who remained took an active part in the organization of the two Cazadores commands, and contributed greatly to their success.

The "Cazadores Volantes," soon after their formation, erected a splendid marble tomb, of the same design and dimensions as that of the older company, but the cost was \$30,000.

In 1846, the outbreak of the war with Mexico totally changed the character of the "Volantes." Some of the members wished to have the Company enlisted in the American armies under Taylor and Scott; other members opposed. The result was a dissolution of the Company as a military command. It was promptly reorganized, however, on the 2d of June, 1846, as the "Sociedad Ibera," for strictly mutual benevolent purposes, and was active in that career until 1861. Then, from their identity of purposes and nationality, the two Societies determined to unite. This was effected in a joint meeting, held January 19th, 1861; and the result was the formation of the present "Sociedad Union Española de Beneficencia Mutua."

This Association has gone through, in its twenty years of existence, the severest trials inflicted on a community by war, epidemics, misrule, commercial and agricultural disaster; but it has never faltered in its work of benevolence. Under the able administration of President Thomas Jorda, the well known and esteemed merchant, it has attained to a flattering degree of prosperity. Its finances are in excellent condition, and the rolls show the names of over three hundred members. On the 26th of September, the Society, as will be seen by the brief sketch on page 107, exerted itself to testify the genuine regret President Garfield's death occasioned among our numerous Spanish residents.

LUSITANIAN PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of Portuguese citizens was held in the Hall of the Representatives of the State of Louisiana, on Canal street, on the 28th of August, 1848, to form a benevolent organization, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve *ad interim*: Louis Vieira, President; Francisco R. Borges, First Vice President; Ant. Vieira, Jr., Recording Secretary; Francisco Luiz, Financial Secretary; and Alexander Pereira, Treasurer. Another meeting was held on September 4th, 1848, when fifty-eight members subscribed their names to the roll.

On the 11th of the same month, a general meeting was held, at which there were ninety-seven members present. Ferdinand E. de

Freitas, was unanimously elected Second Vice President, and Dr. Armand Mercier, Physician. On the 18th of the month, the officers took their oaths of office, and the following were elected a Board of Administrators: Francisco Vieira, Jose Nunes, Ant. Pereira, Joaquim Pinto, Francisco Tavares, Jose de Freitas, Joas Pereira, Francisco Luiz and Fernand J. Silva.

The Association was legally incorporated on the 16th of April, 1851.

The following is a list of Presidents who have presided over the Association since its organization, and their terms of office: First, Louis Vieira served three years; F. R. Borges served two years; Francisco Roque, one year; Ant. Vieira, three years; John Davis, three years; Francisco Luiz, seven years; Ant. Pereira, three years; Jose T. Arantes, four years; Jose Baranque, seven years. The latter gentleman is the father of the present Recording Secretary of the Association, and was succeeded in office by Mr. John Mercadal, who is now President.

The Association has been for years, and is still, in a flourishing condition,—owning two fine tombs in the St. Louis Cemetery, and its spacious hall, at No. 203 Bayou Road. There are two hundred and forty-five active members on the roll. Formerly, none but Portuguese were admitted to membership; but that rule has of late years been changed; and now we find all nationalities represented among the members, the majority, of course, belonging to the Latin races.

The Association is very liberal in its relief measures to its members; taking care of them when sick, furnishing medicines, a physician, and cash; burying the dead; aiding a member's family when they are sick; and in case of his death, assisting them afterwards. The Society has expended not less than \$50,000 in this noble way. One of the Association's special observances is, on every recurrence of "All Saint's Day," to take up a collection at the cemeteries for the little children in St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum.

The Association, in the Funeral Procession, was fourth in line in the Seventh Division, as described on page 106.

FRENCH MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

In 1839, thirty-six years after the great Napoleon ceded Louisiana to the United States, a few French residents, gathered at No. 202 Bourbon street, founded the first "French Society" in New Orleans. Among them were Messrs. F. Buisson, F. Praston, Conseil, Jean Schweitzer and Dr. Duperron.

A difference as to the scope and constitution of the organization resulted in the withdrawal of some of the members, who elected the French Consul, M. Roger, as their President. The others organized the "Société de la Nouvelle Orléans," with F. Buisson for President, and H. Escousse for Secretary. It dragged along until 1843, when dissolution threatening, twenty-seven of its members determined to maintain its existence and shouldered its debts. That brilliant orator, lawyer, and politician, Pierre Soulé,—an exile from France—now obtained a legislative charter that gave the Society a good working basis. Mr. Soulé was elected the President, and held the office until he was elected U. S. Senator. His successor was the good old Abbé Lesne.

In 1848 the Society was strengthened by the voluntary junction of that presided over by Consul Roger. In 1851 a new constitution was

adopted, and in 1852, Mr. Olivier Blineau became President. He held the office for eleven years; and, under his able management, the Society steadily increased in members, resources and benevolent usefulness. He ensured the thorough administration of the Asylum for the sick, and developed the system of giving medical aid to members and their families at their homes. This feature contributed essentially to the growth of the Society. Mr. Blineau was besides a liberal benefactor to the Society out of his own means. He was honored formally with the title of "Father of the French Society;" had a hall in the Asylum named after him, and a marble tablet erected to him; and on each anniversary of his death (which took place in August, 1863), the French flag hangs at half-mast over the spacious Asylum on St. Anne street, the grounds of which were his present.

Mr. Blineau was succeeded by the esteemed and venerable Joseph Girod, who presided most efficiently from 1863 to 1875, when old age induced his resignation. He was made "Honorary President for Life," and died in January, 1878.

Mr. Jean Schweitzer, one of the founders of the Society in 1839, now became President, and served zealously until 1880, when Mr. J. LeBlanc, who had been Vice President, and was for twenty-five years a member of the "Administrative Council," was elected. He is still in office and likely to remain.

One of the latest Vice Presidents was our esteemed *confrere*, Mr. Felix Linet, who after many years of a singularly industrious, intelligent and honorable career as one of the editors of that excellent old French daily, the New Orleans Bee, returned to his native land in 1881, there to spend the remainder of his days.

The Society has had, since 1843, nine Treasurers, the present worthy incumbent, Mr. A. Castel, being in office since 1877.—Also fourteen Secretaries, the most efficient of whom is undoubtedly Mr. L. Simon. He has performed the duties since 1874 in a manner to receive the official thanks of the Society.—The present zealous Collector, Mr. P. Mengelle, in 1878 succeeded Mr. Chabert who resigned after holding the office from 1853.

The Society has been very fortunate from 1845 to date, in its Physicians: Mercier, Brunet, Fagot, Isnard, Southerre, Dubourg, Natali, Boulin, Beugnot, Rancé, Allain, D'Aquin, Lafon, Marmillon, Maringer, Touatre, Anfoux, Delagrave, Escoubas, Berjot, DeRoaldès, Devron, and Souchon—all names of men eminent for capacity, and for devotion to their profession.

Dr. Touatre has had personal charge of the Asylum since 1866. He has twice been honored by the French Government with distinguished testimonials of recognition of his services to their countrymen in distress. The same Government, after the epidemic of 1867, similarly honored President Joseph Girod, Dr. Maringer, Dr. Berjot and Mr. A. Dudoussat.

The first Asylum was opened in 1844 in the Milne mansion, on the old Bayou Road. The present fine edifice, on St. Anne street, was constructed in 1860-61, and opened in the latter year.

The yellow fever epidemics that have visited our city since 1847, have severely tested the strength, the resources and the benevolent purposes of the Society; but it has never failed to meet all demands upon it. The total number of sick taken care of by it from 1845 to 1879, was 21,304; the total amount of pecuniary relief donated, in the

same period, was \$29,307. This, of course, is only one feature of the total expense.

The Society has four tombs, in two cemeteries; one tomb being for children. The property, including the Asylum, grounds, furniture, utensils, drugs, houses, tombs, etc., is valued at \$75,776.

The membership has increased from the twenty-seven in 1843, to as high a figure as 1400 at one time, and in 1880 it was 1200. Its regular annual monied revenues are \$12,000, which enables it, as in 1878, to take care of 2396 patients, and contribute besides, as it has frequently done, to other charitable purposes.—Suffering in France, from war, inundations, or other disasters, has always found its treasury and its heart open.

Its list of donors and donations is a long one: among the former, Senator Soulé; Consul Roger; the New Orleans Medical Society; the French Society of St. Louis; Judge Tissot, Sr.; a French Regiment; Pétin, the famous French aeronaut, and his patron, the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

The names of the Officers who led the Society in Gen. Vinet's Division of the Procession of September 26th, and the appearance of the members therein, are given on page 105.

THE SEAMEN'S BETHEL.

Some years before the war, there was a Seamen's Bethel established in the upper part of the city, near the Levee and Jackson street. It disappeared, however, during the war; and it was reserved for Rev. Dr. A. J. Witherspoon, formerly of Alabama, to establish a new Bethel in that part of the city. This he accomplished in 1877. The building, located on Fulton, near Jackson street, was opened January 1st, 1878. Since then, it has steadily though slowly prospered,—chiefly through the excellent management and untiring zeal and devotion to a good cause of the amiable, intelligent and persevering Chaplain. A number of our most influential citizens and charitable ladies gave early and energetic co-operation to his benevolent plans for the benefit of the thousands of seamen who visit our port annually. With their hearty aid, and the ready response of the officers and crews of scores of vessels, the Bethel has become a favorite resort for Mariners, where they find choice reading, hear good music,—themselves furnishing many songs and singers—are treated to lectures on a variety of topics, and attend religious service. The Seamen thoroughly appreciate the good work, and through them the Bethel and its worthy Chaplain are favorably known in all parts of the civilized world.

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon was Chaplain of an Alabama regiment, composed of his friends and neighbors; and was with them in the midst of battle at Shiloh. When the regiment fell back to Corinth, he remained on the field, to help take care of his wounded friends and bury the dead. He was equally kind to the Federal wounded, who specially recognized his services. General Grant ordered his release, when this was known, but nevertheless he was long a prisoner on Johnson's Island. In a letter, published of late, Father Witherspoon, referring to the late war and his imprisonment, says: "I am in favor of forgetting the bad and reviving the good. We are one people and one country. Let us cherish the memory of the good on both sides, and dwell together in this broad land like brethren, in the bonds of peace and friendship."

The interesting services held at the Bethel on "Memorial Monday" are briefly sketched on page 58. There would have been a large delegation of Seamen, headed by the Chaplain, in the Procession, but they were detained.

LONGSHOREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This, another of our representative labor associations was organized October 5th, 1873, and the following members were elected the first officers: Thos. Fernon, President; John Keegan, First Vice President; J. C. Williams, Second Vice President; Chas. Hassinger, Recording Secretary; J. J. McCarthy, Financial Secretary; Andrew Blake, Treasurer; Edward Wilson, Sergeant-at-Arms, and William Mahoney, Marshal.

The Association now numbers 800 members, and is in a substantial financial condition. Their object is "to help each other as fellow-men and fellow-laborers."

Their Officers on the day of the Garfield ceremony, and the important part the stout Longshoremen took in the Procession, are written on page 103.

SCREWMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This, the oldest and strongest labor organization in the city, was founded on November 18th, 1850, at the house of John Tees, a stevedore, residing in the Third District. One hundred and twenty-one men set the wheels of the Association in motion; but only about half of them were Screwmen, the others being friends who wished to ensure the success of the movement. A temporary organization was effected, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. At the next meeting the committee reported; their work was approved, and the following officers elected: Geo. Hooper, President; James Campbell, First Vice President; James Fitzgerald, Second Vice President; E. A. F. Mitchell, Secretary; Henry Bier, Treasurer, and the following Board of Incorporation, John Baker, Alex. D. Perry, Wm. Callender, Henry Haynes, Wm. Chamberlain and Dr. Edgar.

In April, 1851, the Association was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, signed by his Excellency, Gov. Joseph Walker, and attested by the Hon. Chas. Gayarré, Secretary of State.

The Screwmen exhibited great pride and enthusiasm in their Association from the first. Theirs was the earliest organization of its kind in the South; and their constant and important connection with its chief staple gave them a prominence and influence that were merited by their industry, and maintained ever since, despite many vicissitudes and many trials.

As with every other interest of our city and State, the civil war affected the condition of the Association very seriously. At the beginning of the great struggle the Association was in a flourishing condition; but so many of its members responded to the call for volunteers that only the old and disabled members were left to take care of their interests. At one time there were but ten members left, who, nevertheless, successfully kept the affairs of the Association in proper form.

With the return of those members who survived the battles of the

war, and the accession of new members, the Association soon regained its original vigor and prosperity. The Screwmen have suffered severely from the epidemics that have from time to time scourged our city,—notably in that of 1878, in which they received material assistance from sister organizations in Galveston, Mobile and Savannah. As terrible an ordeal as this was, they again promptly recovered; steadily increasing in numbers and prosperity, and to-day have about 1000 members on their rolls, and a considerable amount of money in their treasury.

The Screwmen held their first meetings at the house of John Tee, where the Association was founded; then at the former engine house of Eagle No. 7, on Old Levee street, below the Customhouse; then at the corner of Common and Front streets, whence they removed to their splendid hall, at the corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville streets, where they now hold their meetings.

At the grand Clay, Calhoun and Webster funeral pageant in December, 1852, (already alluded to in this work) the Screwmen's Benevolent Association headed the fifth grand division of the Procession. Their Marshal was A. W. Jourdan, and his aids were V. H. Ivy, Wm. Sutton, Joseph Hufty and Edward Thompson. The latter, who is still hale and hearty and actively engaged in business, is the only survivor of those five gentlemen. The Association, on the occasion, turned out two hundred and twenty-six men.

Its magnificent appearance in the Procession of September 26th, and its list of officers then are described on pages 102 and 103.

UNITED SCLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This Society was incorporated on the 12th of May, 1874. Its first officers were: John Radovich, President, who still holds the office; A. Fucich, Vice President; Michel Draskovich, Treasurer; Chistopher Vucasovich, Recording Secretary; John Ramadanovich, Marshal. The Association own a handsome tomb, the corner stone of which was laid on the 9th of April, 1876. On the 5th of May, 1878, the officers and members had their first celebration to commemorate the organization of the Society. Their appearance in the Procession of September 26th, as described on pages 106-7, was a surprise to thousands of the spectators, who were unaware that the ancient Slav race had so many and such influential representatives in our city.

BUTCHERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This Society might be called a French one, for nearly all of its members are of that nationality. It was organized on the 1st of October, 1866, with Mr. Charles Crossman as President, and fifty members. It has steadily increased since in numbers and resources; and its annual celebrations are noted for the gatherings of our different French Societies, and the cheerful hospitality dispensed. The Association at present, has a membership list of two hundred, and has always upheld its reputation for generous deeds, as was fully proven during the epidemics of 1867 and 1878, and the overflow of 1880. The asylums and other homes for the poor and the destitute orphans, can also report many a deed of kindness by the stout-bodied and warm-hearted members of this Association.

Their parade in the Seventh Division did them infinite credit.

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

The system of "public schools" was introduced in New Orleans some forty years ago. It derived from the excellent New England system, if we mistake not, and many of their first public school teachers, gentlemen and ladies, were from that section. Some of these pioneers are still alive; and, whilst some are actively engaged in legal or commercial pursuits, other delight still to teach the youthful mind. Since the war, most of the prosperous private academies of the antebellum days have disappeared, and the Public Schools have the field of education almost entirely to themselves. Despite a series of years of financial distress that seemed constantly to threaten the stoppage by the City of its funds for educational purposes, the Public Schools have continued to perform their invaluable work. They have been blessed during those trying years with a corps of able teachers, whose quiet courage, energy and perseverance have never faltered in the performance of duty. Their efforts have been sustained, especially of late years, by a succession of zealous and conscientious Boards of Directors: and by a Superintendent whose reputation is national.

The opening of our Public Schools to the colored children was a marked event in their history. President Garfield owed his success in life chiefly to education; and his remarkably sensible advice on that point to a delegation of colored citizens from the South, just before his inauguration, will long be remembered. The colored children here enjoy equal facilities with the whites in the public schools.—In December, 1881, the total number of pupils on the rolls was 24,401, and half of these were colored children.

The Board of Directors and Officers, when the Resolution set forth on page 50 were adopted, September 24th, was as follows:

OFFICERS: Judge Walter H. Rogers, President; Rev. Jas. K. Gutheim, Vice President; Hon. Wm. O. Rogers, Chief Superintendent; Administrator B. T. Walshe, Treasurer; Jno. J. O'Brien, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: Messrs. Robert H. Bartley, Leon Bertoli, D. M. Brosnan, S. S. Carlisle, H. C. Castellanos, Joseph Collins, Eugene Desdunes, Thos. H. Handy, L. B. Hollingsworth, Pierre Lanaux, Frank McElroy, M. McNamara, Jno. P. Maurer, W. F. Mellen, Timothy O'Neil, P. W. Pettis, and Frederick Stringer.

THE WIDOW'S ANSWER.

The following was the reply to the Resolutions of the BOARD:

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 6, 1881.

Mr. John J. O'Brien, Secretary Board of School Directors, New Orleans:

"*Dear Sir*—I am directed by Mrs. Garfield to gratefully acknowledge for her family and herself the resolutions of sympathy of the "School Board of New Orleans. Please to convey the same to the "members thereof.

"Very truly yours,

C. O. ROCKWELL.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The "Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans" was first organized in 1852. Among the prominent workers then connected with it, were Messrs. Thos. I. Dix, W. C. Raymond, W. C. Shepard, G. W. Helme, R. G. Latting, Thos. Sloo, L. Elkin and Jas. McConnell.

During the fearful epidemics of 1853 and 1858 the Association resolved itself into a Relief Committee, and did excellent work, as will be remembered by many of those still living, whom it assisted. In 1858 it expended thus the sum of \$16,000, placed in its hands for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

During the late war the organization was broken up, most of the young men entering the Confederate army.

In 1872 a number of those formerly interested in the Society, together with others aware of its great value as a moral force, united in an effort to place the Association upon a permanent foundation. Among the most prominent citizens engaged in its resuscitation were: M. M. Greenwood, Theo. S. Shute, W. C. Raymond, W. C. Shepard, J. T. Sawyer, F. E. Richmond, Charles Clinton and J. B. Guthrie.

In 1874 the doors were closed, all work was suspended, and the Association was considered dead. But, in April, 1877, owing to the zealous endeavors of P. W. Deindorf, a meeting for the formation of a new Association was held at the Felicity Street Methodist Church on the 17th of April, when eighteen gentlemen effected an organization. Rev. Jno. T. Sawyer was elected President, and Wm. T. Hardie, Vice President. He, upon President Sawyer resigning, was unanimously elected in his place, and has continued to fill that office with great acceptability until the present date.

In the sweeping yellow fever epidemic of 1878 the entire membership were engaged as a Relief Committee, with Wm. C. Shepard as Chairman; W. C. Raymond, Treasurer; P. W. Deindorf, Secretary, and a number of prominent citizens were Chairmen of Districts, as follows: John Ueber, G. A. Cambias, Rev. F. O. Koelle, Dr. C. C. Lyon, Albert Baldwin, A. J. Witherspoon, T. L. Raymond, C. H. C. Brown, R. W. Young, W. S. Terry, W. C. Raymond, L. H. Gardner, C. J. Young, W. G. Mitchell, G. H. Dwyer, Geo. H. Raymond, J. W. Dwyer, Thos. F. Walker, J. M. Pagaud, J. A. McLean, C. C. Cotting, J. G. Rowland, E. V. Hitch, W. C. Shepard, Van R. K. Hilliard, P. W. Deindorf, C. H. Disque, D. L. Mitchell, B. T. Walshe, Geo. P. Bowers, Rev. J. M. Beard and F. L. Matthews.

They expended over \$80,000, affording relief to over 25,000 persons.

Since that time the Association has been confining its labors to the effort to reach young men, both citizens and strangers; and by attracting them to the Society's Parlors, Reading Rooms and Gymnasium, prevent their frequenting places of bad repute. There are now about 400 members on the rolls of the Association.

Its Officers and Chairmen of Committees, in September, 1881, were as follows: Wm. T. Hardie, President; B. T. Walshe, Vice President; Wm. W. Crane, Recording Secretary; M. M. Greenwood, Treasurer; D. L. Mitchell, General Secretary; Albert Baldwin, Chairman Finance Committee; J. C. Morris, President of the Board of Trustees; C. H. Shute, Chairman of the Committee on Lectures; W. C. Raymond, Chairman of Advisory Committee; Chas. Carroll, Chairman of Committee on Library; R. G. Bush, Chairman of Committee on Building; W. C. Shepard, Chairman of Committee on Missions; T. W. Dyer, Chairman of Committee on Employment.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

In the year 1833, several young men in this city,—knowing the absolute necessity of the best nursing in attacks of yellow fever—agreed that, in case of an epidemic, they would take care not only of each other, but of other sick friends and acquaintances. That very summer they were put to the test. The result of their charitable labors was the organization, in 1837, of the "Society of Good Samaritans." Their object was "to care for the poor sick." Among their members was that estimable gentleman, Mr. James M. Vandegriff, more widely known of late years as the President of the widely known "Howard Association."

That Society was incorporated in 1841-42 by Legislative act, for a period of twenty-five years, and re-incorporated in 1867.

The Association's field of action, its duties and labors, are tersely set forth in the second article of its constitution. It speaks volumes when it says: "*The object of this Association shall be to relieve the destitute and sick in periods of epidemics.*"—Membership in the Association results from voluntary application, properly endorsed. The self-imposed duties are to visit the applicants for relief, and to see that their wants are attended to. This is facilitated by the division of the city into districts, when an epidemic begins; and one or more members take charge of each district and are held responsible for the care of the applicants therein. Each patient has to be visited at least once a day, to see that his or her wants are supplied and that the nurses do their duty. No compensation whatever is allowed any officer or member for his service. And, to conclude: sect, nationality and politics are never thought of, talked of, or in any manner considered by the Association in the discharge of its duties to suffering humanity. That an applicant for relief is sick, and without means or friends, is sufficient.

The "Chronicle" of this volume has been privileged from his connection with the Press of this City for many years, to see the Howards at work day and night, in epidemic after epidemic. Many of the officers and members of the early days of acquaintance with them, have crossed over the river, and are at rest; but the ranks have never been vacant when duty called, and the spirit of the modest but immortal philanthropist, after whom the Association is so appropriately named, has ever dwelt in every bosom and inspired every generous heart and brain in this little band of Brethren. They were emulated, in all years, by the numerous physicians who promptly tendered their services; and the magnificent contributions to their treasury by true men and women everywhere, were expended, every dollar of them, for "the relief of the destitute sick."

The Officers and Members, during the terrible epidemic of 1878—when the Association received and expended over \$383,000, and took care of 24,000 sick in this city, and nearly 12,000 in the country—were as follows:

James M. Vandegriff, President; F. R. Southmayd, Secretary; S. B. Newman, Treasurer; Messrs. C. H. Allen, Jules Aldigé, L. W. Baquicé, Philip Buchanan, John M. Coos, T. Generelly, Henry Ginder, Thomas Green, Felix Legendre, C. E. Leverich, General Fred. N. Ogden, John N. Payne, George A. Pike, Dr. J. H. Pike, R. L. Robertson, A. J. Vandegriff, J. B. Vinet, and Chas. E. Whitney. In addition, these volunteer members—Captain McGlensey, of the United States

steamer *Canonicus*; Captain Wm. H. Beanham and Captain E. A. Guibert and their commands, of the Louisiana Field Artillery; Col. W. Schaumburg and Captain R. H. Hooper, of Algiers; Dr. Campbell, H. Williams, and F. Hathorn, of Carrollton.

THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The New Orleans Clearing House was organized and commenced business on the 1st of June, 1872, with the following officers:

John G. Gaines, President; Samuel H. Kennedy, Vice President; Isaac N. Maynard, Manager.

Its present officers are: Joseph H. Oglesby, President; Samuel H. Kennedy, Vice President; Isaac N. Maynard, Manager.

There are ten Banks, members of the Association. These comprise all the Banks in New Orleans, except the Metropolitan Bank, as follows:

The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana; the Union National Bank; the Louisiana National Bank; the State National Bank; the Germania National Bank; the New Orleans National Bank; the Hibernia National Bank; the Canal Bank; the Mutual National Bank, and the People's Bank.

The Clearing House is located at No. 31 Camp street, known as the "Tulane Building."

Mr. Maynard is well known as one of our ablest accountants, and experienced and reliable expert in financial questions. In charge of the Clearing House, he is "the right man in the right place."

R. E. LEE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The Officers of this Association, founded shortly after Gen. Lee's death, to erect a monument to his memory, are: President, Chas. E. Fenner; First Vice President, G. T. Beauregard; Second Vice President, M. Musson; Treasurer, S. H. Kennedy; Recording Secretary, W. I. Hodgson; Corresponding Secretary, W. Miller Owen.—The Directors are: W. J. Behan, Sam'l Boyd, E. A. Burke, Lloyd R. Coleman, Jos. L. Harris, Jas. Jackson, I. L. Lyons, J. C. Morris, Archibald Mitchell, J. J. Mellon, A. H. May, Adolph Meyer, Alfred Moulton, A. A. Maginnis, E. A. Palfrey, Henry Reushaw, Wm. B. Schmidt, and Col. W. T. Vaudry.

At date, the classic monumental shaft, of Tennessee marble, rises in massive but elegant proportions from a lofty mound in the centre of Lee Circle (formerly Tivoli Circle), at the intersection of Triton Walk and St. Charles street, and awaits only the marble statue for completion. This will be effected during 1882.

N. O. AUXILIARY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The direct money loss inflicted on this city by the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, was estimated by the Board of Health at no less a sum than \$10,572,000. Several of our leading merchants,—chief among them, Mr. Edward Fenner—thereupon determined to treat such calamities in a business point of view, and to seek a remedy for them in prevention rather than in cure.

The result was, the preliminary organization of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association in the fall of 1878, and its incorporation in April, 1879, for a period of twenty-five years.

From the start, the movement met hearty approval and liberal pecuniary support from the community.

The act of incorporation defines the objects of the Association to be: "The execution of such measures as are, or may be, necessary for the preservation of life and the public health, and to prevent the introduction or spread of disease; and, to these ends, to aid and assist the public authorities in carrying into effect all proper ordinances or laws relative to public health; and to adopt systematic measures for the collection and proper distribution of money or property derived from voluntary subscriptions or otherwise, in such manner as will best tend to preserve life and property, and promote the prosperity and health of the city of New Orleans."

The corporate powers were vested in an Executive Committee, composed of fifteen members, to be elected in April, annually; and with authority to appoint sub-committees. The original incorporators and first Executive Committee were: Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Judge Geo. H. Braughn, Wm. C. Black, Albert Baldwin, James Bowling, Chas. Clinton, Edward Fenner, Geo. Foerster, Henry Ginder, Geo. Horter, E. Heath, S. Hershheim, James Jackson, E. B. Kruttschnitt, Chas. Macready, H. J. Leovy, W. B. Schmidt, I. H. Stauffer, Chas. A. Whitney, Thos. J. Woodward, F. Wintz, and M. J. Zuntz,—all among our most influential citizens.

Mr. Chas. A. Whitney, President of the "Morgan Railroad and Steamship Company," was elected President of the Association.

The officers of the Association were: a President, nine Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Sanitary Director. The latter officer has very extensive, but necessary powers conferred upon him.

The Officers of the Association at date of this work, are: President, Chas. A. Whitney; First Vice President, Edward Fenner; Second, Albert Baldwin; Third, E. B. Kruttschnitt; Fourth, Geo. Foerster; Fifth, Dr. S. E. Chaillé; Sixth, Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson; Seventh, Rev. Dr. Palmer; Eighth, Rev. James K. Gutheim; Ninth, Professor Jesse.—Secretary, John C. Henderson.—Corresponding Secretary, W. M. Burwell.—Treasurer, Henry Ginder.—Sanitary Director, Dr. C. B. White: acknowledged to be among the best in his profession as a Sanitarian.

The Executive Committee: Gen. C. Bussey, Chairman; Messrs. A. Baldwin, H. Ginder, W. B. Schmidt, T. J. Woodward, Jas. Jackson, C. Clinton, Th. Forstall, Geo. Horter, Jules Aldigé, J. Born, W. B. Lyman, Dr. T. G. Richardson, Dr. G. Devron.

It is not too much to say that this Association of "volunteer workers" has done more by its intelligent, zealous, practical labors, in three years, to make New Orleans a clean and healthy city, and to teach her people practical ideas of sanitation, than all the State and city authorities and Boards of Health, since New Orleans was founded. And that, too, economically, thoroughly and satisfactorily.

ITALIAN SYMPATHY.

The following dispatch was sent over the wires to Cleveland on the night of the 26th of September:

NEW ORLEANS, September 26th, 1881.

To Mrs. Jas. A. Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio:

"The Retail Fruit Dealers' Association of New Orleans, in special meeting, tender to Mrs. Garfield the warm, heartfelt sympathy of the sons of Italy. In their new homes, far away from their native land, and enjoying the benefit of free government and a liberal administration under the late President, our hearts go out in sympathy to the widow and the orphans. May God bless and protect you, is our prayer. Monuments will crumble to dust, draperies of mourning will droop and fade, the seasons will come and go, dust will return to dust, but the memory of your late husband will live in the hearts of the nation forever. With tears we salute you."

L. FERRARI, President.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

A. H. May, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, adopted at the meeting in the Washington Artillery Hall, September 26th, sent a copy of them to Secretary Blaine. He received the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1881. }

A. H. May, Esq., New Orleans, La.:

"Sir—

"It affords me sincere, although mournful gratification, to make feeling acknowledgment, in the name of the late President Garfield's grief-stricken family, of the many heartfelt tributes of sorrow for our common loss, and of admiration for the high character of the revered dead, which come to them and the American Government and people in this hour of deep affliction from every part of the Union, and especially for the touching resolutions of public sympathy, adopted at a citizens' meeting on the 26th ult., of which you send me a copy under date of the 28th.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

The following letters, to Administrator B. T. Walshe, Chairman of the City Committee on Invitation, speak for themselves:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, October 12, 1881. }

B. T. Walshe, Esquire, Chairman of Committee of City Council, New Orleans, La.:

"Sir:—It affords me sincere, although mournful, gratification to make feeling acknowledgment, in the name of the late President Garfield's grief-stricken family, of the many heartfelt tributes of sorrow for our common loss and of admiration for the high character

of the revered dead, which come to them and the American government and people in this hour of deep affliction from every part of the Union, and especially for the touching programme of funeral services on the 26th ultimo, which accompanies your formal invitation to me to be present.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1881. }

"*Dear Sir:*—Please receive my thanks for your card of invitation to be present at the funeral obsequies of our late President, which I shall retain with many other mementoes of that sad occasion that have come to me from various parts of the country.

"Very respectfully,

T. L. JAMES,

Postmaster General.

Hon. B. T. Walshe, Chairman, New Orleans, La.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

THE OLD CITY ORGANIZATION.

ITS EARLY DAYS—PRESIDENTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.—THE DIFFERENT COMPANIES.

Like many of the oldest and now most flourishing and strongest organizations in New Orleans, her Fire Department had a very modest and even puny beginning.

Up to the spring of 1829, there would appear to have been no Fire Company regularly organized. From the minutes of the first regular meeting of VOLUNTEER NO. 1, held April 19th, 1829, it appears that twenty-four members were present, officered by Foreman, Henri Buckman; First Assistant, Hiram Houghton; Secretary, A. Hendrickson, and Steward, S. Short. At the next meeting, six days after, held at the Orleans Cotton Press, a fire-coat of duck linen was selected as the uniform.

The Company was possessed of a hand-engine. Buckets, to be passed from hand to hand, supplemented deficiencies.

In the latter part of the year 1829, a fire took place at Hart's Cotton Press, on St. Charles street, between Common and Gravier, in which five thousand bales of cotton were all ablaze. The destruction of property threatened to be so wide-spread, despite all efforts to stop the fire, that the multitude of spectators were demoralized and paralyzed.

Then, George Wait, Myford McDougall, Daniel Goodman, and D.

S. Woodruff led a party of brave men to Leeds' Foundry on Girod street; took charge of the fire engine there, belonging to Mr. Leeds,—it was nicknamed the "Brass Back,"—and rendered such efficient service with it at the conflagration that they conceived the idea of organizing a new fire company.

This was effected January 22d, 1830. The Company was dubbed the "Brass Back," and its officers were: Foreman, Geo. Wait; First Assistant, D. S. Woodruff; Second Assistant, Chas. A. Replein; Secretary, Myford McDougall; Treasurer, John Bein; Steward, Calvin Porter.

On the 8th February, 1830, the name of the new company was changed to MISSISSIPPI No. 2; and on March 16th, 1830, their charter was granted them through James Stewart and R. H. Brunet, of "No. 1," who had been sent for the purpose to Donaldsonville, the then State Capital.—The engine remained at the foundry, being gratuitously provided by Mr. Jedediah Leeds, until October 30th, 1830, when the Company was provided with its own engine by the "Louisiana State Insurance Company," at a cost of \$1567 30.

The organization of Mississippi No. 2 led to a spirit of rivalry between the Companies and the consequent introduction of horses, a dollar being given to the owner of the horse which passed its competitor to a fire, and two dollars to the person giving the first alarm at the engine house.

In the summer of 1833, LAFAYETTE No. 3 and WASHINGTON No. 4 sprang from the loins of the mother companies, making four companies in all.

Lafayette No. 3 changed its name in 1846 to Vigilant No. 3. Washington No. 4 was reorganized as Neptune No. 4, but, falling into bad repute in 1855, it was excluded from the Association, and disbanded.

On April 27th, 1834, the Pioneer Company adopted a new constitution, changing its name to "Columbia No. 1," until the membership exceeded fifty men, when Sam E. Kip, a member, withdrew, and on August 24th, 1834, organized COLUMBIA No. 5. No. 1 then resumed its old title of "Volunteer."

In 1834, MECHANICS No. 6 was organized, without aid from any of the other companies, and being almost exclusively composed of men in Leeds' Foundry, selected the appropriate name it still bears.

On October 18th, 1834, there being then six Companies in existence, a convention was called of five delegates from each Company to consider the proposition of Mr. R. H. Brunet to organize a FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. The delegates who assembled in response, were as follows:

THE CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

From Volunteer No. 1: A. Hendrickson, J. Moses, H. B. Skeels, J. D. Haynes and W. C. Brewer.—From Mississippi No. 2: Geo. Bedford, Benj. Basey, Ralph Hubbard, Geo. Wait, Daniel Goodman.—From Lafayette No. 3: Lewis H. Pigeon, J. F. Barthelemy, L. Bernard, A. Nedaud and John Johnson.—From Washington No. 4: Louis Mallard, C. P. Heartte, G. Hall, A. C. Labatt, P. C. Guyol.—From Columbia No. 5: Anthony Parker, Samuel E. Kip, R. H. Brunet, G. M. Waggoner, John Duhunt.—From Mechanics No. 6: James English, Chas. Diamond, B. F. Stafford, James Dickson and J. E. Webb.

A Committee of Five was appointed, consisting of Geo. Bedford, L. H. Pigeon, R. H. Brunet, W. C. Brewer and L. Mallard, to report

on the subject of the proposed Association. The convention then adjourned until the 23d of October, when they again met, and on receiving a favorable report from the Committee, it was approved and sent to the various Companies for their final and separate notification, and for the election of directors and delegates, three from each Company.

All the Companies ratifying the report and electing directors as prescribed, a meeting was held on Monday, November 17th, 1834, when the following Directors assembled and completed the organization :

For Volunteer No. 1: A. Hendrickson, Joseph D. Haynes and John R. Pully.—Mississippi No. 2: Geo. Bedford, Ben Casey and A. W. Haines.—Lafayette No. 3: L. A. Pigeon, S. Pigeon, N. Nedand.—Washington No. 4: L. Mallard, J. Vanschaick, B. M. George.—Columbia No. 5: Samuel E. Kip, J. S. Goodale, L. Parker.—Mechanics No. 6: Geo. Brooks, James English and Chas. Diamond.

At the temporary organization, Ben Casey, of Mississippi No. 2, presiding, the following first regular Board of Officers was elected: President, Chas. F. Hozey; Vice President, R. H. Brunet; Secretary, A. C. Labatt; Treasurer, Ralph Hubbard.

On the 4th of March, 1835, the FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION was duly incorporated by the Legislature, and ever since that day has been observed by the Firemen of New Orleans, by an annual parade that is annually the centre of intense interest and universal admiration.

The following is a complete list of the Officers of the Association from its regular organization to the present year, as they were successively elected :

1835—Chs. F. Hosey, Mississippi No. 2, President; Geo. Bedford, Mississippi No. 2, Secretary; R. H. Brunet, Columbia No. 5, Vice President; Irad Ferry, Mississippi No. 2, Treasurer.

1836—George Bedford, Mississippi No. 2, President; Anthony Parker, Columbia No. 5, Vice President; Benjamin Casey, Mississippi No. 2, Secretary; Irad Ferry, Treasurer.

1837-38—George Bedford, President; John Hocoy, Volunteer No. 1, Vice President; Benj. Casey, Secretary; Anthony Parker, Treasurer.

1839—George Bedford, President; Joseph Knottles, Louisiana Hose Company, Vice President; Benj. Casey, Secretary; Anthony Parker, Treasurer.

1840-41—George Bedford, President; Joseph Knottles, Vice President; Thomas Lagan, Columbia No. 5, Secretary; Benj. Casey, Treasurer.

1842—George Bedford, President; Joseph Knottles, Vice President; Thos. Lagan, Secretary; Jos. Cockayne, Treasurer.

1843—W. Bogart, No. 14, President; Louis Mallard, No. 4, Vice President; D. St. Osbourne, Secretary; S. W. Waters, Louisiana Hose, Treasurer.

1844—W. Bogart, President; P. Corniff, No. 7, Vice President; Thos. Lagan, Secretary; E. W. Wells, Treasurer.

1845—J. A. Ameling, Mississippi No. 2, President; P. Corniff, Vice President; Thos. Lagan, Secretary; George Mayne, No. 17, Treasurer.

1846—J. A. Ameling, President; P. Corniff, Vice President; F. W. Blodget, Secretary; J. P. Breedlove, Protector Hose Co., Treasurer.

1847—J. A. Ameling, President; G. W. Harby, Vice President; F. W. Blodget, Secretary; J. P. Breedlove, Treasurer.

1848—G. W. Harby, President; C. Brugnien, No. 7, Vice Presi-

dent; Wm. H. Slack, Mississippi No. 2, Secretary; J. E. Caldwell, Treasurer.

1849—P. Corniff, President; C. Brugnien, Vice President; A. Belanger, No. 9, Secretary; J. E. Caldwell, Treasurer.

1850—I. N. Marks, No. 13, Secretary; John Adams, No. 5, Vice President; E. H. Fosdick, Mississippi 2, Secretary; E. L. Bercier, No. 10, Treasurer.

1851—Henry Bier, President; A. Moulton, H. and L. No. 2, Secretary.

1852—Sam. G. Risk, President; F. F. Parmele, Mississippi No. 2, Secretary.

1853—John E. Caldwell, President; John L. Viven, H. and L. No. 3, Secretary.

1854—John E. Caldwell, President.

1855—Gursheim Kurscheedt, President.

1856—I. N. Marks, President; W. B. Schmidt, No. 9, Vice President; Josiah Folger, Vol. 1, Secretary; James Beggs, No. 20, Treasurer.

1857—I. N. Marks, President; E. B. Smedes, No. 13, Vice President; Josiah Folger, Secretary; James Beggs, Treasurer.

1858—I. N. Marks, President; R. L. Bruce, No. 14, Vice President; Josiah Folger, Secretary; Jas. Beggs, Treasurer.

1859—I. N. Marks, President; Jno. C. McLellan, Vice President; Josiah Folger, Secretary; Jas. Beggs, Treasurer.

1860-61—I. N. Marks, President; Jos. P. Horner, La. Hose Co., Vice President; Josiah Folger, Secretary; Jas. Beggs, Treasurer.

1862—I. N. Marks, President; F. Camerden, Miss. No. 2, Vice President; Jas. Delamore, No. 7, Secretary; Jas. Beggs, Treasurer.

1863—I. N. Marks, President; S. P. DeLabarre, No. 24, Vice President; Jas. Delamore, Secretary; Jno. McCaffrey, No. 6, Treasurer.

1864—I. N. Marks, President; Jas. Douglas, No. 6, Vice President; Jas. Delamore, Secretary; Jno. McCaffrey, Treasurer.

1865—I. N. Marks, President; G. W. R. Bayley, Louisiana Hose, Vice President; Jas. Delamore, Secretary; Jno. McCaffrey, Treasurer.

1866—I. N. Marks, President; S. P. D. Labarre, Vice President; Jas. Delamore, Secretary; A. Dapremont, No. 6, Treasurer.

1867—I. N. Marks, President; Geo. H. Braughn, Mississippi No. 2, Vice President; W. V. Crouch, Mississippi No. 2, Secretary; A. Dapremont, Treasurer.

1868—I. N. Marks, President; Geo. H. Braughn, Vice President; Geo. Delamore, No. 24, Secretary; A. Dapremont, Treasurer.

1869—I. N. Marks, President; Geo. H. Braughn, Vice President; W. E. McDermott, No. 5, Secretary; A. Dapremont, Treasurer.

1870—I. N. Marks, President; Geo. H. Braughn, Vice President; C. C. Flanagan, No. 13, Secretary; John Gauche, Jr., No. 6, Treasurer.

1871—I. N. Marks, President; Geo. H. Braughn, Vice President; C. C. Flanagan, Secretary; Alfred Belanger, No. 9, Treasurer.

1872-73—I. N. Marks, President; John McCaffrey, Vice President; C. C. Flanagan, Secretary; A. Dapremont, Treasurer.

1874—I. N. Marks, President; Louis Alfred Wiltz, No. 9, Vice President; C. C. Flanagan, Secretary; W. Jas. Chevallier, H. and L. No. 2, Treasurer.

1875-76—I. N. Marks, President; W. H. Manning, No. 12, Vice President; C. C. Flanagan, Secretary; W. J. Chevallier, Treasurer.

1877-78—I. N. Marks, President; W. H. Manning, Vice President; Henry Andry, H. and L. No. 4, Secretary; W. J. Chevallier, Treasurer.

1879-80-81—I. N. Marks, President; G. H. Braughn, Vice President; Leon Bertoli, H. and L. No. 4, Secretary; C. C. Flanagan, Treasurer.

The benevolent features of the Firemen's Charitable Association are deserving of the highest praise. The Association provides for the sick, as well as for those members of the different Companies disabled in the discharge of their self-imposed duty; furnishing physicians, medicines, nursing, etc. The dead are buried, and the widows and orphans supported and cared for with kindest consideration. The practical evidence of this noble work of the Association is shown from the last pay roll, which gives the names of three hundred and sixty-nine widows, three hundred and thirty-four half orphans and seventy-one whole orphans, as the recipients of its bounty, at an expense annually of \$24,755 21.

THE PRESIDENT.

ISAAC NEWTON MARKS, whose name appears so often in the preceding paragraphs, was born May 5th, 1817, in Charleston, S. C. He came to this city in October, 1836, and has resided here ever since, always engaged in commercial pursuits—of late years, holding the position of President of the Firemen's Insurance Company. In the year 1843, he first became identified with the Fire Department, and in 1850 was elected to the Presidency of the Association. After serving one term he withdrew from office, but continued to take an active part in fire matters as a member of the Board of Delegates.

In 1856, Mr. Marks, yielding to the solicitations of those who knew him best, accepted the Presidency of the Association; and throughout the changes of war and civil government, by the unanimous vote of all the Fire Companies, has retained that honorable position to the present day. During all this long period he has managed the financial and other interests of the Association with eminent ability and entire success. He has always taken a special interest in the charitable features of the Association, and its Widows and Orphans are indebted to his generous and practical sympathy for many of their comforts.

THE SECRETARY.

The present Secretary of the Association, Mr. Leon Bertoli, was a member of the City Council under the administration of Mayor Pilsbury, in 1876, and had charge of the Department of Water Works and Public Buildings. As will be seen by the Association's record, he was first elected Secretary in 1879; and during the years he has served the Association, has intelligently and faithfully discharged the onerous duties incumbent on him.

THE CHIEF ENGINEERS.

In 1855 the City Council made an effort to conduct the Department, and appointed Mr. James H. Wingfield as Chief Engineer, but the movement was a failure.

Judge Durell, then a member of the Council, presented an ordinance for the government of a Fire Department, to be operated by contract, and in December of that year the contract was adjudicated to the present Association for five years. The contract has been continued from time to time, until November, 1881, when it was sold at public auction and purchased by the Firemen's Charitable Association.

In January, 1856, the Association elected Mr. Alfred Belanger, of Creole No. 9, as its first Chief Engineer. He was re-elected in January, 1857. In January, 1858, Mr. John F. Gruber, of Jackson, No. 18, was elected, and re-elected in 1859. In January, 1860, Mr. Belanger was again elected. In January, 1861, Mr. David Bradbury, of Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3, was elected, and was re-elected in 1862 and 1863. In 1864 Mr. Belanger was again elected, and re-elected in 1865. In 1866, Mr. Jacob Leidner was elected, and re-elected in 1867. In January, 1868, Mr. Philip McCabe was elected.

In January, 1869, Mr. Thomas O'Connor, the present incumbent, was elected, and re-elected in 1870 and 1871, when a change, making the term of office five years, took place. He was elected in 1872, 1877, and 1881. Through his impartiality, integrity, and attention to duty he has won the esteem of the entire Department. Being an engineer by profession, he is familiar with all the machinery. The matter of extinguishing fires has been made a special study by him, and he has brought the Department to a standard which makes it second to none. Mr. O'Connor has a national reputation among the leading engineers of the country. He was born in this city, June 29th, 1839. He became a member of Hose Company No. 19 in 1854; and when it disbanded in 1855, he joined Columbia No. 5.

THE COMPANIES.

VOLUNTEER No. 1—Motto: "Be just and fear not: Perseverance and industry overcome every obstacle."—Organized April 29th, 1829, with twenty-four men. Incorporated March 16th, 1830.

MILNEBURG No. 1—Organized January 15th, and incorporated February 26th, 1852, with Geo. Whitmore as President; M. Leininger, Vice President; John Jacobs, Secretary; Miguel Brisolari, Treasurer; Geo. B. Leininger, Foreman; Jacob Meyers, First Assistant; John Geiger, Second Assistant.

LAFAYETTE HOOK AND LADDER No. 1—Motto: "Our deeds, our reward."—Organized with twenty-six members, February 24th, 1848. First officers: D. G. Dewees, Foreman; Casper Auch, First Assistant; R. Van Dolsen, Second Assistant.

MISSISSIPPI No. 2—Motto: "Non nobis."—Organized January 22d, 1830, with forty-two members, as Louisiana Fire Company. On February 8th, 1830, changed name to Mississippi No. 2. Incorporated March 1st, 1832.

AMERICAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 2—Motto: "We raise to save."—Organized with twenty-one members, August 13th, 1841. First officers: J. S. Thatcher, Foreman; H. Gillingham, First Assistant; Geo. Millias, Second Assistant; L. D. W. Hoyes, Secretary; David Hadden, Treasurer. Incorporated April 2d, 1842.

VIGILANT No. 3—This Company was organized October 14th, 1846, by the German element of the Second District, and on the 14th of November, 1846, was regularly incorporated. On April 27th, 1867, they became the owners of a steam fire engine, in lieu of the old-fashioned hand machine, which had done them and the public such good service. The old records of this Company are wholly in the German language. The founders were: A. Young, F. Kessler, A. Roux, W. Klein, L. Balser, P. Funk and A. Buhler. The first officers were: E. P. Coulter, Foreman; A. Young, First Assistant; J. Denis, Second Assistant; A. Roux, Secretary, and M. Eschman, Treasurer. The Company's motto is: "Never despair."

HOPE HOOK AND LADDER No. 3.—Motto: "Ready for duty."—Organized with seventeen members, February 15th, 1851, with the following officers; Jos. Hoyt, President; Sam'l Barnes, Secretary; Frank Berge, Treasurer; David Bradbury, Foreman; J. Q. Adams, First Assistant; Thos. W. Stallings, Second Assistant. Among the founders were: Thos. N. Boylan, now Chief of Police; Wm. Austin, M. Carroll, V. Hanlon, and C. Driscoll. Incorporated June 15th, 1851.

PELICAN HOOK AND LADDER No. 4.—Motto: "With willing hearts we hasten to the rescue."—This Company was organized April 18th, 1854, and incorporated July 14th, 1854, with twenty-six members. The first officers were: President, C. N. Oliver; Vice President, Wm. G. Vincent; Foreman, Lafayette Guyol; First Assistant, J. Herrman; Second Assistant, P. A. Hebrard; Secretary, E. Ducatel; Treasurer, Ernest Miltenberger. In addition to these gentlemen, among the founders were A. Roux, S. Cucullu, A. Saucier, and Martin Gordon. The original location was on Toulouse, near Rampart street, where the Company remained until they built their new house on Basin, near Conti street. Their truck, "Leon Bertoli," named after their many termed President, is of the latest improved, with extension ladders and steering apparatus, and is the handiwork of the Schwartz Bros., of Union street, in this city.

COLUMBIA No. 5.—Motto: "Always ready."—Organized September 7th, 1834, as a branch of No. 1; incorporated April 2d, 1835. First officers: S. E. Kipp, President; J. S. Goodale, Foreman; John Adams, First Assistant; Geo. Clark, Second Assistant; M. C. Quick, Secretary; C. White, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY.—Motto: "In periculo promptus."—Organized, with fifty members. March 30th, 1836. Incorporated March 11th, 1837. First officers: Davy Toby, Foreman; H. Gillingham, First Assistant; Wm. Salker, Second Assistant; J. P. Nesbit, President; Wm. Theset, Vice President; H. G. Heartt, Secretary; Chas. F. Hozey, Treasurer. This was the first Company to introduce a steam fire engine regularly into the Department.

MECHANICS No. 6.—Motto: "United we stand, divided we fall."—Organized September 1st, 1834. Incorporated March 1st, 1835. Early records destroyed by fire.

EAGLE No. 7.—Motto: "Pro bono publico."—Organized December 19th, 1836, with twenty-seven members. Incorporated March 24th, 1840. First officers: J. Von Schaick, Foreman; Dr. J. W. Hall, First Assistant; J. L. Harris, Second Assistant; P. Connolly, Secretary; A. D. Crossman, subsequently Mayor of New Orleans, Treasurer.

PHŒNIX No. 8.—Motto: "Semper paratus."—Organized, with twenty-nine members, March 25th, 1845, with the following officers: Thos. C. Poole, Foreman; James Kelly, First Assistant; Wm. Callender, Second Assistant; O. L. Curtis, Secretary; E. W. Brown, Treasurer. Incorporated May 14th, 1845.

CREOLE No. 9.—Motto: "Union and Confidence."—Organized and incorporated July 4th, 1837. The first officers were: Louis Mallard, Foreman; D. Farrar, First Assistant; Tim Donnelly, Second Assistant; René Vienne, Secretary; A. Morton, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA No. 10.—Organized July 18th, 1862, by a number of our Spanish residents. Among its founders were F. Sambola, J. Fulda, and D. Fatjo. Incorporated July 18th, 1863, with the motto, "Good will," by a number of Creole residents of the then First Municipality, with the following officers: F. M. Guyol, President; T. Calonge, Sec-

retary; T. Laurant, Treasurer; H. B. Guyol, Foreman; Armand Guyol, First Assistant; T. Berot, Second Assistant. The proceedings of the Company were conducted entirely in the French language until February 9th, 1843, when, by agreement, a reorganization was effected, and Louisiana No. 10 became a company of German speaking members, with the following named persons as their first officers: L. Hoffmann, Foreman and President; Ph. Hünerferuth, First Assistant; Ph. Reich, Second Assistant; F. Sambola, Treasurer; Chas. Umbers, Secretary.

* This Company is in a flourishing financial condition, and does good service.

IRAD FERRY No. 12.—Motto: "Our Name, our Example."—Organized and incorporated April 16th, 1839, with thirty-eight members. Named after one of the most zealous and self-sacrificing firemen of the olden time.

PERSEVERANCE No. 13.—Motto: "Rough and Ready."—Organized, with sixteen members, March 30th, 1838; incorporated March 25th, 1840. The loss of the early records of this Company and of those of No. 12, prevent any detail of their early history.

PHILADELPHIA No. 14.—Motto: "A friend in need is a friend indeed."—Organized July 4th, and inaugurated October 12th, 1837. The first Foreman was Dr. David J. Rogers, and among its early friends and workers were those influential citizens, Wilhelmus Bogart, W. C. Raymond, D. R. Carroll, Geo. Allen, Phil. McCabe, Sam'l Bell, John D. Nicholson, John McCarthy, and John C. Stewart,—a few of whom are still alive. This Company claims to have been the first to introduce horses to engine, in 1858.

No. 14 brought out from the North a new double-decked engine, expecting to win with it the champion prize eagle offered by Mayor Freret, in August, 1843. Engines Nos. 2, 7 and 14 competed. No. 7 won: hence her title, "Eagle." No. 14 then assumed the title "Philadelphia," from the place where her new engine was made.

JACKSON No. 18.—Motto: "To the Rescue."—Organized August 3d, 1845. Incorporated March 18th, 1856.

WASHINGTON No. 20.—Motto: "Onward."—Organized February 22d, 1848, with twenty-five men. Its Officers are: Wash. Marks, President; L. Solomon, Vice President; J. Lawrence, Secretary; E. Stumpf, Treasurer; J. Wier, Foreman; J. Martin, First Assistant; P. Lobell, Second Assistant.

ORLEANS No. 21.—Motto: "Trust in Us."—This Company, one of the most popular below Canal street, and for efficiency ranking with the best in the Department, was organized Sunday, April 21st, 1850, at the residence of Mr. Jean Bertrand, corner of Rampart and St. Ann streets.

The first officers were: James L. Lamothe, Foreman; A. Brunet, First Assistant; Adolph Labadie, Second Assistant; Louis O. Huard, Secretary; Geo. Clark, Treasurer.

The Company's engine house was then as now at the corner of Claiborne and St. Peter streets.

The Company became an incorporated body June 1st, 1850, and was re-chartered April 20th, 1877.

During the late war the members of No. 21 were among the first to respond to the cry to arms, and many of them fell in the many battles wherein Louisiana's sons were engaged.

At the great fire on Magazine street, in December, 1863, Michael

Buckley, the First Assistant Foreman, was crushed to death by the falling walls.

The Company has now a roll of seventy exempt, and thirty-eight active members. It owns a new third-class Ahrens steam fire engine, a good and servicable hose carriage, a thousand feet of new hose, three splendid horses, and all the modern improvements for hooking up, making fast time, and putting the engine to work. The horses are attended to by the veteran John Holden, who has been with the Company for sixteen years. Capt. E. R. Ferguson, a practical engineer of twenty-five years standing, attends to the Steamer.

JEFFERSON, No. 22.—Motto: "Ready at the first sound."—Organized April 27th, 1845, with the following officers: Wm. Schmidt, Foreman; Thos. Jones, First Assistant; M. Frank, Second Assistant; R. Rust, Secretary; P. Rice, Treasurer. Incorporated April 3d, 1847.

CHALMETTE No. 23.—Motto: "Our lives we risk our friends to save."—This Company was originally organized July 27th, 1850, in the old City of Lafayette, as Washington No. 4, and on July 1st, 1851, reorganized, under the present name, with fifty-two members, officered as follows: James Jolls, Foreman; Timothy Tracy, First Assistant; E. Donlin, Second Assistant; John Daly, Treasurer; H. P. Carpenter, Secretary.

CRESCENT No. 24.—Motto: "True to the call."—Organized October 15th, 1853, by R. L. Robertson, Jr., M. Brown, J. Morrison and several others whose names and the names of the original Officers it has been impossible to learn. The Company was incorporated December 15th, 1853.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Anterior to the year 1860, when a fire occurred, the bells were rung from church steeples, market cupolas, and engine houses, for each Municipality, without any precise method of localizing the threatened point of danger. Great and onerous were the exercise and toil thus induced, ere the firemen could reach the scene of conflagration. In 1855, the late Professor C. G. Forshey, civil engineer, devised a plan of telegraph alarms which he submitted to the Council, but it was rejected, as many other valuable scientific ideas have been, that came afterwards into general use. Boston, Mass., adopted a system of electric telegraph signals for fires, which, in 1860, found its way to New Orleans, and has since been in use, each year witnessing improvements, until now our automatic box system ranks with the best in the United States. Chief O'Connor recommends the addition of the telephone to complete the "Alarm Signal" system.

YEAR'S WORK AND PRESENT STATUS.

The work of the Department in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Municipal Districts, under Chief O'Connor's superintendence, for the year 1881, consisted in attending one hundred and thirty-five fires, as follows: eighteen in January, thirteen in February, fifteen in March, eleven in April, thirteen in May, six in June, ten in July, twelve in August, thirteen in September, twelve in October, four in November, and eight in December; or an average of a call on the services of the Firemen every third day in the year.

Seven of these fires were caused by incendiarism, six by lamp explosions, three by spontaneous combustion. The estimated amount of insurance involved was \$110,000; the estimated loss \$518,834.

The Department has in service nineteen steam engines, nineteen hose carriages, four hook and ladder trucks, and one hand engine. The Babcock chemical engines used within the limits of the four Districts, are a separate organization, under Captain Kolinski's superintendence, and are the property of the Board of Underwriters. The two organizations get along in complete harmony.

The fine discipline of the Department, its full equipment, its thorough efficiency, have attracted the praise of all experienced judges; and its chief officers are in frequent receipt of letters from leading European municipal governments asking for information concerning it, so as to amend and improve their own fire departments.

Of late, the City Council provided for a regularly Paid Fire Department, and the Firemen's Charitable Association took the contract. Some changes have been made in the forms and powers of the managing bureaux, but they will only add to the Department's efficiency and usefulness.

FIFTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

Up to the early part of the year 1851, the town of Algiers, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite New Orleans, depended for the extinguishment of fires,—that were few and far between—on the "bucket brigade" of its own citizens, and the dispatch to their aid, by the ferry boat, in cases of emergency, of an engine company from the City.

At the period above mentioned, however, a large conflagration took place which entailed such heavy losses on the insurance companies that they refused to assume any more risks, under the then existing circumstances. Thereupon, an idea that had been entertained for some time in Algiers, was realized by the organization, July 8th, 1851, of a Fire Engine Company. The name selected was:

PELICAN No. 1.—The motto: "Ready relief."—The officers then elected were: Wm. Morris, President; Chas. A. Harris, Secretary; Wm. Sarazin, Treasurer; Robert Roberts, Foreman; Wm. Gerard, First Assistant; Chas. H. Kepper, Second Assistant; C. E. Morrison, Steward.

On the 14th of August, 1851, the Company purchased a hand-engine from Columbia No. 5, of New Orleans; and on the 23d of August were duly incorporated, the following named citizens signing the charter: W. F. Gerard, Robert Roberts, Samuel L. Bishop, Chas. A. Harris, William Sarazin, Robert L. Hughes, William Morris and Victor Séré.

In 1852, the Company, through their Building Committee, Messrs. Robert Roberts, J. O. McLean and Wm. Sarazin, purchased a galley-engine from Rogers & Son, of Baltimore; and February 27th, 1853, the engine was put into service. On May 21st, 1871, the Company bought a third-class Jeffries Steam Engine; and is now, with a full roll of members, ready for any emergency.

BROOKLYN No. 2.—Motto: "To the rescue."—In the year 1856, a ship lying at the Brooklyn warehouse pier, was discovered to be on fire; and, in extinguishing the flames, which threatened the destruction of the vessel, the members of Pelican No. 1, who had charge of the hose, so distinguished themselves for gallantry, and met with such success in saving the ship, that they were rewarded with a large sum

as salvage. With this money, they, on the 29th of May, 1857, organized themselves into a Fire Company, entitled "Brooklyn No. 2," with the following officers, who were also the incorporators, October 5th, 1857: John A. Murray, President; Wm. Hunt, Vice President; James F. Gregory, Secretary; Jerry Connet, Treasurer; Thos. Milling, Foreman; E. M. Tyler, First Assistant; A. Carraras, Second Assistant; Phillip Nicholas, Steward.

The Company's first engine was a machine purchased from Phoenix No. 8, of New Orleans. It was used with success for several years; then put on the retired list, to make way for an engine previously used by Perseverance No. 13, of New Orleans. On April 9th, 1874, the Company became the owners of a steam fire engine, and now ranks with the best in the Department.

The officers of Brooklyn No. 2, for 1881, are: A. W. McArthur, President; M. Vinet, Vice President; L. J. Peterson, Secretary; Jno. Lockey, Treasurer; J. L. Warrel, Foreman; Wm. Burke, First Assistant; Chas. Buhler, Second Assistant; F. Merern, Steward.

MORGAN No. 3.—Motto: "Always ready."—Last but not least of the fire engine companies of Algiers, comes Morgan No. 3, well representing the bone and sinew of the district. This Company was organized July 28th, 1873, and on the 18th of August of the same year, was incorporated with the following charter members: John L. Smith, Jno. M. Kern, Michael James, Patrick Reed, Wm. Sutherland, Jos. B. Williamson, Peter Kramme, Nicholas Amann, J. E. Blackwell, and Richard Stenhouse.

The first officers were: Wm. Sutherland, President; Jno. M. Kern, Vice President; Jno. L. Smith, Secretary; Peter Kramme, Treasurer; J. B. Williamson, Foreman; Michael James, First Assistant; J. E. Blackwell, Second Assistant.

The Company entered active service with a Button & Blake hand-engine, which they used until April, 1874. Then, Brooklyn No. 2 becoming a steam fire engine company, Morgan No. 3 purchased Brooklyn's hand machine. The engine did good service in their hands until a few months ago, when circumstances warranted the Morgans in purchasing a fourth-class Gould steam fire engine from No. 13.

On the 18th of August, 1878, the Company moved into the new and spacious two-story building on Elmore street, between Alix and Eliza streets, which they had erected at their own expense at a cost of nearly \$5000. The upper-story of the building is used as a meeting room and public hall for balls and dramatic and musical entertainments, and is fitted throughout with all the modern improvements, reflecting much credit on the skill and capacity of Messrs. Michael James, Chairman, John L. Smith, Nicholas Amann, Peter Kramme, Steven Spahr, J. Leary and J. M. Kern, constituting the Building Committee.

This Company is in a flourishing financial condition, and possesses such a large membership that many of the members have been forced on the exempt roll to make room for active members. The present officers are: N. Amann, President; J. Leary, Vice President; J. H. Finnegan, Secretary; Peter Kramme, Treasurer; J. E. Blackwell, Foreman; John Carroll, First Assistant; W. E. Kelley, Second Assistant; M. James, Housekeeper.

WASHINGTON HOOK AND LADDER No. 1.—Motto: "We raise to save."—To complete the efficient fire service of Algiers it required a

Hook and Ladder Company; and to supply the necessary want, on the 2d of September, 1859, after several preliminary meetings, Washington No. 1 was organized by the following named citizens:

E. E. Cook, G. E. Reeves, C. E. Morrison, H. T. Haight, J. F. Babin and H. Cruse. The first officers elected were: E. Cook, President; C. E. Morrison, Foreman; J. F. Babin, First Assistant; G. E. Reeves, Second Assistant; H. T. Haight, Secretary, and H. Cruse, Treasurer. On November 11th, 1859, the Company was incorporated, and with a truck and ladder apparatus, complete in every respect, has proved itself equal to any emergency.

The officers for 1881 are: John McCann, President; A. J. Babin, Secretary; Peter Buhler, Treasurer; Wm. Oser, Foreman; T. J. Mooney, First Assistant; Peter Clements, Second Assistant; J. J. Bertus, Housekeeper.

THEIR CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

Immediately after their organizations were perfected, Pelican No. 1, and Brooklyn No. 2, each resolved itself into a Society for the relief of distressed members and their families. The great demands thus made on their finances, determined them to unite in a common cause; and so on the 29th of June, 1858, the "Firemen's Charitable Association of Algiers," was duly incorporated with the following named charter members: John Brownlee, James T. Holmes, James W. Fitzhenry, John Ormond, John A. Magehan, John H. Hasling, Christian Becker, John M. Mead, Marcellus Pecon, George Hebert, John Heyer, Henry Mohrmann, Daniel Murphy, Laurence Lawson, John Larrieu, Andrew Fortmann, C. P. Briel and Philip Schaefer.

On March 17th, 1872, Washington H. & L. No. 1, was admitted to the Association, and on October 16th, 1873, Morgan No. 3 was also enrolled.

In April, 1874, the city of New Orleans—Algiers being now annexed,—made an appropriation for the maintenance of the Department, and June 29th, 1874, the charter of the Association was amended; the following named citizens being parties to the contract: Thomas H. Jones, President; John N. Riley, Vice President; Edward Quinn, Secretary, and Nicholas Amann, Treasurer, as charter officers of the old Association; Wigand Klein, William Sarazin, Robert Turner, Stephen Morgan, Francis H. Mitchell, for Pelican No. 1; James C. Butler, Nathan Chestnut, John J. Pujol, Charles Vinet, Henry Brodtmann, for Brooklyn No. 2; Charles E. Whitmore, Mark A. Morse, Daniel Hartnett, Charles Howard, Henry Nicklaus, for Washington Hook and Ladder No. 1; and Abraham H. Swanson, Michael James, Patrick J. Maguire, Joseph B. Williamson, James Wills, for Morgan No. 3.

The Presidents of the Association to date, are as follows: In 1859, John Brownlee;—1860-61, J. T. Holmes;—1862-63-64, P. N. Hill;—1865, J. T. Holmes;—1866, P. N. Hill;—1867, A. E. Hotard;—1868 to 1874, T. H. Jones;—1875, W. Sarazin;—1876, T. H. Jones;—1877 to 1880, D. Hartnett;—1881, B. F. Kelley.

The first Chief Engineer, W. Brodtman, was elected in 1869, serving one year. T. H. Jones succeeded him in 1870, serving until 1872. In 1873 M. Iver was Chief. His successor, W. Brodtman, served two terms in 1874-75. In 1876, by special amendment extending the term of office to five years, T. Daly was elected, and has served with zeal and efficiency to the present time.

SIXTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

Prior to the year 1853, the good people of Jefferson City—now the Sixth Municipal District—depended entirely for protection against fire on the New Orleans Department. Early in 1853, the Jeffersonians determined to have a Fire Company of their own; and accordingly on March 31st, 1853, under the auspices of a number of prominent citizens, was incorporated:

PIONEER No. 1,—and the following officers were elected: Clement Brown, President; Willis Pearson Coleman, Vice President; Wilmer H. Zimmerman, Secretary; John Hellerich, Treasurer; T. E. Walker, Captain; John Bode, First Assistant; Michael Zoller, Second Assistant; Francis Heim, Third Assistant.

Until 1872, the Company did yeoman service, whenever called on duty, with their hand-engine. Then, emulating the example of the other companies of the Department, which had in the meantime been organized, they purchased a fourth-class Jefferies steam engine; christened it "Lena Schopp," and are to be seen at every fire, battling bravely to extinguish the devouring flames, and save the property of their fellow-citizens from destruction.

PROTECTOR No. 2.—Motto: "Deeds, not words."—The rapid increase of residences in Jefferson City indicated the necessity of another Fire Company, and the want was filled April 27th, 1867, by the organization of "Protector No. 2," by Messrs. H. P. Phillips, E. Livaudais, G. J. Freret, J. Vollenweder, R. L. Brown, Wm. Weidner, M. Welsh, Thos. Rickerts, S. B. Allison, D. A. Blanchard and J. Theil.

In May, 1867, the Company bought its first engine, the old "Blue Box," of Jackson No. 18, and found a domicile in the house of Home H. and L. No. 1. Fire engines were then run to a fire by the laborious process of "manning the ropes." By the fall of 1867, through the courtesy of the Carrollton Railroad, the Company had the use of a frame building on Napoleon Avenue; and, in September, No. 2, the first within the District, introduced a horse as the motive power of their engine. "Pat Traveler" proved worthy of his name.

In December, 1870, Protector No. 2 again exhibited its characteristic progressive spirit, by being the first in the District to purchase a steam fire engine. In November, 1873, failing in several efforts to obtain financial aid from the city for the purpose, the Company, on its own account, and through its own resources, erected the fine building it now occupies, on Napoleon Avenue near St. Charles street.

Much of the success of Protector No. 2 is due to the zeal, enterprise and hard work of H. P. Phillips, who was one of its incorporators; was Foreman for seven years, and vacated the position in 1876, only to assume the more onerous duties of Chief Engineer of the Department.

The Officers for 1881 are: John C. Bach, President; Louis Cormier, Vice President; R. W. Young, Recording Secretary; J. T. W. Mason, Financial Secretary; B. Mouladons, Treasurer; D. Wicker, Foreman; T. Michel, First Assistant; W. C. Lowe, Second Assistant; J. Reihmer, Housekeeper; B. Burst, Engineer; and Delegates to the Sixth F. C. A.: J. C. Bach, D. Wicker, T. Michel, W. C. Lowe and Geo. Achor.

YOUNG AMERICA, No. 3.—This Company was organized April 1st, 1867, by some twenty of the leading young men of Jefferson City, under

the name of "Young America Fire Company No. 2." But none of its members being of legal age, they were unable to have their Association chartered until the 24th of March, 1868. In the meantime, another Company had been organized, chartered, and adopted the number "2." Young America therefore changed their number to "3," which it has continued to the present day.—During the first years of their organization the young men found it hard work to maintain their association intact,—running with a hand engine, and moving their house from place to place. Nothing daunted, however, they continued their exertions, and gradually progressed, until in 1875, they were enabled to purchase the site of their house on Magazine street, between Jena and Cadiz streets, and erect thereon a large and handsome two-story brick engine house. Then, they resolutely set to work to purchase a steam fire engine, which they succeeded in doing in 1879, buying then a fourth-class "Ahrens." The Company now own their own house, steam fire engine, hose carriage, and three horses.

With a membership of eighty-six men, the Company,—looking back upon the obstacles and trials surmounted in the years gone by, and feeling that they will compare favorably with other and older companies of the District,—are not satisfied to rest on these achievements alone, but are imbued with a full determination of reaching the highest points of perfection in the fire service. What they have done, guarantees what they will do.

PHILLIPS No. 4.—The residents of the Sixth District realized some time ago the necessity of another "Babcock" or "chemical engine," to complete the efficiency of their Fire Department. The project assumed definite shape on the 21st of April, 1881, when Chief Engineer, Horace P. Phillips, and Messrs. W. B. Gill, Chas. L. Schopp, D. Cohn, Chas. L. Voltz, A. C. Winn, T. J. Kammer, A. W. Jackson, and several other citizens incorporated a Company, naming it after Chief Engineer Phillips, and numbering it "4." On the 25th of May, just four days after the incorporation, they were admitted into the Firemen's Charitable Association of the District. On the 31st of May, the action of the Association was approved by an ordinance of the City Council by an unanimous vote. Work was then pushed forward with a will. The Council donated a lot on Magazine street, between Toledano and Louisiana avenue, on which a neat, substantial and convenient engine house was built by Mr. John Cude. The contract was awarded in June, and completed July 20th. The Board of Underwriters then showed their appreciation of the spirit which actuated the organizers of the Company, by donating two imported horses, magnificent bays, which cost \$200. They were christened respectively "A. C. Winn" and "P. J. Kammer." A chemical engine was then borrowed by Engineer Phillips from Captain Grandjean, of the Babcock Corps, and on the 26th of July, 1881, Phillips No. 4, with twenty men, officered and equipped, was ready to meet the fire fiend.

In the meantime a new Babcock engine had been contracted for, according to specifications drawn up by Chief Engineer Phillips. Only the "heads" were purchased from the manufacturer, and then only because those articles of machinery were protected by patent. The remainder of the work was constructed after the designs of Engineer Phillips, who profited by his experience in ground scraping Babcocks, and raised the body of the new engine to a height which will prevent anything like such an occurrence, and insure increased speed by the

big wheels. The wood work and running gear of this splendid engine are constructed in that neat and substantial manner characteristic of J. Schwartz & Son, of this city, and are tastefully decorated by their artistic painter. The brass work is the handiwork of Mr. Wm. Martin, and reflects credit upon his skill as a workman. In short, the engine, though a home-made Babcock, is a model of its kind, and equal to any in the South.

On the evening of the 15th of September, 1881, Phillips No. 4 celebrated the formal occupation of their present premises.

HOME HOOK AND LADDER No. 1.—In October, 1858, a military organization known as the "National Guards of Jefferson City," decided to disband and form a "bucket and axe brigade," and accordingly a meeting was held at the store of W. H. Zimmermann, attended by Messrs. R. King Cutler, John T. Michel, W. H. Zimmermann, Julius Attenmenser, Jules Michel, Joseph Besnard, M. Garrigan, Gus. Michel, Marius Lethique, Louis Lethique, Jules Gauthreaux, Justillan Gauthreaux, James Richardson, James May, Jules T. Michel, Uriah Virgin, Daniel O'Brien, James Hetherton, J. H. Mehaffer, and H. J. Martin. They effected a permanent organization under the name of "Home Hook and Ladder No. 1," and voted to act as a "bucket and axe brigade," until such time as they were able to buy a truck. The following officers were elected: President, R. King Cutler; Vice President, John T. Michel; Secretary, Jules Attenmenser; Treasurer, Jules Michel; Foreman, W. H. Zimmermann.

About the middle of 1859 the Company obtained a truck and ladders, and moved to a vacant house on Jersey street, between Napoleon avenue and Jena streets, the use of which had been granted by Mr. Bovee.

In 1861 the Company disbanded and formed a military company under the name of "Home Guards." They entered the service of the C. S. A., as a portion of the Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment, and served through the entire war.

In November, 1863, the Company was reorganized as "Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1," by the few remaining members of the old Fire Company known as the "Blue Engine Co.," consolidated with the members of Home Hook and Ladder who had not entered the army. They built the Hall on Marengo, between Magazine and Constance streets, which the Company now occupies.

In 1867 the following officers were elected: President, John T. Michel; Vice President, Thos. Friend; Secretary, C. W. Brand; Treasurer, C. C. Piper; Foreman, J. R. Besnard; First Assistant, D. O'Brien; Second Assistant, J. Gauthreaux.

The records of Home Hook and Ladder No. 1, from 1858 to 1868, were destroyed by fire in the early part of 1868.

The information concerning the early days of the Company was obtained from Messrs. M. Garrigan and H. J. Martin, who were among the originators of the Company, and who are still members, though long since exempt.

THEIR CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

On February 9th, 1858, Messrs. Jno. A. Meyers, V. Leightman, P. Blessey, J. Friedle and A. Miller, of Pioneer No. 1,—Jno. T. Michel, Thos. Friend, Z. Imbau, D. O'Brien and H. C. Brown, of Home H., and L. No. 1,—W. J. Cooney, G. J. Freret, I. Z. Winn, Wm. Weid-

ner and E. T. Perrillonx, of Protector No. 2,—and Jos. Berle, Chris. Weiss, Jno. Weiss, Wm. Thomas and C. Auer, of Young America No. 3, met and organized a Firemen's Charitable Association for Jefferson City, with the following officers elected to serve until January, 1869: President, Hon. Jno. T. Michel; Vice President, P. Blessey; Secretary, H. C. Brown; Treasurer, Daniel O'Brien; Chief Engineer, Jno. A. Meyers.

At a subsequent meeting held March 9th, 1868, the thirty-first day of March of each year was fixed on as the Anniversary day of the Department; and from that date has been observed by a parade, in which all the firemen, active and exempt, in full uniform, and the honorary members, with engines, trucks, hose-carriages and horses, participate—making a spirit-stirring display.

In April, 1868, the Association was regularly chartered, and since that time has been recognized as one of the foremost firemen's benevolent associations of the country. It has been successively officered as follows; In 1869.—President, Hon. Jno. T. Michel; Vice President, Wm. J. Cooney; Secretary, H. P. Phillips; Treasurer, Daniel O'Brien.

During this year the City of Jefferson appropriated \$4000 for the benefit of the Association, and contracted with it for the extinction of fires during the year.

In 1870, the above officers were re-elected, with the exception of Treasurer Daniel O'Brien, who was succeeded by Geo. Weiss.

For 1871-72.—President, Hon. Jno. T. Michel; Vice President, P. Blessey; Secretary, H. P. Phillips; Treasurer, Geo. Weiss.

In 1873.—President, P. Blessey; Vice President, H. Lind; Secretary, C. C. Piper; Treasurer, Geo. Weiss.

In 1874.—President Eugene May; Vice President, J. Bendernagel; Secretary, C. C. Piper; Treasurer, Geo. Weiss.

In 1875-76.—President, Eugene May; Vice President, Jno. C. Bach; Secretary, C. C. Piper; Treasurer, Geo. Weiss.—In 1865, a Babcock chemical engine was added to the fire extinguishing apparatus.

In 1877.—President, Eugene May; Vice President, Jno. C. Bach; Secretary, Fredrick Geis; Treasurer, Geo. Weiss.

In 1878.—President, Eugene May; Vice President, E. R. Chevalley; Secretary, F. Geis; Treasurer, Geo. Weiss.

In 1879-80-81.—President, Eugene May; Vice President, R. W. Young; Secretary, Jno. Pertsdorf; Treasurer, Geo. Weiss.

On July 12th, 1880, the new bell-tower with bell, on Magazine street, between Berlin street and Napoleon Avenue, was formally christened "Chevalley Tower," in honor of the then Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings, Hon. E. R. Chevalley. The entire Department participated in the ceremony.

In 1881.—President, Eug. May; Vice President, Jno. C. Bach; Secretary, Jno. Pertsdorf; Treasurer, Geo. Weiss.

At a meeting held May 25th, 1881, Phillips Fire Company No. 4, named in honor of the Chief Engineer, was admitted to the Association.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

This indispensable apparatus has been in operation in the Sixth District Department since December, 1879. The system is that known as "Gamewell's Automatic." There are now in use twenty-nine Gamewell's automatic non-interference boxes, six gongs in engine-

houses, two strikers, one hundred and eight cells, call and battery, four gongs at officers' residences, and fifteen miles of line wire. The system is separate and distinct from the old City Alarm, and embraces only the Sixth District. The office is on Magazine street, between Berlin street and Napoleon Avenue. The Superintendent is Chief Engineer Phillips; the Operator, J. S. Alfred, one of the most skillful and experienced electricians in the United States.

CHIEF ENGINEERS AND ASSISTANTS.

At the first election in 1869, to fill these responsible offices, Jno. A. Meyers was selected as Chief Engineer of the Sixth District Department and four assistants were assigned him, as follows: First Assistant, J. Engelbracht; Second Assistant, H. F. Davis; Third Assistant, T. Michel; Fourth Assistant, C. Auer.

On July 13th, 1870, Chief Engineer Meyers resigned and J. Engelbracht was elected, with P. Blessey as his First Assistant and the remaining Assistants as before.

In 1870, Chief J. Engelbracht was re-elected and his Assistants reduced to three, as follows: First Assistant, G. J. Freret; Second Assistant, Leopold Berner; Third Assistant, Jos. Lowe.

In 1871, G. J. Freret was elected Chief, with two Assistants: First Assistant, Louis Madere; Second Assistant, E. Engelbracht.

In 1872.—Chief Engineer, Louis Madere; First Assistant, J. H. Dick; Second Assistant, S. Rapp.

In 1873.—Chief Engineer, S. F. Parmele; First Assistant, F. Geis; Second Assistant, Geo. Achor.

In 1874.—Chief Engineer, S. F. Parmele; First Assistant, John Friedel; Second Assistant, E. Engelbracht.

In 1875.—Chief Engineer, Horace P. Phillips; First Assistant, J. Luther; Second Assistant, J. Munsch.

In 1876.—Chief Engineer, H. P. Phillips; First Assistant, Geo. Pelts; Second Assistant, Jno. Munsch.

On June 20th, 1876, the City of New Orleans entered into a contract with the Association for the extinction of fires for three years, at \$18,000 per annum. Under this contract, at the meeting of the Association held June 22d, 1876, H. P. Phillips was elected Chief Engineer; Geo. Pelts, First Assistant, and Jno. Munsch, Second Assistant, each for three years.

In 1877-78, Chief Engineer H. P. Phillips holding over, First Assistant D. Wicker and Second Assistant J. Brink were elected to fill vacancies.

On August 19th, 1879, the Association entered into a contract with the City of New Orleans to extinguish fires for five years, from December 15th, 1879, to December 15th, 1884, at an annual rate of \$18,000. At the meeting of the Association, held August 27th, 1879, and in accordance with the terms of the contract, H. P. Phillips was elected Chief Engineer; D. Wicker, First Assistant; J. Brink, Second Assistant; each for the full term of the contract.

In 1880, Chief Engineer H. P. Phillips holding over, First Assistant F. Geis was elected to fill vacancy.—In 1881, Chief Engineer H. P. Phillips holding over, First Assistant L. Madere was elected to fill a vacancy,—Second Assistant J. Brink holding over.

CHIEF ENGINEER HORACE P. PHILLIPS, the present efficient head of the Sixth District Fire Department was born in Jackson, Mississippi, December 14th, 1847. In 1865, he removed to this city

and associated himself first, with the well known wholesale grocery house of Shropshire, Anderson & Co., and then with that of J. W. Carter. In the latter part of 1868, he severed his connection with commercial pursuits and applied his literary talent to the conduct of the "Jefferson Journal," of which live newspaper he was editor and proprietor. He was also Clerk of the Jefferson City Council.

When the City of Jefferson was annexed to the City of New Orleans, Mr. Phillips retired from the field of journalism and devoted himself to the study of extinguishing fires. In 1870 he was appointed by the Board of Underwriters as Inspector of the Sixth District, which position he still holds. In 1876 he was chosen Chief Engineer of the Sixth District Fire Department, and is now entering on his third term, which does not expire until December 15th, 1884.

In 1879, Mr. Phillips was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, receiving the largest majority ever accorded a Democratic candidate in that Legislative District.

Not satisfied with the high grade of efficiency in which he so ably assisted in raising his Department, Mr. Phillips, after three years of labor, succeeded in establishing a successful system of Fire Alarm Telegraph, described elsewhere, and of which he was appointed Superintendent.

Mr. Phillips is essentially a self-made man, and as such, has earned the respect and regard of a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

THE PRESIDENT.

The Sixth District Fire Department also owes a large portion of its thorough organization and effective working resources to the President of the Department, Major Eugene May. He has served its interests long, faithfully, zealously and intelligently; and the position he holds is the best evidence of the esteem in which his brother firemen hold him. As a staff officer in the Washington Artillery, and as Recorder of Mortgages, Major May is equally attentive to and efficient in the discharge of responsible duties as at the head of the Sixth District Fire Companies and their Charitable Association.

SEVENTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

In the early part of the year 1849 a number of enterprising citizens of Carrollton determined to organize a Fire Company, and immediately set to work upon their self-imposed task.

They met with more success than they had anticipated and ere long CARROLLTON FIRE COMPANY No. 1 was thoroughly organized. Ed. Mitchel was elected President; S. S. Kerner, Secretary; F. Schuler, Treasurer; Henry Diebel, Foreman, and Jacob Sax, Steward. The Company prospered and strengthened, and some years ago purchased a Jeffries steam fire engine, which they are now using.

This Company has now sixty-five members in good standing on the rolls, and is officered as follows: President, H. Weidie; Vice President, A. Spiess; Secretary, G. Geier; Treasurer, H. Lochte; Foreman, P. Herman; First Assistant, T. Helwick. Delegates to F. C. A.: H. Lochte, A. Blume, J. Rodgers, J. Felldheim, P. Herman.

On the 18th January, 1854, STAR HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY

No. 1 was organized and the following Officers elected : W. J. Starts, President ; Joe Burrows, Vice President ; P. Souliar, Secretary ; L. A. Heaton, Treasurer ; J. C. Wilson, Foreman ; Geo. Herrle, First Assistant ; A. C. Ives, Second Assistant, and M. Dennison, Steward.—Notwithstanding many drawbacks experienced by this Company, and the heavy expenses necessary for its maintenance, it has maintained its efficiency, and is at present in excellent working condition : having 125 members on the roll ; a fine truck built by Schwartz, of this city ; and the following officers : P. Bucher, Foreman ; B. Deibel, First Assistant ; A. Faber, Second Assistant ; J. G. Dexheimer, President ; Joseph Fritz, Vice President ; L. Gardon, Treasurer ; L. LeBreton, Secretary ;—Delegates to F. C. A. : S. Oesterly, O. Besameon, Thos. L. Preston, J. G. Dexheimer and A. Hady.

Following the example set by their elders, a number of the Carrollton young men met on the 5th March, 1864, and organized INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY No. 2. Mr. John Davenport was elected President ; James Hamilton, Vice President ; Frank Prechter, Secretary ; — Mitchel, Treasurer ; A. S. Firth, Foreman ; Phil Mitchel, First Assistant ; Paul St. Pierre, Second Assistant, and Jacob Baker, Steward. On the 11th February, 1865, this Company was incorporated, thus completing its organization.—Like most fire companies, they first used a hand engine, but now have a fine "crane neck Gould steamer." Their roll of members is very large, and they are officered as follows : J. J. Walsh, President ; G. Humphries, Vice President ; P. Mitchel, Treasurer ; John Miller, Secretary ; G. Doody, Foreman ; Chas. Mork, Second Assistant, and Henry Strubhr, First Assistant Foreman.

While these organizations were being effected, the Town of Carrollton was made a part of the City of New Orleans by Legislative act, and called the Seventh District. The District Fire Companies, through their Delegates, then agitated the subject of an Association, and on the 18th day of March, 1865, the FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT was organized, with the following charter members : F. C. Zeller, S. Kerner, H. Tebbe, A. S. Ferth, J. Davenport, John Mehilhop, A. H. M. Peterson, J. Hamilton, and Frank Prechter. The present Officers of the Association are : P. Mitchel, President ; J. J. Walsh, Vice President ; H. Tebbe, Treasurer ; H. Hoey, Secretary ; Geo. Geier, Chief Engineer, and P. Philips, A. Smith, and A. Arbo, Assistant Engineers.

FIFTH COMPANY, WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

Major Walton, when the Washington Artillery Battalion left for Virginia, ordered First Lieutenant W. I. Hodgson, of the Fourth Company, to remain in New Orleans on recruiting service. With the twenty reserves left him, Lieut. Hodgson rapidly organized the "Fifth Company," with one hundred and fifty names on the rolls, and officered as follows : Captain, W. I. Hodgson ; First Lieutenant, Theo. A. James ; Junior First Lieutenant, R. Banister ; Second Lieutenant, Jerry G. Pierson ; Junior Second Lieutenant, E. L. Hews. The Company put the dilapidated arsenal on Girod street in tenable order, and organized a full battery and company equipment ; guns,

caissons, harness, etc. During the first year of the war they regularly sent reinforcements and supplies to the Companies in Virginia.

In February, 1862, at Capt. Hodgson's request, Gen. E. L. Tracy ordered an election of officers for active service in the field. The result is given further on.—On the 1st of March, 1862, Gen. Beauregard's call, from Jackson, Tenn., for equipped troops, for ninety days, appeared in the city papers. The next day, Captain Hodgson called a meeting of the Company, who unanimously offered their services "for ninety days, or the war." The Company was mustered into service by Lieut. F. C. Zacharie, of Gen. Mansfield Lovell's staff, on March 6th, in Lafayette Square. On the 7th, they attended divine service in Dr. Palmer's church and heard an eloquent address. And on Saturday, March 8th, 1862, they left by the Jackson Railroad for the seat of war in Tennessee, with a battery of six brass pieces and all other equipments complete, furnished without any expense to the Confederate government.

After drilling in camp, near Grand Junction, Tenn., until the end of March, the Company marched to Corinth, and were attached to Gen. Patton Anderson's Brigade, Ruggles' Division, Bragg's Army Corps.

The Company left New Orleans to join Beauregard with one hundred and fifty-six rank and file, and officered as follows:

Captain, W. Irving Hodgson; First Lieutenant, Cuthbert H. Slocomb; Junior First Lieutenant, W. C. D. Vaught; Second Lieutenant, Edson L. Hews; Junior Second Lieutenant, J. A. Chalaron; Surgeon, J. C. Legaré.

The Company distinguished itself during the two days' battle at Shiloh. Capt. Hodgson resigned at the end of the ninety days, Lieut. Slocomb succeeding him and remaining in command until the end of the war.

The different officers during the company's service from March, 1862, on, were: *Captains*: W. I. Hodgson, Cuthbert H. Slocomb.—*First Lieutenants*: W. C. D. Vaught, Edson L. Hews, J. A. Chalaron.—*Second Lieutenants*: Edson L. Hews, J. A. Chalaron, J. M. Seixas, A. J. Leverich, Thos. M. Blair, Chas. G. Johnsen.—*Surgeons*: J. Cecil Legaré, Stanhope P. Breckinridge, L. Froem, W. Isard Buell.—*Orderly Sergeants*: A. Gordon Bakewell, A. J. Leverich, John Bartley.—*Bugler*: Carl Valanconi.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.—Who left New Orleans with the Command, or joined afterwards—A. Armant, J. W. Anthony, Jno. R. Anderson, F. Arroyo, A. Arroyo, C. Arroyo, Jas. Adams, Thos. Arnold, W. L. Bruce, Geo. C. Brown, Alfred Belanger, H. J. Boatner, Jno. F. Butts, Thos. L. Bayne, Geo. Bein, Jessie A. Bryan, C. P. Bailey, A. H. Baker, Jas. Bayle, C. Benson, A. T. Bennett, Jr., D. Belsom, Jno. T. Beggs, F. Belsom, Jos. Belsom, Jr., J. J. Boudreaux, L. D. Brindley, A. W. Brewerton, A. Barrail, Jas. L. Browning, Jno. Berry, A. H. Brevard, Leon Brocard, Wm. Blackwell, A. D. Barrow, C. J. Barrow, F. Burrows, Jas. Byrnes, P. Clere, A. J. Chalaron, Henry Chalaron, D. H. Covey, M. Campbell, A. Collins, E. P. Cottraux, J. D. F. Carpenter, Jno. Clayton, N. Commandeur, W. W. Clayton, C. C. Cotting, S. A. B. Cotting, F. M. Converse, G. W. Crawford, Phil. Capon, Paul Conrad, John W. Demeritt, Jas. L. Daigle, J. M. Davidson, J. W. Dabney, Chas. Daniels, S. J. Davis, Armant Delery, Anatole Delery, Martin F. Duggan, J. B. Downing, L. M. Doherty, L. Dapremont, Wm. Dooley, S. H. Eldridge, G. D. Etter, J. A. Elfer, P. A.

Engman, M. Eastman, P. H. Flood, Jno. Freier, Henry Ferand, G. J. Freret, R. W. Frazer, Jno. Fitzgerald, D. J. Fitzwilliams, M. Fox, C. N. False, Ben. H. Green, Jr., R. C. Giffen, Wm. B. Giffen, Fred. Goodwyn, Wm. Golmer, A. Gaines, J. F. Gomez, Henry Gordon, Geo. Giles, Jno. Gillespie, M. Greenwood, P. P. Greenwood, S. Galpin, F. H. Galpin, C. J. Harnett, G. W. Hamilton, S. Higgins, J. H. Hauey, W. B. Hayward, Curtis Holmes, F. Hyde, Hy. Hardy, V. Henderson, F. B. Hull, J. B. Hazard, M. Hayes, Andy Hopkins, Octave Hopkins, W. H. Hall, Wm. Harrison, Jno. R. Kent, L. M. Kennett, Jr., Thos. Keheo, Pat. Keyes, J. M. Lamare, John Leary, C. A. Levie, Pat. Long, Henry Logan, Geo. H. Law, H. H. Lonsdale, Oscar F. Legaré, Henry Leverich, L. Macready, P. A. McDonald, J. R. Murray, Thos. McDonald, H. J. Marks, W. P. Martin, B. Van Maas, Jno. Miller, M. Martin, E. J. McIlhenny, Milton McKnight, Henry Miller, Herman Meader, Jno. McCormack, Jno. Metzler, Fred. Morel, Wm. Mathes, B. R. Miller, Wm. McGregor, R. McMillan, H. M. McNair, L. Marquette, Robt. Murray, Geo. Nish, W. J. Newman, S. B. Newman, Jr., H. V. Ogden, Wallace Ogden, Jno. O'Donnell, Jno. Ponder, C. R. Percy, — Philips, Geo. W. Pugh, J. E. Pugh, Robt. Pugh, K. Robertson, Alphonse Rost, E. F. Reichert, D. A. Rice, E. Rickets, W. H. Richards, Pat. Ryan, Sam. F. Russell, Jno. W. Read, E. Ruffler, F. L. Richardson, W. S. E. Seevy, W. W. Sewell, P. D. Stephenson, W. B. Stuart, M. Sheridan, J. H. Simmons, Jno. B. Sebastian, Lewis Seibrecht, D. H. Scruggs, Benj. Stakeman, Robert Strong, Andy Swain, Wm. Steven, C. Staub, Jr., Fred. N. Thayer, E. Turpin, W. F. Tutt, F. M. Thompson, R. Vinson, Louis Vincent, E. J. Virtue, J. Vecque, Jules Webre, Jno. A. Walsh, Chris. Wild, G. Walker, F. W. Wood, E. H. Weingate, T. J. White, Jno. G. White, W. A. Woods, John M. Watson, Robert J. Watson, R. L. Wheatley, C. S. Wing, T. B. Winston, Jas. Williams, Morris Williams, J. H. Young.—Also: Alex. Allain, V. F. Allain, T. C. Allen, C. A. Adams, John Abbott, W. A. Barstow, N. Buckner, Jos. Banfil, Ben. Bridge, A. Bayden, A. J. Blaffer, John Boardman, M. J. Beebe, C. B. Broadwell, W. N. Calmes, E. Charles, Jas. Clarke, J. T. Crawford, H. C. Campbell, Joseph Denégre, J. H. Duggan, John Devereux, Henry Day, Jas. R. Daley, A. M. Fahrenstock, E. C. Feinour, E. Fehrenbach, John Fraser, Chas. W. Fox, W. A. Freret, R. Farrell, M. Farrel, Robt. Gibson, Jas. F. Giffen, Geo. Gillan, Fred. Holmes, C. M. Harvey, W. D. Henderson, H. L. Henderson, Jno. B. Humphreys, P. Hanly, John Haynes, J. H. H. Hedges, Jno. J. Jamison, W. A. Jourdan, C. B. Jones, James Jordan, Gabriel Kaiser, W. B. Krumbharr, Minor Kenner, Jr., Pat. Kelly, J. S. Kalaghan, H. Leckie, L. L. Levy, Thos. Lacy, Martin Mathis, Lewis Mathis, H. G. Mather, E. Mussina, Eugene May, H. D. McCown, D. C. Miller, W. R. Murphy, F. Maillieu, Daniel Moore, H. McCormick, Robert Norris, E. J. O'Brien, Bernard O'Sullivan, Emmett Putnam, G. W. Palfrey, Richard L. Pugh, D. W. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. F. Spearing, G. W. Skidmore, Geo. H. Shotwell, R. P. Salter, J. H. Scott, J. T. Skillman, John Slaymaker, Warren Stone, Jr., R. W. Simmons, A. Sambola, John Singin, Dan. Shillin, E. K. Tisdale, Hiram Tomlin, Geo. A. Turner, Wm. Tynan, J. M. Wolfe, A. S. Winston, C. Weingart, Jas. White, J. A. Walsh, Chas. B. Watt, Chas. Withan, Willis P. Williams, Wm. White, Thos. Williams.

Assigned to the Battery, and serving with it at various times during the war: Wm. Casey, Jacob Froye, J. Leahy, Pat. Lacey, Pat. Manion, S. Myers, D. H. Willis.

The "FIFTH COMPANY" was continually in active service, at the front, in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee. It participated in more than forty battles and engagements, opening at Shiloh and closing at Spanish Fort,—being in that period one hundred and twenty-one days and seventy-seven nights under fire; having ten guns demolished in battle, in addition to six guns abandoned at Missionary Ridge, after being spiked and disabled; two guns captured at Overall Creek, and two abandoned at Nashville, after being spiked and disabled.

The COMPANY'S list of killed and wounded during the war exhibits over one hundred and fifty names. The death roll numbers thirty-one killed in the field, fourteen died of wounds received in battle, five died of disease and accidents.

Capt. Slocomb brought back to New Orleans with him,—landing at the Lake End in June, 1865,—about ninety survivors of the Fifth Company. He, himself, died a few years ago, in the prime of manhood, whilst actively engaged in a large mercantile business that he had inherited from his father. Of genial, simple manners, clear head, kind heart, remarkably sound sense, strict integrity, untiring energy, trained business qualifications and thorough public spirit, he bade fair to be a leader in his native city, as in former days Samuel J. Peters and James Robb had been. His untimely death is still mourned, not only in the immediate circle of family and intimate friends, but by a wide array of citizens who had learned to appreciate the young merchant's many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

COLORED CITIZENS' SOCIETIES.

EX-U. S. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

This Association was organized in February, 1872, with Thos. W. Wickham as President, and was re-organized in 1880.—Any male citizen of Louisiana, of good moral character, having served in the U. S. Army or Navy since 1861, and been honorably discharged from the same, is eligible to membership.

The objects of the Association are: "Mutual aid, assistance, protection and advancement of its members, and to give relief to the sick and destitute."

The present Officers of the Union are:—

Honorary President: James Lewis, late Captain Company K., First Louisiana Infantry, Corps d' Afrique;

President: Thos. W. Wickham, late Quartermaster Sergeant, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry;

First Vice President: J. B. Huntun, late Sergeant Major, Tenth U. S. Heavy Artillery;

Second Vice President: S. S. Decker, late Sergeant, Eighty-first U. S. Infantry;

Secretary: A. W. Thompson, late Quartermaster Sergeant, Company K, Fortieth U. S. Infantry;

Recording Secretary: Edward Jackson, late Private, Company K, First U. S. Infantry;

Treasurer: C. F. Brown, late Sergeant, Company B, Twentieth U. S. Infantry;

Quartermaster: R. H. Taylor, late Sergeant, Company A, Second U. S. Infantry;

Marshal: Richard Sheppard, late Sergeant, Seventy-fourth U. S. Infantry;

Deputy Marshal: J. C. Miller, late Sergeant, Company H, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry;

Chaplain: Rev. Wesley Bell, late Private, Company K, Seventy-fourth U. S. Infantry;

Physician: Dr. J. T. Newman.

The handsome manner in which the Society paraded on the day of the Garfield Funeral Procession, is described on pages 108 and 109.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a special meeting of the Union, held just before the Procession, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, The extraordinary civic virtues of the deceased Executive render his untimely taking off a loss to be ranked by the side of the most illustrious dead of all ages;

"*Therefore, be it resolved*, That while we bow in humble resignation to the unseen Hand that directs human affairs, we mingle our poignant grief with our fellow citizens throughout the land.

"That we perceive in the nefarious manner in which our Chief Magistrate has been suddenly plunged from a career of remarkably brilliant activity, into the unknown world, a cause to foster with every rightful appliance, the growth and perpetuity of our free institutions.

"That we will forever inscribe on the tablet of our memory the name of the deceased statesmen who, with the immortal Lincoln, has furnished the world, in his life, the finest specimen of the outgrowth of our form of government.

"That we tender the stricken widow and dejected wife, the feeble mother and bereaved children, our deep and inexpressible sympathy, in this, the hour of their sorrow and of the Nation's mourning."

SCREWMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, NO. 2.

This is the largest and most powerful of the colored labor organizations of the city. Its industry gives support to several thousand men, women and children; it is directly concerned in the prosperity of the commerce of the city; and its charity liberally assists those in sickness or distress. The Association was organized December 7th, 1870, and incorporated January 26th, 1877. It has now nine hundred members, and is in a very flourishing condition. Its fine parade of strong-built, well-dressed men, in the procession of September 26th, attracted general attention. The Association was the second in line in the Ninth Division, under Marshal Dumont. A list of the first officers elected was not furnished us; but the names of the present officers are given on page 113 in the description of the Association's turn-out.

COTTON YARD MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, NO. 2.

This Society was established through the instrumentality of Major Emsley Brower, assisted by Messrs. James Roche, Edward Harrison and others of the Cotton Yard Men's Benevolent Association, Branch No.

One (whites), on the 11th of January, 1880. The organization underwent many disadvantages of all kinds at first, but gradually prospered and strengthened, and was incorporated on the 5th of May, 1880, having three hundred members on the roll. Like the white association, it was organized to mutually aid its members, mostly cotton rollers, scale hands, samplers, etc., both as a benevolent society and as a body of workmen. The two bodies, white and colored, work in full harmony.

The following were the first-officers of the Association: Major Emsley Brower, President; Jos. Valentine, Vice President; Charles D. Bowers, Recording Secretary; Thos. G. Jefferson, Financial Secretary; Wm. James, Treasurer; Chas. E. Powell, Chairman Finance Committee; Cyrus P. Spotts, Chairman Investigation Committee; Champion Hayes, Chairman Relief Committee; Benj. D. Smith, Grand Marshal; Rev. Samuel Bell, Chaplain.

At the second election for Officers and permanent Committees, held December, 1880, and January, 1881, the result was as follows: Major Emsley Brower, President; Whitfield Madison, Vice President; C. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary; T. G. Jefferson, Financial Secretary; Wm. James, Treasurer; Rev. John Richard, Chaplain; R. C. Johnson, Grand Marshal; Major Polite, First Assistant Marshal; Joseph Richard, Second Assistant Marshal; John Malone, Flag Bearer; John H. Thompson, Banner Bearer; Louis Décourdeaux, Chairman Finance Committee, and J. E. Allen and Isaac L. Brown, members; Joseph Valentine, Chairman Relief Committee; Cyrus P. Spotts, Chairman Investigation Committee; Henry M. Strother, Chairman Grievance Committee; A. T. Diggs, Chairman Labor Committee.

The day of the Funeral Procession, the Association delegated Joseph Valentine to represent them as a mounted Aid on the staff of Marshal Dumont, in whose Division they were the fifth in line. See page 114 for a sketch of their appearance.—The Association now numbers some six hundred men.

LONGSHOREMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Fourth in the Tenth Division, under Marshal Pinchback, this Society had all its officers with it, as given in the sketch of its parade, on page 116. The other Officers not named there are the Trustees: Wm. Adams, Chas. Crosby, A. Baker, Samuel Robinson, Gus. Box, Chas. Irwin, A. Shields, Joseph Berry, and Wm. Green.—The Association was incorporated in June, 1880. Its object is, "to protect its members, as laborers."

UNITED SONS OF HONOR.

This is a Benevolent Association whose objects are to relieve the sick, bury the dead, attend to the distressed widows and succor the orphans of its members. It was organized on the 25th of April, 1867, and incorporated on the 12th of February, 1868.

The first Officers were: Robert Robertson, President; Wm. Leonard, Vice President; Wm. Kinney, Treasurer; Edward Wilson,

Secretary; Henry White, Trustee; Joseph Welsh, Grand Marshal, and Albert Neville, Frank Simmons and Wm. Robertson, Assistant Marshals.

The Society is nearly two hundred strong, and is prosperous and efficient. In response to Mayor Shakspeare's proclamation, the Officers and Members reported to him through President Wm. Kinney, and were assigned by the Committee of Arrangements to the Eighth Division, Marshal James Lewis. See pages 111 and 112 for their appearance in the procession.

MAGNOLIA LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This Society was organized on the 25th of January, 1880, and incorporated on the 14th of July of the same year. The Association has prospered in the short time since it was founded, and has done much to assure employment to its members in handling the myriads of freight received and shipped on the Levee.

The Association led the Ninth Division, under Marshal Dumont, on the 26th of September. The Officers of the Association, besides those mentioned as in the procession, on page 112, are: Alfred Jenkins, Chairman of Relief Committee; J. H. Williams, Chairman Board of Trustees; Richard Dunn, Chairman Finance Committee; Alfred Clough, Chairman Investigating Committee; E. Pishon, Treasurer; S. Smith and John Narcisse, Flag Bearers; Nathan Hewes, Banner Bearer; and Chaplain, Rev. Felix Castro.

YOUNG AND TRUE FRIENDS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This Society was organized on the 27th of February, 1880, and incorporated on the 14th of January, 1881. Its first Officers were: John Lewis, President; Jerry B. Brown, Vice President; Joseph Fabacher, Jr., Secretary; George Kinzey, Assistant Secretary; George M. Cavell, Financial Secretary; Geo. D. Geddes, Treasurer; John Reynolds, Marshal. They were all out with the Society in the Procession of September 26th, leading, as described on page 115, the Tenth Division, under Marshal Pinehback.

LONGSHOREMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 2.

This Association was organized on the 29th of October, 1873, and incorporated on the 23d of March, 1874, by an act of the Legislature, signed by Gov. Kellogg.

There are now 450 members on the roll. The Association is one of mutual aid and benevolence, protecting the interests of its members as among the thousands of hard working, stalwart men on the Levee. The Union was the sixth Society in line in the Ninth Division, under Marshal Dumont. Its excellent display there, and its Officers' names appear on page 114.

EQUAL JUSTICE MARINE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Second in the Division, under Marshal Pinchback, this Society attracted much notice by their neat appearance and elegant banner, as described on pages 115 and 116. The Association was organized in March, 1877, and incorporated in July, 1878, its objects being of a charitable nature. The Officers' names are given in the description referred to. In addition, there are the Trustees: O. C. Miller, Ed. J. Reed, Philip Papam, and Henry Osburn.

TEAMSTERS' AND LOADERS' UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The eight hundred members of this Society play a very important part in the transshipment of freights of all kinds, from and to railroads, steamboats, ships, steamships and warehouses. The organization is for both business and charitable purposes, and these are both well carried out. The Association was organized April 29th, 1889. The first Officers elected continued in position in 1881, and are those mentioned on page 113, in the description of the Association in the Ninth Division of the Procession, with the additions of J. Glover, First Marshal; C. Shaw, Second; and J. Williams, Third.

L'AVENIR MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Composed of representative young colored French-Creoles of the Catholic faith, this Society was organized chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Richard Learson, aided by Messrs. Placide Decon, Jules Amand, Mirtil R. Crocker, and V. L'Herrissé. The first meeting was on September 12th, 1877, at the "Friends of Order" Hall, on Urquhart street, between Annette and St. Bernard. Sixty members signed the roll. The members remained about the same for two years. At their second anniversary meeting it was determined to provide the Society with flags, a banner, badges, and music for parades and for funerals. The costume adopted for funerals is described on page 116, in the notice of the Association's appropriate and handsome display in Marshal Pinchback's Division. For parades the costume is black cloth coat and pants, white vest, white cravat, white gloves, black silk hats, blue silk badges with gold trimmings and mottoes for the officers, and silver trimmings for the members. After its first public parade and pic-nic, the Association received seventy-seven applications for membership; and at every meeting since, a half dozen or more applications are received. No professional politicians are admitted; it has no honorary members; and perfect harmony prevails in the deliberations and good feeling among the members. The number of active members is over two hundred. The financial resources are ample to meet all emergencies, with regular payments of dues and a handsome cash balance on hand. The objects are, as set forth in the title, "mutual aid," which embraces the giving of pharmaceutical, medical and pecuniary assistance to the sick, and burying the dead at the expense of the Association.

The present Officers, with Mr. Jules Amand as President,—the others appear on page 117—have held their positions from the first year, or four years in succession, which speaks well for their ability.

THE COLORED MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

This political Association was organized in this State immediately after the downfall of the Packard government,—its object being, as its President writes us, "To solidify the Colored Masses into one compact organization for the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party."—Its ramifications, he states, extend throughout every Ward of the City of New Orleans, where Sub-councils of the organization are in operation, and also into every Parish of the State.

The membership of the Union is estimated at many thousands. Among them can be found the leading Colored Representative Men in the State; and it is rated as "the one powerful Republican organization of Louisiana."

The following citizens have served as Presidents of the Union since its organization: Wm. Rodolph, A. A. Maurice, Peter Joseph, Jacques A. Gla, and J. Madison Vance. The latter is the present President. The other Officers' names appear in the report, on page 113, of the display the Union made in the Procession, under Marshal A. J. Dumont.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

HISTORY OF THE ORDER IN THIS COUNTRY.

The appearance, in the Eighth Division, under Marshal Lewis, of the Officers and Members of the different organizations of this Order here, in the Funeral Procession of September 26th, is presented in detail and with accuracy, on pages 109, 110, and 111. To thousands of the tens of thousands of spectators, the Order was a subject of much curiosity and interest, for they had seen it in such large numbers and orderly array for the first time.

The Parent Order is that of the English Odd Fellows, (whites), with their Committee of Management at York. The first Lodge established in this country, was the Philomathean Lodge No. 646, opened in 1843, in Philadelphia. In December of that year, this Lodge was granted power by the English Committee of Management, to form a Sub-Committee of Management for this country, and all the Lodges of this Continent are under the jurisdiction of this Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee is elected bi-annually by the general Moveable Committee, which is composed of Delegates from the different Lodges in America.

The new Order soon found favor with the Colored Citizens throughout the country, and subordinate Lodges were rapidly established. They exist in almost every State in the Union; also in Canada, the Bermudas, the Bahamas, in Cuba, and the British West India Islands. There are over 2000 branches of the Order on this continent, more than half of which are in the United States,—including 755 Lodges, 212 Households of Ruth, (for female members), sixty-two Past Grand

Masters' Chapters, and nineteen Patriarchies. In the United States, Canada, Cuba, and the British West Indies, there are 150,000 members; in England, Scotland, Wales, and Australia, 6000 branches, with 500,000 members.

In the United States, the Order is composed almost exclusively of Colored men, but nevertheless the organization knows no man by his color, age, politics, or religion. The latest report at hand shows for the United States 24,124 members; 6611 Past Officers; brothers relieved in the year, 23,644; buried, 303; widows relieved, 345; orphans relieved, 210; total amount paid to the sick, \$27,772 81; for funerals, \$16,130 19; to widows, \$4125 60; for charity, \$4744 72; value of property, \$141,061 29; total invested, value of property, and in funds, \$268,533 76.

In Louisiana there are seventeen Lodges, one Household of Ruth, one Past Grand Masters' Chapter and one Patriarchie, and a total membership of 1154. The Order was first organized in this State by Butler Lodge, No. 1336.

The Sub-Committee of Management for 1881 is reported as follows: Grand Master, Wm. T. Forrester, at Richmond, Va.; Deputy Grand Master, Samuel W. Chase, Baltimore; Grand Treasurer, C. H. Curtis, Brooklyn; Grand Secretary, D. B. Bowser, Philadelphia. Directors: A. K. Manning, Washington, D. C.; B. F. Gross, Allegheny City, Pa.; J. Pennoyer Jones, Desha County, Ark.; W. M. Hill, Memphis.

The Grand Samaritan of the Grand Patriarchie of America is George C. Mason, of New Orleans.

The Order in this State is under the immediate supervision of "Louisiana District Lodge No. 21," with Anatole Parnelle, at Thibodeaux, as District Master; A. A. Gains, of New Orleans, as Deputy D. M.; J. B. Gaudet, of New Orleans, District and Corresponding Secretary; Daniel Holland, of New Orleans, District Treasurer; J. W. Burns, of New Orleans, District Warden; James H. Lowrey, of Plaquemine, as District Chaplain; A. G. Jones, of Napoleonville, District Guardian, and B. F. Hankin, of Bayou Boeuf, as District Marshal.—Of the District Lodge Committees: A. Parnelle, Chairman of the Executive Committee; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; Geo. C. Mason, H. C. C. Astwood, B. V. Baranco, members.—On Appeals: W. A. Halston, Chairman; A. A. Gains, D. Brown, J. R. Lewis.—On Grievances: Me C. Campfield, Chairman; Graham Bell, Thos. J. Hill, Joseph LeBlanc, J. H. Bailey.—On Charity, Widows and Orphans: Wm. Davis, Chairman; Wm. James, H. R. Steele, J. W. Burns, C. J. Thomas.—On Insurance: L. D. Thompson, Chairman; O. J. Rock, E. J. Brunet.—On Finance and Auditing: Chas. B. Wilson, of New Orleans, Chairman; Charles A. Roxborough, Arthur H. Colwell.

The following Lodges and other branches of the Order are located in New Orleans: Butler Lodge, Amos Lodge, Emblem of Progress Lodge, Pride of Louisiana Lodge, Good Intent Lodge, O. J. Dunn Lodge, Crescent Lodge, Magnolia Lodge, Israel Lodge, Pride of Jefferson Lodge, and La Créole Lodge,—Moab Household of Ruth No. 36,—Past Grand Master's Council No. 30,—Orleans Patriarchie No. 7,—And State District Lodge No. 21.

SOME OF THE LODGES.

EMBLEM OF PROGRESS LODGE, No. 1507, was organized in New Orleans, September 10th, 1872, with twenty-three Members and the following Officers: Edward Williams, P. N. G.; James C. Graves,

N. G.; Cyrus P. Spotts, V. G.; A. A. Gains, Elec. Secretary; Edward J. Webb, Treasurer; James A. Cottrell, Per. Secretary; A. Minor, Chaplain; Huzeme Pepp, Conductor; H. Banks, I. G.; G. Hill, O. G.

This Lodge was instrumental in establishing the Order throughout the State; also in calling into existence Past Grand Masters Council No. 30, Household of Ruth No. 36, and Orleans Patriarchie No. 7.—The membership is now 135. Within the last nine years the Lodge has expended over \$12,000 for funerals and in charitable purposes, and is now erecting a beautiful tomb in Washington Cemetery No. 2. The value of the Lodge property amounts to \$1750. "Emblem of Progress" had the honor of having the first Grand Master for the State elected from her members, and is the only Lodge in the State that had one of its members, E. J. Holmes, a member elect of the Sub-Committee of Management for America. This Lodge is still progressing, as its name implies.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA, No. 1529, was installed May 12th, 1873, with Yorick Campbell as P. N. G.; Geo. C. Mason, N. G.; Charles H. Cripps, V. G.; L. Lamaniere, Per. Secretary; E. E. Smith, Elec. Secretary; Allen Luster, Chaplain; David Johnson, Treasurer; D. Gibson, I. G.; J. H. Grinnell, O. G.; S. Ratcliff, Warden; H. Hicks, Conductor; W. R. Boyd, R. S. to N. G.; J. Lavigne, Jr., L. S. to N. G.; E. Jackson, R. S. to V. G.; C. J. Thomas, L. S. to V. G.

CRESCENT LODGE, No. 1646, was organized December 22d, 1874, and has now a membership of 115. The warrant Officers were: Wm. James, P. N. G.; Samuel Bell, Chaplain; L. P. Henderson, Elec. Secretary; Thomas Johnson, Per. Secretary; George Middleton, Treasurer; Wm. H. Nicholson, V. G.; Louis Bright, N. G.; John Lewis, N. F.; James Weaver, I. G.; R. Harris, Warden. During the year 1881 the Lodge expended \$907 54 for sick reliefs, for widows and orphans, and for charity.

These are the only Lodges that responded to our Circular of Inquiry.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

The parade of the Order on Monday, September 26th, was the result of an order issued on Saturday morning, September 24th, by Anatole Parnelle, District Master; A. A. Gains, Deputy District Master; George G. Mason and H. C. C. Astwood, of the District Executive Committee—through J. B. Gaudet, District and Corresponding Secretary—for all the officers and members under their jurisdiction, to assemble that evening at the Hall, No. 118 Carondelet street and make suitable arrangements to participate in the public obsequies "in honor of the lamented Chief Magistrate of the nation."

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the meeting a Committee was appointed, composed of J. C. Graves, Mc C. Campfield, Geo. C. Mason, M. R. Nicholas, Wm. Dunn, J. H. Taper, H. R. Steele, Ed. S. Halsey, S. Holden, E. Parker and Chas. B. Wilson,—the latter as Chairman,—to report appropriate Resolutions. These were adopted unanimously, as follows:

"Whereas: In view of the loss our country has sustained by the "death of JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, late President of the United States, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were near-

“est and dearest to him; and being desirous of testifying our respect for his memory, and our earnest and affectionate sympathy with the household deprived of its earthly head; therefore

“*Be it resolved*, That we tenderly condole with the family of our martyred President in their hour of trial and affliction; and we devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the Widow and the Fatherless.

“*Resolved*, That we accept the invitation of his honor, Mayor Shakspeare, to participate in the funeral procession on Monday, September 26th, in memory of our departed President.

“*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Family of the Deceased, and to the Secretary of State, at Washington, as a token of our respect and veneration for the Christian character of a good man, who, being amiable, won all; intelligent, charmed all; fervent, loved all; and dead, saddened all.”

LOUISIANA AND GARFIELD.

Gov. L. A. WILTZ died a few weeks after PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Gov. S. D. MCENERY, in his opening message to the Legislature, in December, 1881, well said what his regretted predecessor would have said, of the sorrow of the People of Louisiana at the tragic fate of their President. Gov. MCENERY thus wrote:

“There was a general confidence among the people that his administration would be conservative, just and impartial; and its termination was looked forward to with anxious hopes, that with it would cease all sectional animosities, and that one section of the Union would no longer traduce the other, solely for the purpose of acquiring political power and dominion. It was this belief, which had grown and strengthened each day as his administration progressed, that caused the people of this State, in every city, town, village and hamlet, to give expressions of genuine sorrow and grief at his untimely death.”

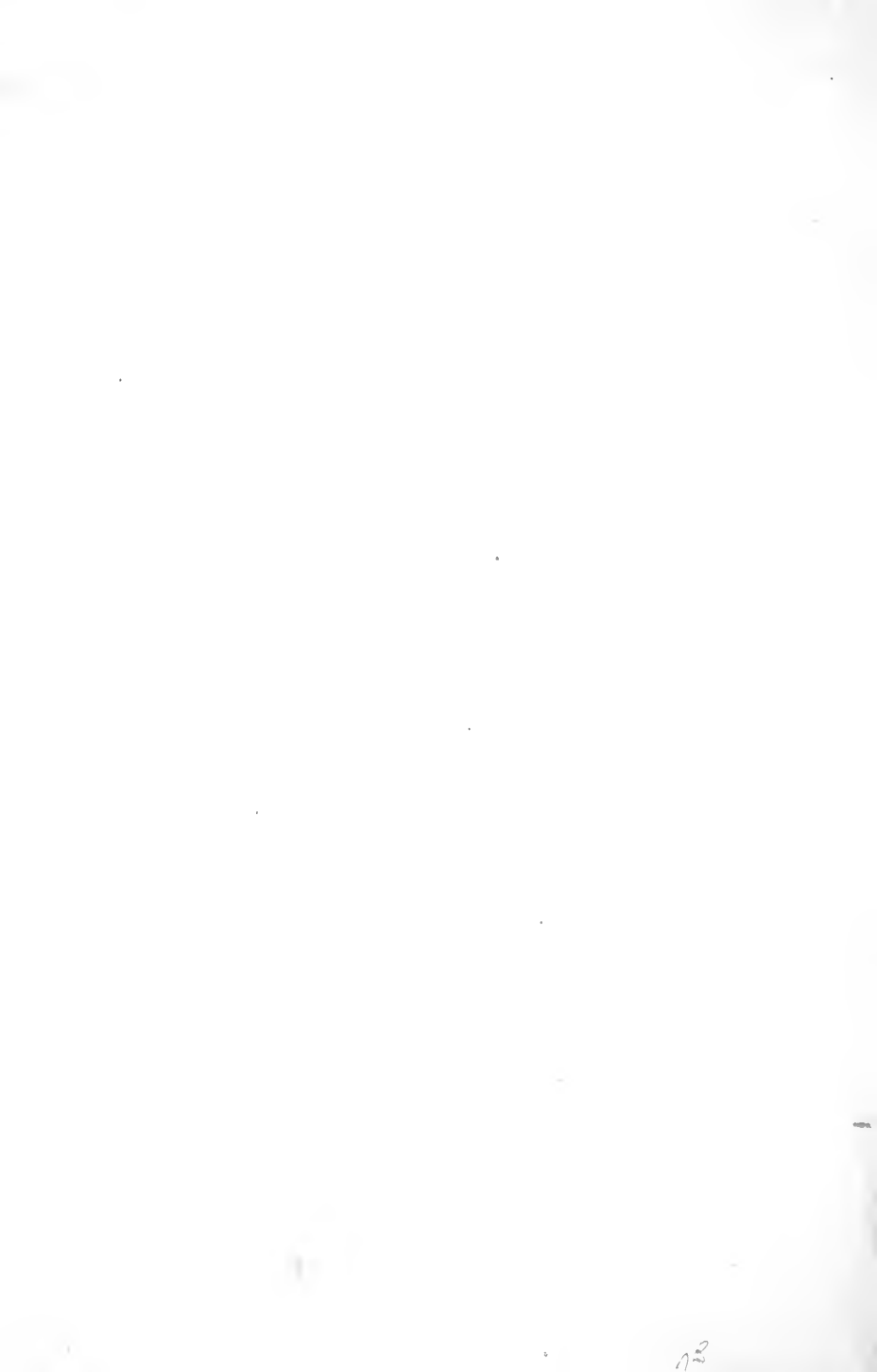
CLOSING REMARKS.

There are, of course,—despite the utmost care in compilation, proof-reading, and revising,—several errors of number, of initials or single letters in names, or of titles, in this book. Only a few, however, require special correction. The name, for example, of Hon. Mr. Bower, the amiable chief clerk of the Mayoralty Bureau, appears several times as it should be; but on page 61 it is transformed into “Brown.” And on page 81 the width of the superb funeral car is given as “twenty,” instead of “twelve feet.”—The only excuse for such errors is that ancient but excellent one concerning “accidents” and “best regulated families.”

The hearty thanks of the Compiler and the Publisher are respectfully tendered to the Officers and Members of Societies, military and civic, who assisted with dates, names and other data, for the “History of the Funeral Proceedings,” and for the interesting Sketches in the “Appendix.”

E. C. WHARTON, *Compiler*.

AL. DONNAUD, *Publisher*.





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JUN 30 1922-

